THE

CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1883-84.

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I.

Calcutta University Calendar, 1883-84.

MAY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	Empress' Birthday.
25	F	
26	S	
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

JUNE.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	Hindu Holiday.
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

JULY.

1	**S**	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	
16	M	
17	T	University of Bombay founded, 1857.*
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate
29	**S**	
30	M	
31	T	

AUGUST.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	**S**	
6	M	Engineering Examinations begin
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Hindu Holiday.
26	**S**	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

OCTOBER.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	Durga Puja Hindu Holidays begin.
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	Examinations.
26	F	Last day of application for Entrance and F A Examinations.
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	Hindu Holiday.
31	W	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	Hindu Holiday.
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	Entrance and F. A. Examinations begin.
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	Last day of application for B. A. and B. L [Examinations

DECEMBER.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	Christmas Holidays begin.
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Last day of application for Honours and M. A Examinations.
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.

JANUARY.

1	T	New Year's Day
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	**S**	
28	M	Honours, M. A. and Studentship Examinations
29	T	begin.
30	W	
31	T	

FEBRUARY.

1	F	Hindu Holiday.
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	Examinations in Medicine begun.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	

MARCH.

1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	Hindu Holiday.
22	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	
31	M	

APRIL.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	Hindu Holiday.
12	S	
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

Extract from the "Gazette of India," dated 11th March 1882.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Medicine having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, are published for general information.

For the Regulations for the First Examination in Arts, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for Honours in Arts, and for the degree of M.A., the following Regulations have been substituted, with effect, as regards the First Examination in Arts, from the 1st of January 1884, and as regards the B. A. and M. A. Examinations, from the 1st of January 1885.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year), and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hughli, Berhampore, Kishnaghar, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Katak, Chittagong, Jabbalpore, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur, and Fyzabad.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year), the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, and the number of papers in each shall be as follows :—

I.—English	Two papers.
II.—A Second Language ...	„
III.—Mathematics	„
IV.—Elementary Physics ...	„
V.—History	One paper.
VI.—Logic	„

I & II.—Languages.*

The Second Language shall be one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Hebrew.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

III.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

(*c*) *Plane Geometry.*—Simple problems in the geometry of the straight line, triangle, and circle, treated according to modern methods. The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

(*d*) *Trigonometry.*—Methods of measuring angles.
Trigonometrical ratios, and the simple relations connecting them.
Relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles.
Trigonometrical transformations.
Solution of triangles.
Properties of triangles.
Area of a circle.

(*e*) *Logarithms.*—The properties of logarithms.
Logarithmic series.
The use of logarithmic tables.
Proportional parts.

IV.—Elementary Physics.

(*a*) *General Ideas*—
Units of measurement, and definitions of mass, force, motion.
Laws of motion.
Work and energy,—measurement of each.
Chief forces of nature.
General properties of solids, liquids, and gases.

* The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

Conditions of equilibrium of a mass acted on by forces.
Motions of translation and rotation.
Pressure of fluids and gases: measurement of pressure.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Specific gravity and its determination.
Motion of pendulum, and of the torsion pendulum or balance.

(*b*) *Heat*—

Laws of expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat.
Determination of co-efficients of expansion.
Measurement of temperature.
Maximum density of water.
Changes of molecular state, and latent heat of molecular changes of state.
Influence of change of pressure on the boiling point and melting point.
Regelation.
Laws of pressure of gases.
Elastic force of vapour; dew point, and its determination.
Formation of dew and clouds.
Radiation, conduction and convection of heat.
Phenomena of combustion.
Steam engines.

(*c*) *Light*—

Laws of transmission of light and of its intensity.
Shadows.
Images produced by small apertures.
Photometry.
Reflection of light.
Refraction of light.
Images by reflection, and refraction, and their position.
Critical angle.
Properties of prisms and lenses.
Telescope, microscope, spectroscope, the human eye.
Decomposition of light.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

Electrical attractions and repulsions.
Properties of conductors and non-conductors.
Electrical induction.
Electrical force and density.
Electrical distribution on conductors.
Power of points.
Ramsden's and Armstrong's electrical machines.
Condenser; electrophorus; Leyden jar.
Electric discharges.
Atmospheric electricity.

(*e*) *Dynamic Electricity*—

Voltaic pile, its modifications.
Effects of the current.

Electro-dynamics.
Electro-magnetism.
Voltaic induction.
Thermo-electricity.

V.—History.

The outlines of the History of Greece and Rome.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

VI.—Logic.

Deductive Logic.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Any candidate may be examined either for a pass or for honours in any branch. A candidate who desires to be examined for honours in any branch, must take up instead of the pass subject the corresponding honour subject. A candidate who obtains honours in any branch will be considered to have also passed in that branch. Should a candidate not have deserved honours in any branch, the examiners shall be authorized to declare that he has passed in that branch, if they consider that his attainments come up to the pass standard.

4. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. If he desires

* The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

to be examined for honours, he shall state in his application the subject or subjects in which he desires to be so examined.

5. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

6. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order, together with a list of those who have obtained honours in each branch, arranged in two divisions, both in order of merit. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses marked A and B:—

A.*

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects.*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass subjects, a further course in English and the history of the English language and literature.
II.—Mental and Moral Science, *i. e.*, Psychology, including the Psychology of Ethics and the History of Moral Systems.	II.—In addition to the pass course, the History of Modern European Philosophy and either (*a*) Pure Logic, *or* (*b*) Natural Theology.

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

And one of the following—

III.—A second language (defined as in F. A. course).	III.—In addition to the pass course, Comparative Grammar and either a second course in the classical language or a second classical language.
IV.—History of England and History either of India or of Greece and Rome Elements of Political Economy.	IV.—History of England, India, Greece and Rome, a fuller course of Political Economy than the pass course, and Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* Mill on Representative Government, *or* History of the Jews.
V.—Mathematics as in the B Course.	V.—Mathematics as in the B Honour Course.

B.*

Pass Subjects.	*Corresponding Honour Subjects*
I.—English.	I.—In addition to the pass course, a course of prose works on scientific subjects.
II.—Mathematics. Statics. Dynamics. Hydrostatics.	II.—In addition to the pass course, Analytical Plane Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus as defined below.

And one of the following—

III.—Physics and the Elements of Chemistry as defined below.	III.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
IV.—Chemistry and the Elements of Physics as defined below.	IV.—The full course in Physics and Chemistry together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
V.—Physiology and either Botany or Zoology as defined below.	V.—Physiology, Botany and Zoology, together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
VI.—Geology and either Mineralogy or Physical Geography as defined below.	VI.—Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography together with the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

* The text-books are fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *See* Appendix B.

Definition of Subjects.

II.—Mathematics.

The pass subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and triangle of forces.
Resultant of parallel forces.
Couples.
Moments.
Equilibrium. Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body.
Centre of parallel forces.
Centre of gravity, or centroids.
Friction.
Simple cases of tension of strings.
Levers; pulley; wheel and axle; inclined plane; screw.
Virtual velocities.

(*b*) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work, and energy.
Laws of motion.
Uniform of motion.
Uniformly accelerated motion—
(1) In a straight line.
(2) In a parabola.
(3) In a circle.
Simple cases of impact.

(*c*) *Hydrostatics*—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure.
Determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases.
Centre of pressure.
Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies.
Metacentre.
Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure.
Specific gravity, and the methods of determining it.
Measurement of heights by the barometer.
Mixture of gases.
Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon, and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

The Honour subjects shall include—

(*a*) *Analytical Plane Geometry.*

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates.
Transformation of co-ordinates.
The straight line.

The circle.
The parabola.
The ellipse.
The hyperbola.
The general equation of the second degree.

(*b*) *Differential Calculus.*

Definition of differential co-efficients.
Differentiation of functions of a single variable.
Successive differentiation.
Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, and their simpler applications.
Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form.
Differentiation of functions and implicit functions.
Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable.
Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points, evolutes, involutes.
Tracing of curves.

(*c*) *Integral Calculus.*

Integration of simple functions of a single variable.
Integration of rational fractions.
Integration by formulæ of reduction.
Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

III, IV.—Physics and Chemistry.

The elements of Physics shall include the following considered with special reference to Chemistry :—

(*a*) *Heat*—

Heat of combustion, absolute thermal effects and pyrometric thermal effects of chemical combination, theory of flame, theories of the source of light in luminous flames.

(*b*) *Light*—

Reflection and refraction, dispersion, spectrum analysis, chemistry of light, photography, fluorescence, double refraction and polarization, saccharimeters.

(*c*) *Magnetism*—

Magnetism, magnetic polarity, natural and artificial magnets, diamagnetism.

(*d*) *Electricity*—

Two kinds of electricity, insulators and conductors; sources of electricity, electricity developed by chemical action, voltaic electricity, various batteries, electrolysis, laws of electrolysis, electroplating, electro-gilding.

Physics shall include—

(*a*) *General Ideas*—

1.—Wave motion:—

Measurement of simple or harmonic wave motions.
Combination of wave motions.
Resolution of complex wave motions into simple or harmonic wave motions.

2.—Potential:—

Definition of potential.
Calculation of potential in simple cases.
Determination of force from potential.
Fundamental propositions respecting lines of force, equipotential surfaces, and tubes of force.

3.—Elasticity:—

Definition of elasticity.
Measurement of elasticity in the cases of solids, liquids and gases.
Distinction between, and determination of, elasticity of constant temperature and of constant entropy for gases.

(*b*) *Heat*—

In addition to a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than that required for the First Arts Examination and a greater power of working problems on heat, an elementary knowledge of the principles of thermo-dynamics will be required.

(*c*) *Light*—

In this subject, more difficult questions in the determination of foci, focal lengths, &c., will be required than for the First Arts Examination. Also the following:—

Spherical aberration.
Dispersion.
The formation of rainbows.

(*d*) *Frictional Electricity*—

This subject must now be taken up in connection with potential.

(*e*) *Sound*—

The laws of the production and propagation of sound determined experimentally.
Intensity, pitch, and quality of sounds.
The velocity of sound in air and other media: Doppler's principle.
Reflection and refraction of sound.
Measurement of sound vibrations and wave lengths of air.
Resonance.
Interference of sound waves. Beats.
Harmonic tones; their generation and function in sound.

Longitudinal vibration of rods and of columns of air.
Transverse vibration of strings.
Formation of Chladni's figures.
Vibrations of tuning-forks and bells.
Nature of musical sounds.
Vocal organs of man.

(*f*) *Dynamical Electricity*—

Voltaic batteries as sources of electric currents.
Action of currents on magnetic needles. Galvanometers.
Thermo-electric currents.
Definition and measurement of electric force, conductivity, resistance, and current.
Ohm's law, and its simpler applications.
Laws of action of currents on currents, and their simpler applications.
Solenoids. Ampére's theory of magnetism.
Electro-magnets.
Mechanical, chemical, and heating effects of currents. Electrolysis.
Induced currents, their modes of generation and laws of action.
Ruhmkorff's coil.
Electro-magnetic currents.
Electro-magnetic machines; the more important details of the working of telegraphs.
Theories of electricity.

(*g*) *Magnetism*—

Properties of permanent and artificial magnets.
Magnetic induction.
Phenomena of terrestrial magnetism.
Determination of declination, dip, and intensity of the magnetic force of the earth.
The compass needle.
Methods of magnetisation.
Determination of magnetic laws of action by the torsion balance.
Magnetic Potential.

(*h*) *Polarization of Light*—

Undulatory theory of light.
Reflection and refraction of light.
Prismatic analysis of light.
Achromatism.
Explanation of lines in the solar and other spectra.
Interference of light.
Diffraction of light.
Measurements of wave lengths of light.
Colours of thin plates.
Double refraction.

Polarization of light by reflection, refraction, and double refraction.
Interference of polarized light as shown by double refracting crystals. Polariscopes.
Elliptic and circular polarisation.
Rotary polarization.

The Elements of Chemistry shall include :—

(*a*) The following general considerations :—
Definition of Chemistry; differences between chemical action and the action of the physical forces; simple and compound matter; different modes of chemical action; combining weights, volume weights; principles of chemical nomenclature, symbolic notation, graphic notation; chemical equations; atoms and molecules; general knowledge of atomicity of elements; simple and compound radicals; classification of elements.

(*b*) A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metallic elements, of their allotropic modifications, and of their principal and best known compounds ;—
Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine.
Oxygen (and ozone).
Boron.
Carbon, silicon.
Nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic.
Sulphur.

(*c*) A general knowledge of:—
The distinctions between non-metals and metals.
Acids, bases, and salts.
The constitution of salts.
The principles of crystallography.

(*d*) A knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties, and uses of the following metals and their principal salts :—
Sodium, potassium, ammonium, silver
Calcium (glass manufacture, &c.), magnesium, zinc, copper, mercury.
Gold.
Lead, tin, platinum, aluminium (porcelain, pottery, &c).
Antimony, bismuth.
Chromium, manganese, iron.

Chemistry shall include, in addition to a fuller knowledge of the subjects specified under the head Elements of Chemistry—

Inorganic Chemistry—

(*a*) General considerations :—
Laws of chemical combination, equivalents, atomic weights, physical and chemical relations of atomic

weights, specific or atomic volumes, a more complete knowledge of the subject of atomicity; or quantivalence, artiads, perissads, &c; variations of atomicity; absolute, latent, and active atomicity; relations between atomic weight and quantivalence, chemical affinity, influence of pressure on chemical action, relations of heat to chemical affinity, &c., physical properties of metals, chemical relations of metals, alloys, general characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals, theory of normal, acid and basic salts, isomorphism, the principles of qualitative analysis.

(*b*) Study of the following elements:—

Selenium, tellurium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, barium, strontium, the earth metals, cadmium, indium, gallium, titanium, vanadium, uranium, tungsten, molybdinum, nickel, cobalt, and the platinum metals.

(*c*) A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in the arts and manufactures.

(*d*) A knowledge of metallurgical operations, such as are employed in the preparations of iron, zinc, copper, lead, tin, mercury, silver, and aluminium.

Organic Chemistry—

(*a*) The following general considerations:—

Definition of organic bodies, synthesis from inorganic materials, decompositions and transformations of organic compounds, analysis of organic bodies.

Determination of the specific gravity of gases and vapours.

Determination of empirical, rational, and constitutional formulæ; theory of types, classification of organic compounds, organic series, constitutional formulæ of organic compounds.

(*b*) Isomerism, metamerism, and polymerism, physical properties of organic compounds.

A knowledge of some few typical compounds in each of the different classes of organic compounds.

V. Physiology shall include:—

(1) A course of practical instruction in Elementary Biology.
(2) General Physiology.
(3) Special Physiology of the Vertebrata.
(4) Special Physiology of the Invertebrata.

Botany shall include:—

(*a*) The morphology and histology of flowering plants; the general principles of their classification on the systems of Linnæus

and de Candolle, with a detailed acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders :—

Anonaceæ.	Apocyneæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.
Nymphæaceæ.	Convolvulaceæ.
Papaveraceæ.	Solanaceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Boragineæ.
Malvaceæ.	Acanthaceæ.
Sterculiaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Labiatæ.
Aurantiaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.
Ampelideæ.	Urticaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.
Leguminosæ.	Palmeæ.
Myrtaceæ.	Aroideæ.
Combretaceæ.	Commelynaceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.	Orchidaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Scitamineæ.
Rubiaceæ.	Cyperaceæ.
Compositæ.	Gramineæ.

(*b*) A general acquaintance with the morphology, histology and classification of cryptogams.

(*c*) Vegetable physiology.

Zoology shall include :—

Embryonic development and comparative anatomy of the principal orders of animals, ordinal classification of the animal kingdom, and generic classification of one selected order of Vertebrata and one of Invertebrata, to be notified beforehand. The geographical distribution and habitats of animals. The species of the mammals of India, omitting the micro-mammalia, *viz.*, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Chiroptera; and the Indian genera of one order of Reptilia and one of Aves, to be previously notified.

VI. Geology shall include :—

The classification, structure, and formation of rocks. The evidence of past changes afforded by their present condition, and a practical acquaintance with their mineral characteristics, to be tested by specimens. The generic determination of the most characteristic fossil forms, and the indication of age and habitat which they afford. A practical knowledge of fossil forms, to be tested by specimens. A general knowledge of the geology of Great Britain and Western Europe, and a more detailed knowledge of the geology of India. An acquaintance with geological maps, to be tested by the construction of a geological section from a given map.

Mineralogy shall include:—

(*a*) General characteristics of minerals.
(*b*) Crystallography of the structure of minerals, fundamental forms of crystals, cleavage, secondary forms, compound crystals, dimorphism, irregularities of crystals, measuring angles of crystals, massive minerals, columnar structure, lamellar and granular structure, pseudomorphous, crystals.
(*c*) Physical properties of minerals; lustre, colour, diaphaneity, refractions and polarization, phosphorescence, electricity and magnetism, specific gravity, hardness, state of aggregation, fracture, taste, odour.
(*d*) Chemical properties of minerals; action of acids, &c., on minerals; blow-pipe re-actions of minerals.
(*e*) Classification of minerals.
(*f*) Description and recognition of the more important minerals and rocks or mineral aggregates.
(*g*) Chemical composition and formulæ of minerals.

Physical Geography shall include:—

The form and density of the earth, and modes of ascertaining them. The distribution and characteristic geographical phenomena of land and water. Climate and its determining causes. The inorganic physical geography of India. Meteorology.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. An Examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calender for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the B. A. Examination may be examined for the degree of M. A. in one or more of the following branches:

(1) Languages.
(2) History.
(3) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4) Mathematics
(5) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be examined unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the branch or branches in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

5. The Examination in languages shall be in English for candidates whose vernacular is not English, or in any one of the following classical languages, *viz.*, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and Pali.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination

The Examination shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on comparative grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the Language professed by him.

The Examination in English shall include the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar.

The Examination in the classical languages shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

6. The Examination in History* shall be in the following subjects :—

(*a*) The History of England (including Scotland, Ireland and the British Colonies and Dependencies) to the accession of Queen Victoria.
(*b*) The Constitutional History of England.
(*c*) A selected period of History—Indian or European, Ancient, Mediæval, or Modern—to be studied with reference to original sources.
(*d*) Political Philosophy, General Jurisprudence, and International Law.
(*e*) Political Economy and Economic History.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject included in the foregoing course.

7. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Psychology.

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

Ethics.
Natural Theology, or the Evidences of Christianity.

The above subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.*

8. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects:—

(1) Algebra.
(2) Plane Trigonometry.
(3) Theory of Equations and the Elements of Determinants.
(4) Analytical Plane Geometry.
(5) Analytical Solid Geometry.
(6) Differential Calculus.
(7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptic integrals and the calculus of variations.
(8) Differential Equations.
(9) Statics.
(10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
(11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
(12) Geometrical Optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
(13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
(14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
(15) Newton's Principia, sections I to III.
(16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

9. Candidates in Natural and Physical Science shall be allowed to select alternatively two out of the following group of subjects:—

(A) Chemistry.
(B) Electricity and Magnetism.
(C) Heat and the elements of Molecular Physics.

Or two out of the following group:—

(D) Botany.
(E) Physiology and Zoology.
(F) Geology and Mineralogy.

(A) The course in chemistry shall be both theoretical and practical. In the practical Examination candidates ought to shew a good knowledge of chemical manipulation and ought to be able to qualitatively analyse complex inorganic substances. They should also be acquainted with the principles of quantitative analysis.*

* For text-books *see* Appendix B.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honourable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, Governor-General of India;

The Honourable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

The Honourable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

The Honourable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honourable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honourable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honourable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honourable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honourable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provincial Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College in Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
BEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMAD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah;
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education:
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal; and by such name

shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice, within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor and such number of ex-officio, and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted, to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general object and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honours and the granting of marks of Honour for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all other persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination of those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree;

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor, and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being, certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate may be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of the Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already prorided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodiaan of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghar Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Katak, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bankura, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Barisal, Simla, Peshawar, Darjeeling, Nagpur, Ranchi, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jabalpur, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Dhubri, Maulmain, Akyab and Fyzabad.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

1.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Uriya.
Latin.	Hindi.
Arabic.	Urdu.
Persian.	Burmese.
Hebrew.	Armenian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Bengali.	French.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shal include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B*).

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column showing the age stated

by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Krishnaghar, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Katak, Chittagong, Jabalpur, Batticalon, Indore, Midnapore, Rampore Baulia, Nowgong, Rangoon, Nagpur and Fyzabad.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*) Psychology.
(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—Languages.*

English : and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Hebrew.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History,

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B).

III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

* The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

Plane Trigonometry.

As far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

V.

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year).

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.†

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the

* Including experimental illustrations.

† The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last Examination to which he was admitted.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B.:—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Arabic.
Latin.	Persian.
Sanskrit.	Pali.
Hebrew.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
" Dissertation on Virtue.
" Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Green's Short History of the English people.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ...
2. Plane Trigonometry ...
3. Analytical Conic sections ...

} as laid down in the Course for Honours.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(*d*) Acoustics ...
Thermotics ...
Optics ...
Magnetism ...
Electricity ...

} as in Ganot.

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year,) the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

1. Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.

2. No female candidate shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

3. In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

4. No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examinations of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination, until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subject prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for Physics.

B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

M. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

The M. A. Examination shall be the same for females and for males.

HONOURS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honours in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year).

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academieal years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honour Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honours in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honours shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, (the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year).

5. Honours in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in Languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination,

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honours in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.

(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.

(*d*) Political Economy.

(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books).

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honours in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See* Appendix B.)

8. Candidates for Honours in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Mill's Logic, Books III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

(*b*) Botany.

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

(*c*) Geology.

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]

(*d*) Mineralogy.

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Technology.]

(*c*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
History of Philosophy.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—
(*a*) Natural Theology.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honours, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees; and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honours in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honour Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

5. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the Degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less then three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—*

* List of Text books given in Appendix B.

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative authorities in India.

III. The Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahomedan Law.

IV. The Law of property, including the laws, of Transfer and Succession not being parts of Hindu or Mahomedan Law, the Law of Prescription, the Law relating to Land Tenures and the Revenue Laws.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

VI. The Law of Crimes.

VII. The Law of Procedure including the law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation.

VIII. The Hindu Law and the Mahomedan Law in general use and application as modified by the Acts and Regulations.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner:—

I. One paper on subjects I, II and III.

II. One paper on subject IV.

III. One paper on subject V.

IV. One paper on subject VI, and a portion of VII, *viz.*, the Criminal Procedure.

V. One paper on the rest of subject VII, *viz.*, Civil Procedure Evidence, and Limitation.

VI. One paper on subject VIII.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have

paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honours in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

(*i.*) The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to Endowments.
(*j.*) The Law of Contracts and Torts.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *viva voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor ; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three Academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate.

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination, on producing certificates to the following effect;—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of

* See Appendix B.

Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognised Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary,

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of Service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

* See Appendix B.

(*b.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M B. Examination attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the University.

Two Courses each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations, and of having regularly attended one course of practical demonstrations in the Dead House.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on

payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure, for one academical year.

11. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great Surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of two years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*,†

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honours in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honours, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honours.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect:—

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined; or*†

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education on or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate may determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for two years and six months after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for Admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. The whole.

Algebra.

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation), Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. DeMoivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Analytical Geometry.

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree.

Statics.

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments. Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity. Friction. Simple cases of tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and axle, Inclined plane, Screw.

Dynamics.

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.* Laws of motion, Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of Impact.

II. Natural Science.

Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry, The metals and non-metals.

Physics.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the elements of Telegraphy.

III. Engineering Construction.

Materials. Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys.

IV. Geodesy.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

V. Drawing.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates

* Special importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate, shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B:—

A.—(Civil Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Differential Calculus.

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima, values of functions of one variable.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

Integral Calculus.

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an Integral.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump. Condenser-pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic Press and the Hygrometers.

II. Natural Science.

Geology. (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy. The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallurgy. The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver, and Gold.

III. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry Foundations, Walls, Floors and roofs of Buildings, Construction of masonry, Wooden and iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

Hydraulic Engineering. Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes. The movements of water in Canals and Rivers, Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstructions, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

Applied Mechanics. Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of Beams, Resistance to torsion, The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics.

Mechanism. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

Steam-Engine. Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines.

IV. Drawing.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

B.—(Mechanical Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.
III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

I. Mathematics.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

II. Engineering Construction.

Practice of Building. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Applied Mechanics. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Steam-Engine. The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines. The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

Hydraulic Engineering. Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

III. Machinery.

Mechanism and Machine design. Elementary forms of Machines Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion. Mode of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes, Valves and Cocks.

Workshop Appliances. Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

Designs. Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

IV. Drawing.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional Subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass.

Optional Subjects.

I. Mathematics.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }

II. Natural Science.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }

III. Engineering Construction.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

IV. Geodesy, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:

Branch A.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

Branch B.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Mechanism and Machine design.
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

Optional.

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this Examination, provided he

* Any under-graduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

produces a certificate from the head of an Institution affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further Examination.

HONOURS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honours in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honours.

3. Every candidate for Honours shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *viva voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed

the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School† at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st July next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one School continuously since that date, by the principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 188

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Age on the 1st of January next.
Religion.
Race (*i. e* nation, tribe, &c. &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e. at school, or present occupation*).
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry*).

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature† of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the † Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c., *&c.*)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which he desires to be examined:—

A. Course—
2nd Language.
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† State whether in the A. or B. Course.

HONOUR EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Arts, and I offer to be examined in
The fee* of Rs 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his Diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, Nation, Tribe, &c., &c)
Religion.
Present occupation.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in
The fee* of Rs. 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of entrance.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Law.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Graduation.
Present occupation.
Religion.

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

The fee* of Rs 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

The 18 .

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of entrance.
Present occupation.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 9 of the Regulations as to Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate .—

Age
Date of passing the First L. M. S.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

First Examination.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the F. A. Examination.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

Second Examination.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second M. B. Examination.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 8 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Medicine.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First M. B. Examination.
Present occupation.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The fee* of Rs. 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Faculty of Medicine.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Present occupation.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Civil Engineering.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the College at which the candidate has studied.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Present occupation.

FIRST EXAMINATION, IN ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First-Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This Certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an Institution affiliated in Engineering.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Present occupation.
Whether he has appeared at the First Examination in Engineering of any previous year.
Religion.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 25 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Licence in Engineering.

This Certificate to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the L. E. Examination of any previous year.
Present occupation.
Religion.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Engineering.

This Certificate to be signed by the Principal of the Engineering College at which candidate has studied.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts.
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering.
Whether he has appeared at the B. E. Examination of any previous year.
Present occupation.
Religion.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post office Order. Postage stamps will not be received Any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that aged duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the – ivision.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

First Examination in Arts.

I certify that duly passed the First Examination in Arts held in the month of 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

Licence in Civil Engineering.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . } *Registrar.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

I certify that
duly passed the First Examination in Engineering held in the month of August 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta. *Registrar.*

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

This is to certify that
passed the Examination for a Licence in Engineering at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta. *Registrar.*

Second Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that passed the First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

University of Calcutta,
The 18 . *Registrar.*

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor.
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Master of Arts.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 . the special branch in which he was examined having been .....

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18 .

Honours.

This is to certify that passed the Honour Examination in in the year 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18 .

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 18 .

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order Postage stamps will not be received.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry*).
Do. do. (Botany or 2nd paper in Mathematics).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the† Course.

The fee* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 18 .

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :

Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which she desires to be examined :

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subjects.

† State whether in the A. or B. Course.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury draft or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS.

In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages, or Lines thus (Chap. V.—VIII), the reference is to be understood as inclusive.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1883.

ENGLISH.

Selections from "The Book of Golden Deeds."	...	What is a Golden Deed? How one Man has saved a Host; The Pass of Thermopylæ; The Rock of the Capitol; The Chief of the Arverni; The last Fight in the Colisæum; Leo the Slave; The Keys of Calais; The Carnival of Perth; The Crown of St. Stephen; Under Ivan the Terrible; Father and Sons; Gunpowder Perils; Heroes of the Plague; The faithful Slaves of Haiti; The Petitioners for Pardon; The Children of Blentarn Ghyll; Agostina of Zaragoza; Casal Novo; The Monthyon Prizes; Discipline; The Rescue Party.

GREEK.

Xenophon. ...	...	Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer. ...	...	Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cæsar. ...	...	Commentarii de Bello Gallico, Book I.

SANSKRIT.

Sahitya-sangraha.	...	Rajanikanta Gupta.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

PERSIAN.

Iqd-i-Gul. ...	...	Pages 1 to 105.

*Iqd-i-Manzum.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

URDU.

Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

HINDI.

Rámáyana. ...	...	Balkánda.
Rajniti. ...	...	The first two chapters.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

URIYA.

Rámáyana.	...	... Sundrakánda.
Jiban Charita.	...	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.		... Books I—III.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trencknor (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Játakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannajataka (36 pages of text).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1884.

ENGLISH.

Rowe and Webb's Companion Reader.

GREEK.

Xenophon.	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Cornelius Nepos.	...	... Vitæ, (the whole.)

FRENCH.

Lamartine.	...	... Christophe Colomb.

An easy paper in Elementary Grammar and Composition.

SANSKRIT.

Sahitya-sangraha.	...	... Rajanikanta Gupta.

ARABIC.

Selections from the Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

Iqd-i-Gal.	...	... pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.		

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI

†Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

URDU.

†Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C. S. I.
†Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

* Urdoo Guide Press.
† Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

will.

HINDI.

Rámáyana.	...	... Balkánda.
Rajniti.	...	... The first two chapters.

URIYA.

Rámáyana.	...	... Sundrakanda.
Jiban Charita.	...	... Translation from Ishwarchandra Vidyasagara, by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	...	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia.		... Books I—III.

BURMESE

Zeneka.		
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta.		... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannajataka (36 pages of text).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1883.

GREEK.

Xenophon.	...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer.	...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Sallust.	...	... Bellum Catilinarium.

SANSKRIT.

Sáhitya Sar.	...	... Satyaprasad Sarbadhikari.

ARABIC.†

Selections form Alif Laila prepared for the Higher Standard Examination of Military and Civil Officers.

PERSIAN.

*Guldastai Danish.	...	... Maulavi Muhammad Mohiuddin.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

BENGALI.

Selections by Baboo Nilmani Mukerjea.

* Published at Agra.
† Urdu Guide Press.

URDU.

(A new course to be published, half Prose and half Poetry.)

PROSE.

Khirud Afroz, 30 pages, Asarus Sanadeed from the beginning of Chapter II, 30 pages, Arayish-i-Mahfel from page 79, 30 pages, from the end of the selections of Raja Sivaprasad, 10 pages; (altogether 100 pages.)

POETRY.

Qasidai Shahr Ashobi, Sanda, the Qasida of Sanda with respect to Hafiz Rahmut Khan, Musud-dus-i-Haali and selections from Zaoq and Ghaleb and others (altogether 100 pages).

HINDI.

Rámáyan	...	... Balkanda.
Rajniti.	...	... The first two chapters.

URIYA.

Rámáyan.	...	... Sundrakánda.
Jibancharita.	...	... Translation from Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar, by Fakir Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	....	... The whole.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia	... Books I—III.

BURMESE.

Zeneka.	
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).
Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannajataka (36 pages of text).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1883.

ENGLISH.

Goldwin Smith.	...	... Life of Cowper (Morley's English Men of Letters).
Collins.	...	... Homer's Odyssey (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Blackie.	...	... Self-Culture.
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, Chaps. VI—VIII, (Literature Primers edited by J R. Green, M. A.)
Cowper.	...	... The Task, Books I and IV (Hales).

Gray. ...	...	... Poems. (Rivington's English School Classics.)
Wordsworth.	...	... Excursion, Book I, The Wanderer. (Rivington's English School Classics.)

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV.
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil. ...	...	... Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero. ...	...	... Orations against Catiline, III and IV.

With passages from Latin authors not prescribed, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa.	...	... Books I—VIII.
Bhattikavya.	...	... Books I—V.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—LXXII.
Job. I—V.

PERSIAN.

Sih nasar-i-Zahuri.		... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil.		... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi. ...		... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah. ...		... Ditto.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri, ...		... Nirbásitarvilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt.		... Dharmaniti.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1884.

ENGLISH.

Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, Book I.
Scott.	...	... The Lady of the Lake.
Goldsmith.	...	... The Traveller.
Dowden.	...	... Life of Southey (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Creighton.	...	... Life of Sir Walter Ralegh.
Sir Alexander Grant.		... Xenophon (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, Chapters V and VI;

GREEK.

Herodotus.	...	... Book IV,
Euripides.	...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil.	...	.. Æneid, Book VI.
Cicero.	...	.. Pro Archia and Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Bánabhatta.	...	... Sri Harsha Charita, Uchchhvása V.
Kalidása.	...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

PERSIAN.

Sib nasar-i-Zahuri.		... First 50 pages.
Ruquat-i-Mirza Bedil.		... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi.	...	... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah.	...	... Ditto.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri.	...	... Nirbásitarvilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt.		... Dharmaniti.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition.	...	Book I. omitting articles 12, 13 and 62—75, Book II, omitting articles 107—110, Book III, omitting articles 124—131.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252, 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.
Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377, 378, 381—393; 396, 397.
Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Logic.	...	... Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic, Chaps. I—XXI.

HISTORY.

Smith.	...	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton.	...	... Primer of Roman History.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter (5th Edition).		... Algebra, Chapters I—XXVIII; XXX—XXXVI; XXXVIII and XXXIX to the end of article 547.

Or any book covering the same ground.

Wilson.	...	... Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) Books, I—V.
Wilson.	...	... Conic Sections Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of chap. III.
Hamblin Smith.	...	... Trigonometry.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1885.

ENGLISH.

Helps.	...	... Essays written in the Intervals of Business, and Essay on Organisation in Daily Life.
Swayne.	...	... Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers).
Goldsmith.	...	... Extracts from the Vicar of Wakefield (English School Classics).
Stopford Brooke.	...	... Primer of English Literature, VI—VIII.
Tennyson.	...	... Enoch Arden, Vol. IX Cabinet Edition.)
Milton.	...	... Paradise Lost, Book II.
Macaulay.	...	... Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius and the Battle of the Lake Regillus.

Cowper. ... ... Simple Poems. Edited by Storr. (Rivington's English School Classics.)

GREEK.

Herodotus. ... ... Book IV.
Euripides. ... ... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil. ... ... Eclogues and Ovid, Book I.
Cicero. ... ... Pro Archia and Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Banabhatta. ... ... Sri Harsha Charita, Uchchhvasa V.
Kalidasa ... ... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Selections from the Roza Namah of the Shah of Persia Tarikh-i-Ali Hazem, Anwara Suhaili.

Poetry.

Musnawi of Maulavi Room.
Mantaqut Tair, Selsilatuz Zahul and selections from ancient and modern Poets.
(The whole course 200 pages)

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, I—XLI.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition) Vaggo I—IV, pp. 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition) the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri ... ... Nirbasitarvilap.
Akshay Kumar Dutt. ... Dharmaniti.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition. ... Book I, omitting articles 12, 13, and 62—75; Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omitting articles 124—131.
Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 266—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.

Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377; 378, 381—393; 396, 397.
Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Logic. ... ... Jevons' Elementary Lessons in Logic, Chaps. I—XXI.

HISTORY.

Smith. ... ... Smaller History of Rome.
Fyffe. ... ... Primer of the History of Greece.

MATHEMATICS.

Hamblin Smith. ... ... Elementary Algebra, Indian edition, omitting Chapter XXXVIII.

or

P. Ghosh. ... ... Chapters corresponding to the preceding.
Wilson. ... ... Elementary Geometry (Edition 1881) Books I—V.
Wilson. ... ... Conic Sections, Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of Chap. III.
Hamblin Smith. ... ... Trigonometry.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1884.

ENGLISH.

Myers. ... ... Wordsworth (Morley's English Men of Letters).
Fowler. ... ... Locke (Morley's English Men of Letters.)
Locke. ... ... Conduct of the Understanding (edited by Fowler.)
Arnold's Selections from the Spectator, pages 1—228.
Shakespeare. ... ... The Taming of the Shrew, King John, Coriolanus, (with Dowden's Shakespeare Primer.)
Milton. ... ... Paradise Lost, Books VIII, IX and X.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV, edited by Peter Peterson, M.A.

GREEK.

Sophocles. ... ... Philoctetes.
Demosthenes. ... ... De Corona.

LATIN.

Horace.	...	... Odes, Books I and II.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.	...	... Germania.

With passages from Latin authors not prescribed, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Kumar Sambhava.		... Books I—VII.
Meghaduta.		
Sakuntala.	...	... (Devanagari Recension.)

HEBREW.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

ARABIC.

Tarikh-i-yamani.	...	... As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages.		...
Mutanabbi.	...	...

PERSIAN.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali.		... The first half.
Durra-i-Nadiri.	...	... 50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid Khaqani.	...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi.		... Ditto.

PALI.

Kacchayano (Senart's edition).
Abhidamma Sangaha.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Karnarjuna Kavya first six cantos, by Baladeva Pálita.
Vabyavasturashita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare.	...	... Hamlet, Henry V, Tempest. (with Dowden's Shakespeare Primer).
Milton.	...	... Samson Agonistes.
Tennyson.	..	... Guinevere and The Passing of Arthur.
Palgrave.	...	... Golden Treasury, Book III.

Milton.	...	... Areopagitica.
Burke.	...	... Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents.
Macaulay.	..	... Selections from the writings of, by Trevelyan.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

A

Marlowe.	...	... Faustus.
Sidney.	...	... Apology for Poetry.
Matthew Arnold.	...	... Essays in Criticism.
Spenser.		... Faery Queene, Book I.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	... Outlines of English Literature.

B

Balfour Stewart.	...	.. Conservation of Energy.
Sir J. Herschel.	...	.. Natural Philosophy.
,,	..	.. Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects.
Huxley.	..	.. Critiques and Addresses.
Kingsley.	..	.. Glaucus.
,,	..	.. Scientific Lectures and Essays.
Tyndall.	..	.. Fragments of Science.

PASS COURSE.

GREEK.

Sophocles.	..	.. Philoctetes. Electra.
Demosthenes.	..	.. De Corona.
Æschines.	..	.. In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	..	.. Book II.
Euripides.	..	.. Bacchæ.
Plato.	..	.. Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	..	.. Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Horace.	..	.. Odes, Epodes.
Cicero.	..	.. Pro Murena.
Tacitus.	..	.. Histories, Books III, IV, V.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Martial.	..	.. Select Epigrams, edited by Stephenson.
Cicero.	..	.. De Officiis, I.
Virgil.	..	.. Æneid, VII, VIII.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	..	.. Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Bánabhatta.	..	.. Kadambarí, Uttarabhágha, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambari vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattika Kulasaya &c.*)
Bháravi.	..	.. Kirátárjuníya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta.	..	.. Kádambarí, Uttarabhágha, (the whole).
Bháravi,	..	.. Kirátárjuníya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Max Müller.	..	.. Lectures on the Science of Language, Vol. I.

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamani. Nafaha Tut. Hamasah. Mutanabbi.	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Makamat-ul Hariri.	..	
Tarikhi-i-Timuri.	..	First half.
Hamasha. ..	..	First 84 pages.
Banut Suád.		

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Vekai Niamat Khan Ali.	..	First half.
Durra-i-Nadiri ...	..	50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid-i-Khaqani. ..	..	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi.	..	Ditto.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Aklak-i-Jalali.		
Inshai Abul Fazl.		
Hafiz.	..	First half, pages 1—125.

PALI.

Text books have not been appointed.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Karnarjuna Kavya.	..	First six Cantos, by Baladeva Palit.

Vahyavastursahita Manavaprakritir Sambandha Vichar, by Akshay Kumar Datta.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel.	..	..	Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	..	..	Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood.	..	..	Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain.	..	..	Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg. .. .. History of Philosophy, Vol. II.

and

Ueberweg. .. .. System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

Or

Flint. .. .. Theism.

and

Butler. .. .. Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson. .. .. Elementary Mechanics.
Besant. .. .. Elementary Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon. .. .. Conic Sections (6th edition) Chaps. I—III. V—VIII to the end of article 116. X—XIII.
Williamson. .. .. Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V, VIII, XI—XVII.
Todhunter. .. .. Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII.
Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green. .. .. Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler. .. .. Short History of India.
Elphinstone. .. .. History of India, Books V—XI.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Smith. .. .. Student's History of Greece.
Liddell. .. .. Student's History of Rome.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Fawcett. .. .. Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course).

Capes.	..	.. The Early Empire.
Capes.	..	.. The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	..	.. The English Constitution.
Mill.	..	.. Political Economy.

Physical Science.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel.	..	.. Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	..	.. Matter and Motion.

**The Elements of Physics.*

Miller.	..	.. Chemical Physics (part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, sec. 2; Chap. V. sec. 2; Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

The full Course.

Miller.	..	.. Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong.	..	.. Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes,	..	.. Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin.		.. Elementary Biology.
Kirkes.	..	.. Handbook of Physiology.
Huxley.	..	.. Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Thomé.	..	.. Text Book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

Botany.

Thomé.	..	.. Text Book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey.	..	.. Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver.	..	.. First Book of Indian Botany.

Sach.	..	.. Text Book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley.	..	.. Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley.	..	.. Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Nicholson.	..	.. Introductory Text book of Zoology.
Wallace.	..	.. Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon.	..	.. Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald.	..	.. Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell.	..	.. Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie.	..	.. Manual of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson.	..	.. Palæontology.
Manual of the Geology of India.		Introduction and Chaps. V—X, XVI—XVIII.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller.		.. Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford.		.. Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley.	..	.. Physiography.
Somerville.	..	.. Physical Geography.
Blanford.	..	.. Meteorology of India.
Scheerer and Blanford.		.. Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner.	..	.. Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons.	..	.. Principles of Science.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare.	...	As you like it. Richard II, Macbeth (with Dowden's Primer).
Milton.	...	Paradise Lost, Books X, XI, XII (with Stopford Brooke's Milton).
Tennyson.	...	Oenone, Lady Clara, The Lotos Eaters, A Dream of Fair Women—Morte d'Arthur, Dora and pages 78—96, Vol. II, Cabinet Edition.
Bacon.	...	Essays.
Landor.	...	Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 185—251 (Golden Treasury Series).
Colvin.	...	Life of Landor (English Men of Letters.)
Helps.	...	Companions of my Solitude.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

A

Shakespeare.	...	Sonnets.
Greene.	...	Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
Lamb.	...	Essays of Elia.
Sir Thos. More.	...	Utopia.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle.	...	The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw.	...	Outlines of English Literature.

B

Balfour Stewart.	...	Conservation of Energy.
Sir J. Herschel.	...	Natural Philosophy.
"	...	Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects.
Huxley.	...	Critiques and Addresses.
Kingsley.	...	Glaucus.
"	...	Scientific Lectures and Essays.
Tyndall.	...	Fragments of Science.
Jevons.	...	Principles of Science.
Darwin.	...	Origin of Species.
"	...	Animals and Plants under Domestication.
"	...	Descent of Man.
Arabella Buckley.	...	History of Natural Science.
Tait.	...	Recent Advances in Physical Science.

PASS COURSE.

GREEK.

Sophocles.	...	... Philoctetes Electra.
Demosthenes.	...	... DeCorona.
Æschines.	...	... In Ctesphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Thucydides.	...	... Book II.
Euripides.	...	... Bacchæ.
Plato.	...	... Phædo.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Virgil.	...	... Georgics I and II.
Cicero.	...	... Pro Cluentio.
Tacitus.	...	... Agricola.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Juvenal.	...	... Satires. III, V, VII, VIII, X, XI.
Cicero.	...	... In Verrem.

Permanent Subject.

Peile.	...	... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Banabhatta.	...	... Kadambari Uttarbhaga, p. 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end; (beginning with the words *kadambari vihasya pratyavadit Apyunmattika kuto saya* &c.)
Bhâravi.	...	... Kiratarjuniya, Cantos I—IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Banabhatta.	...	... Kadambari Uttarbhaga (the whole)
Bhâravi.	...	... Kiratarjunya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Max Müller.	...	... Lectures on the Science of Language, Vol. I.

Hebrew.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II
Chronicles I and II.
Psalms XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

Arabic.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamani.
Mustubruf.
Hamasa. ... 31 pages.
Mutanabi Madahai Uzzud-dowlah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course)

Muquamat Hariri. ... First half.
Tarikh-i-Tiwari.
Hamasa. ... ... 84 pages.
Banut. ... ... Saad.
Nafhatut Teeb. ... ... About half the Maquamat.

Persian.

PASS COURSE.

Vekai Niamat Khan Ali. ... The last half.
Ferose Shahi. ... The first 50 pages.
Shah Namah. ... ... The first 50 pages.
Zahur Faryabi. ... ... The first 50 pages.

HONOUR COURSE

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali.
Inshai Abul Fazl.
Hafiz. ... ... First half from page 1—125.

Pali.

Text Books have not been appointed.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel.	...	... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine.	...	... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood.	...	... Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain,.	...	... Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Ueberweg.	...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
		and
Ueberweg.	...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
		Or
Flint.	...	... Theism.
		and
Butler.	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson.	...	... Elementary Mechanics.
Besant.	...	... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chapters I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Salmon.	...	... Conic Sections (6th Edition). Chaps. I—III, V—VIII, to the end of articles 116, X—XIII.
Williamson	...	... Differential Calculus, Chaps. I—V. VIII, XI—XVII,
Todhunter.	...	... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII.

Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green.	...	... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler	...	... Short History of India.
Elphinstone	...	... History of India, Books V—XI.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Smith	...	... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell	...	... Student's History of Rome.

Political Economy.

Fawcett	...	... Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes.	...	... The Early Empire.
Capes.	...	... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot.	...	... The English Constitution.
Mill.	...	... Political Economy.

Physical Science.

PHYSICS.

The full Course.

Deschanel.	...	... Elementry Treaties on Natural Philosophy.
Clerk Maxwell.	...	... Matter and Motion.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller.	...	... Chemical Physics (Part I of the Elements of Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, sec. 2; Chap. V. sec. 2; Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Chemistry.

The full Course.

Miller.	...	... Elements of Chemistry, Part II.
Armstrong	...	... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

Physiology.

Huxley and Martin		... Elementary Biology.
Kirkes	...	... Handbook of Physiology.
Huxley	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Thomé	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological Sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé ... ... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey ... ... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver ... ... First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach ... ... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley ... ... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley ... ... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Nicholson ... ... Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace ... ... Geographical Distribution of Animals.
Jerdon ... ... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald ... ... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell ... ... Principles and Elements of Geology
Geikie ... ... Manual of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson ... ... Palæontology.
Manual of the Geology of India Introduction and Chaps. V—X. XVI—XVIII.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Brooke and Miller ... ... Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford ... Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley	...	... Physiography.
Somerville	...	... Physical Geography.
Blanford	...	... Meteorology of India.
Scheerer and Blanford		... Introduction to the use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Plattner	...	... Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis with the Blowpipe

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

ENGLISH.

Poetry and Drama.

Chaucer.	...	... Prologue; and Knightes Tale.
Shakespeare	...	... As you like it; Richard II; Cymbeline; Henry IV, Parts I and II.
Villiers.	...	... The Rehearsal.
Pope.	...	... Selections from, edited by Thomas Arnold (London Series of English Classics).
Byron	...	... Childe Harold, Canto IV.

Prose.

Sir Thomas Browne.		... Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
Carlyle.	..	... On Heroes.
De Quincey.	...	... The Cæsars.
Bagehot	...	... Literary Studies, Vol. I (without the Appendix).
George Eliot.	...	... Silas Marner.
Mill.	...	... Essay on Liberty.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer.	...	... Prologue; and Knightes Tale.
Shakespeare.	...	... As you like it: Richard II; Cymbeline; Henry IV, parts I and II.
Villiers.	...	... The Rehearsal.
Pope.	...	... Selections from. Edited by Thomas Arnold (London Series of English Classics).
Byron.	...	... Childe Harold, Book IV.
Gosson.	...	... Schoole of Abuse (Arber's English Reprints).

Sir Thomas Browne.	Hydriotaphia or Urn Burial.
Carlyle.	On Heroes.
De Quincey.	The Cæsars.
Bagehot.	Literary Studies, Vol. I. (without the Appendix).
George Eliot.	Silas Marner.
Mill.	Essay on Liberty.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	Historical English Accidence.
Smith.	Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine.	History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden.	Shakespeare's Mind and Art
Sweet.	Anglo Saxon Primer.
Sayce.	Introduction to the Science of Language.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

GREEK.

Homer.	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar.	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus.	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles.	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides.	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes.	Knights, Clouds, and Frogs.
Herodotus.	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides.	Books VI and VIII.
Demosthenes.	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato.	Republic.
Aristotle.	Politics.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

GREEK.

Homer.	Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar.	The whole.
Æschylus.	Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles.	Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone
Euripides.	Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes.	Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds.
Herodotus.	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides.	Books VI, VII, VIII.

Demosthenes.	...	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato.	...	...	Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle.	...	...	Politics.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	...	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy.	...	...	History of Classical Greek Literature.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

Latin.

Virgil.	...	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.
Horace.	...	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8). Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal.	...	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	...	...	Satires.
Lucretius.	...	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus.	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus.	...	...	Aulularia.
Terence.	...	...	Andria.
Livy.	...	...	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust.	...	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero.	...	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus.	...	...	Histories.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

Latin.

Virgil,	...	...	Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid, Books I—VI.
Horace.	...	...	Odes; Epodes; Satires I (with the exception of 2 and 8) Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal.	...	...	Satires (except I, VI and IX).
Persius.	...	...	Satires
Lucretius.	...	...	Books I, V, and VI.
Catullus.	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus.	...	...	Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence.	...	...	Andria, Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy.	...	...	Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust.	...	...	Bellum Catillinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.

Cicero.	...	... Second Philippic; de Natura Deorum.
Tacitus.	...	... Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cruttwell.	...	... History of Roman Literature.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith.		... Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson.	...	... Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald.	...	... History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce.	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884 AND M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

ARABIC.

Hamasah.	...	The whole.
Mutanabbi.	...	
Makamát-i-Hariri.	...	
Saba-i-Moallakah.	...	

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

ARABIC.

Prose.

Muquddamai.	...	... Ibu Khaldoon, 50 pages.
Muquamat.	...	... First half.

Poetry.

Hamasa.	...	The whole.
Mutanabbi.	...	
Sabai Muallaqa.	...	

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884, AND M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885.

PERSIAN.

Poetry.

Firdausi.	...	... Shahnamah, Vol. I.
Khákáni.	...	... Tuhfat u'l Irakayn.
Badar Chách.	...	... Kasáid.
Hakim Sanái.	...	... Hadikoh.
Anwari.	...	... Diwán.
Habil Kháni.	...	.. Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásán V.	...	... Dasátir.
Fuzlu'llah Shirázi.	...	... Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III.
Abu'l Fazl.	...	... Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra.	..	... Ruksát.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi.		... Durrai Nádiri.

RHETORIC.

Shamsúddín Fakir ... Hadáiku'l Balághat.

PROSODY.

Sayfi.	...	... Urúz.
Jámi.	...	... Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1886.

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Wasaf.	...	... Akbar Namah.
Durrai Nadri.	...	... Tuzuk-i.
Timuri.	...	... Ruqat-i-Jamee.
Hada Yaqub.	...	... Balaghut.
Arus-i-Saifi.	...	... Qawafi-Jamee.

Poetry.

Qasaid-i-Khakani.
Qiran-i-Saddain.
Qasaid-i-Badarchachi.
Hadiqai-Hakim Sanai.
Dewan-i-Anwari.
Qaani. ... ... First half.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa.	...	Vikramorvasi.
Bhatti.	...	Bhattikavya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhuti.	...	Viracharita, Uttaracharita.
Súdraka.	...	Mrichchakatika.
Bánabhatta.	...	Kadambari.
Shriharsha.	...	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Magha.	...	Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI.
Vyása and Sankara.		Vedánta Sutra, with Sankara Bhashya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Pada.
Katha Upanishad with Sankara Bháshya.		
Rig Veda Sanhita.	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta.	...	Kávya Prakása.
Jagadisa.	...	Tarkamrita.
Vachaspati Misra.	...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini.	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

For the History of Sanskrit Literature, the following books are recommended:—

(1) Weber's History of Indian Literature.
(2) Colebrooke's Miscellaneous Essays, edited by Professor E. B. Cowell.
(3) Max Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
(4) Goldstücker's Panini.
(5) Wilson's Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, (Rost's Edition).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885 86.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása.	...	Sákuntala.
Bhavabhuti.	...	Mahaviracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Vasákhadatta.	...	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhaṭṭa.	...	Kadambari, Purvabhága.
S'rí Harsha.	...	Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha.	...	S'isúpálabadha I—V.
Vyása and Sankara.		Vedánta Sutra with Sankara Bháshya, IInd Adhyáya, 1st and 2nd Padas.
Viśvanátha Panchánna.		Bhashaparichched with Siddhanta Muktavali (omitting from the latter the sections on *vyapti*, *pakshtava* and *hetvábhásha*).
Mammata Bhatta.	...	Kavya Prakása.
Vachaspati Misra.	..	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Chhandogya Upanishad with Sankara Bhashya.		
Rig Veda Sanhita.	...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.

Panini.	...	... Vaidika Prakaiyá, as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams.	...	... Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller.	...	... History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber.	...	... History of Indian Literature.
Muir.	...	... Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV and V.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

History.

(*a.*) As a period—The History of England in the reign of George III.

The following books are recommended :—
Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.
Erskine May's Constitutional History of England.
Stanhope's History of England.
Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
Trevelyan's Early Life of C. J. Fox.
Brougham's Men of Letters of the time of George III.
Jesse's Memoirs of the Reign of George III.
Alison's History of Europe.

(*b*). Constitutional History of England as in Hallam.
(*c*). History of Modern Civilisation, as in Guizot.
(*d*). Political Economy.
(*e*). Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Books).

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

History.

(*a*). No text Books.

(*b*). Hallam.	...	... Middle Ages, Chap. VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam.	...	... Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May	...	... Constitutional History of England.

(*c*). As a period :—
The History of Europe during the 16th Century.

Hume.	...	... History of England.
Froude.	...	... History of England.
Robertson.	...	... Charles V.
Prescott.	...	.. Philip II.
Motley.	...	... Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley.	...	... United Netherlands.
(*d*). Guizot.	...	... History of Civilisation.
Mill.	...	... Representative Government.
Austin.	...	... Jurisprudence, Chaps. V and VI.
Wheaton.	...	... International Law, Parts I and II.
(*e*). Adam Smith.	...	... Wealth of Nations.

Mill.	...	... Political Economy.
Leone Levi.	...	... History of British Commerce.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

Mental and Moral Science.

(In addition to the books prescribed for Pass and Honour Course B. A.)

Mansel.	...	... Prolegomena Logica.
Mill.	...	... Logic.
Jevons.	...	... Principles of Science.
Hamilton.	...	... Lectures, Vols. I and II.
Mill.	...	... Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh.	...	... Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Kant.	...	... Prolegomena and Critique of Pure Reason by Mahaffy.
Descartes,	...	... Discourse on Method.
Berkeley.	...	... Principles of Human Knowledge.
Archer Butler.	...	... Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Sidgwick.	...	... Methods of Ethics.
Mill.	...	... Utilitarianism.
Bain.	...	... The Emotions and the Will.
Butler.	...	... Dissertation on Virtue; Sermons 1—3.
Herbert Spencer.		... First Principles.

Natural Theology.

Flint.	...	... Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh.	...	... Method of Divine Government.
Caird.	...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Max Müller.	...	... Lectures on the Science of Religion.

Evidences of Christianity.

Paley.	...	... Evidences of Christianity.
Butler.	...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part II.
Christlieb.	...	... Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.
Mozley.	...	... Lectures on Miracles.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter.	...	... Algebra.
Todhunter.	...	... Trigonometry.
Todhunter.	...	... Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.

Salmon.	.. ..	Conic Sections.
Frost.	.. ..	Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson.	.. ..	Differential Calculus.
Williamson.	.. ..	Integral Calculus.
Boole.	.. ..	Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter.	.. ..	Statics.

(*Or the Corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics.*)

Tait and Steele.	.. ..	Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant.	.. ..	Hydromechanics.
Parkinson.	.. ..	Optics.
Todhunter.	.. ..	Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfray.	.. ..	Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton.	.. ..	Principia (Edited by Main).
Routh.	.. ..	Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), Chaps. II—IV.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1885-86.

Natural and Physical Science.

A. Chemistry.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer.	...	Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin.	... ...	Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin.	... ...	Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe.	... ...	Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

B. Electricity and Magnetism.

Faraday.	... ...	Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol. I.
Clerk Maxwell.		... Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Linnæus Cumming.		... Introduction to the Theory of Electricity.
H. Lloyd.	... ...	Magnetism.

C. Heat and the Elements of Molecular Physics.

Maxwell.	... ...	Theory of Heat.
Tait.	... ...	Thermodynamics, Chaps. I. and II.
Baynes.	... ...	Lessons on Thermodynamics.
Dixon.	... ...	Treatise on Heat.
Fourier.	... ...	Analytical Theory of Heat, Chaps. I. and II.

D. Botany.

Asa Gray.	... ...	Structural Botany.
Sach.	... ...	Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).

Balfour.	...	... Palæontological Botany.
Lyell.	...	... Elements of Geology (the sections on Palæobotany.)
Roxburgh.	...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E. PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the text books for the B. A. Examination.)

Gegenbaner.	...	... Comparative Anatomy.
Foster.	...	... Text Book of Physiology.
Gamgee.	...	... Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour.	...	... Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer.	...	... Principles of Biology.
Darwin.	...	... Origin of Species.

F. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell.	...	... Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie.	...	... Manual of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson.	...	... Palæontology.
Woodward.	..	... Manual of the Mollusca.
Owen.	...	... Palæontology.
Ramsay.	...	... Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain, (5th or subsequent edition) Manual of the Geology of India, Vols. I and II.
		Memoirs and Records of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologica Indica.
Brooke and Miller.		... Mineralogy.
Dana.	...	... System of Mineralogy.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

Miss Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.

Geography.

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

W. W. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People has been substituted for Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India in the Examination of 1884, and subsequent years.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1883.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology: Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic: Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1884.

History.

History of England: Green's Short History of the English People.
Elphinstone's History of India
Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE. FOR THE B. A. DEGREE, 1884.

Physical Geography.
Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*)—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*)—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology } as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*)—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany } as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, viz., a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV; and of Part II (Systematic Botany) the following only:—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examination of* 1884).

Ranunculaceæ,	Combretaceæ,	Loranthaceæ,
Dilleniaceæ,	Lythraceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,
Menispermaceæ,	Cucurbitaceæ,	Casuarinaceæ,
Nymphæaceæ,	Compositæ,	Piperaceæ,
Capparidaceæ,	Asclepiadaceæ,	Pandanaceæ,
Tamaricaceæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Dioscoreaceæ,
Sterculiaceæ,	Boraginaceæ,	Smilaceæ,
Sapindaceæ,	Verbenaceæ,	Liliaceæ,
Meliaceæ,	Bignoniaceæ,	Orchidaceæ,
Anacardiaceæ,	Scrophulariaceæ,	Gramineæ.
Leguminosæ,	Nyctaginaceæ,	
Rosaceæ,	Chenopodiaceæ,	

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

N. B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*).—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology } as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series,) Chapter 1; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusites, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calc-spar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Mica, Felspar, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c. *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N. B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1884.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII, and Chap XII.

N. B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, La Grange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps. VII, IX and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps. VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B.—In Chap. VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap. VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

Chap. II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
„ III.	„	10.
„ V.	„	11, 12.
„ VI. (1)	„	4—8.
„ VI. (2)	„	9—12.
„ VI. (3)	„	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
„ VII.	„	7—15, 18.
„ VIII.	„	9—11, 16—21.
„ X.	„	6—8, 34—36.
„ XI.	„	12 to end.

Text-Book in Political Economy for the B A. Examination Female Candidates.

Manual of Political Economy by Professor Fawcett.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION, 1884, AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

I. Principles of Jurisprudence.

Markby's Elements of Law (leaving out the supplement).

Student's Austin's Jurisprudence by Campbell.

II. The History and constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1872.

III. The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities not being part of Hindu or Mahommedan Law, Stephen's Blackstone, Book I, Book III, chapter I, Book IV, Part I, chapters 2 and 6.

Act IX of 1875 (Majority).

—— XL of 1858 (Guardianship) ss 1—7, 18, 19, 27.

—— IX of 1879 B. C. (Court of Wards).
Parts I, II and VII.

Act III of 1872 (Civil Marriage).

IV. The Law of Property including the Laws of Transfer and Succession not being part of Hindu or Mahommedan Law, the Law of Prescription and the Law relating to Land Tenures in Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Introduction, and Part I, chapters 3—9, 15, 16, 20, and 23, and Book II, Part II, chapters 1, 2, and 4.

The Transfer of Property Act.

Act III of 1877.

Act X of 1865 (Succession Act) except Parts XXX, XXXI, and XXXV—XL.

Act XXI of 1870 (Hindu Wills Act) except the portions of the Indian Succession Act omitted from the study of that Act.

Act V of 1881 (Probate),

Act XXVII of 1860 (Certificate).

Act XV of 1877 ss. 26—28.

Regulations I, VIII, XIX, of 1793 and XXXVII of 1793 sections 1—6, 10, 12, 115.

Reg. VIII of 1819.

Reg. XI of 1825.

(Act XI of 1859 ss 5, 9—15, 33—37.

—— XIX of 1873 ss. 146, 150, 166—168).

—— VIII of 1869 (B. C.) ss 2—26.

—— XVIII of 1873 ss. 4—23).

—— VIII of 1876 (B. C.) ss. 8—16 and 87—98.

V. The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Part II, Ch. V.

Act IX of 1872.

—— 1 of 1877.

VI. The Law of Crimes.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the whole of chapters 1—5 and such portions of chapters 6—23 as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.

VII. The Law of Procedure, including the law of Evidence and Limitation.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) chapters 1—12, 16—22, 27—33, 35—47.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) except Parts 5, 8 and 9, chapter 39.

The Evidence Act (Act I of 1872).

The Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877).

VIII. Hindu Law and Mahommedan Law.

Mitakshara, Ch. I, sections I—V.
Ch. II, sections I—X.

Dayabhaga, Ch. I, Ch. II, Ch. V, Ch. XI.

Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, omitting chapters 7 and 13.

Sirajjiya (except the details as to succession of Distant Kindred).

Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, chapters II to VIII and Ch. X.

HONOUR EXAMINATION IN LAW.

The following books are recommended:

1. *Jurisprudence.*

Austin's Jurisprudence.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
Sir H. S. Maine's Village Communities.
Ancient Law.
Story's Conflict of Laws.
Kent's or Wolsey's International Law.
Sandars' Institutes of Justinian.

2. *Hindu Law.*

Manu.
Yajnavalkya.
Mitakshara.
Vivadachintamani.
Vyavahara Mayukha.
Smriti Chandrika.
} The portions relating to inheritance and partition.
Dayabhaga.
Dattaka Mimansa.
——— Chandrika.
Strange's Hindu Law.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.
Mayne's Hindu Law.

3. *Mahomedan Law.*

Sirajjiya.
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law (Sunni and Shea.)
Amir Ali's Personal Law of the Mahomedans.
Shama Charan's Tagore Law Lectures.

4. *The Law of Mortgage.*

The Transfer of Property Act.

5. *Law of Succession.*

The Indian Succession Act.
The Hindu Wills Act.
The Probate Act.
The Parsi Succession Act.
Williams on Executors.

6. *The Law of Limitation and Prescription.*

The Limitation Act.
Gale on Easements.

7. *The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.*

Sugden or Dart on Vendors and Purchasers.
The Transfer of Property Act.
The Acts and Regulations relating to sales for arrears of rent and revenue.

8. *The law relating to Land Tenures.*

Phillip's Tagore Law Lectures.
Field's Regulations of the Bengal Code Introduction.

9. *The Law of Trusts including the Law relating to endowments.*

Lewin on Trusts.
Agnew's Tagore Law Lectures.

10. *The Law of Contracts and Torts.*

Pollock on Contracts.
Broom's Commentaries. (The portions relating to Contracts and Torts).
Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.
Chalmer's Bills of Exchange.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

(*See Regulations; First L. M. S., para.* 2; *First M. B., para.* 2)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are especially important in Bengal.

For the First Examination in Arts of Female Candidates.

Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany; the whole of Part I and Chapter I of Part II, *viz.*, the Elements of Morphology and Physiology of flowering plants, the principles of their natural classification, and the Diagnosis and detailed accounts of the following six natural orders:

1. Malvaceæ.
2. Leguminosæ.
3. Cucurbitaceæ.
4. Urticaceæ.
5. Aroideæ.
6. Gramineæ.

* To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See. L.M.S. Regulations, para 6.

V.

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SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1857.

Chancellors :

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Hon'ble Thomas George Baring Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.
1879. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.
1880. The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., Marquess of Ripon.

Vice-Chancellors :

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, L.L.D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Hon'ble Arthur Wilson.
1883. The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, B.A., C.S.

Registrars :

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. { J.G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A. / Rev. J. Richards, M.A., } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott-Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875 { H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. / W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. / J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. { J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. / A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1877. Charles H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
1882. G. Bellett, Esq., M.A.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trousers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

Black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M. D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The

Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4 Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5 Arabic.
6. History of Greece, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Science :—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish :—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians shall obtain the

highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidences of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honours, or for Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A, and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Mitra, Saradacharan	...	Ditto.
1871.	Basu, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
1872.	Ray, Rajanimath	...	Ditto.
1873.	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.

1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	...	Presy. Coll.
1875.	Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	...	Ditto.
1876.	Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto.
1877.	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	...	Ditto.
1878.	Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	...	Ditto.
1879.	Ray, Atulkrishna	...	...	Ditto.
1880.	Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	...	Ditto.
1881.	Chandra. Aghornath	...	...	Ditto.
1882.	Majumdar, Ramchandra	..	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the

annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures :—

1. That in the month of August in each year, the Faculty of Law shall name four or more subjects, upon one of which (to be selected by himself) the Professor for the following year shall be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures.

2. That immediately after the subjects shall have been thus named, advertisements shall be published in such newspapers as the Syndicate may think proper, stating the subjects for the lectures, and inviting candidates for the Professorship.

3. That the candidates shall then send in their names to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January following; and each candidate shall be required to state upon which of the subjects he is willing to lecture.

4. That the election of the Professor shall then take place in the month of March; and that he shall be appointed for one year only, . . the Senate being at liberty to re-elect him, if they shall think propor.

PROFESSORS.

1870.	Herbert Cowell, Esq,
1871.	Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1872.	Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873.	Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874.	Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875.	A. Phillips, Esq.
1876.	Babu Rashbihari Ghosh.
1877.	E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878.	Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879.	Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.
1880.	Babu Rajkumar Sarbadhikari.
1881.	W. F. Agnew, Esq.
1882	Babu Upendranath Mitra.
1883.	Dr. J. Jolly
1884.	Ameer Ali, Esq

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs 5.000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with

procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, French and German classics. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the management of the University Library.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

Appointment of the Committee

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations

Powers and duties of Committee.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the name of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning and such further details as they may deem advisable.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*)

Privileges of Fellows.

4. (*a*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

Admission of Non-Fellows.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the

information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M, on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4 (*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes, in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c.*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book

(*d.*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(*b.*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8 (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a.*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b.*) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(*c.*) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose :—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to

the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Lahiri, Prasannakumar, ...	Presidency College.
1875.	Das, Jnanendranath, ...	Ditto.
1876.	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad, ...	Ditto.
1877.	Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan,	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Nag, Kunjalal, ...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1879.	Basu, Kedarnath, ...	Ditto.
1880.	Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna,	Presidency College.
1881.	Lahiri, Harihar, ...	Ditto.
1882.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendra-chandra ...	Ditto.
1883.	Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan ...	Dacca College.

HARISCHANDRA PRIZE.

Raja Harischandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing made over to the University a six per cent Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Harischandra Prize," to be awarded to the best student in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the Higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcatta Rs. 4,800 in Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. Loan, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Chemistry and Physics at the B. A Examination of the year, being a native of Bengal, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship, on condition that he pursue his studies in some well organized Institution for the degree of Master of Arts in science.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

1879.	Datta, Brajaballabh, ...	Krishnaghar College.
1880.	Sarkar, Biharilal, ...	Presidency College.
1881.	Guha, Prasannakumar, ...	Dacca College.
1882.	Sen, Kshirodchandra, ...	Ditto.
1883.	Biswoswar Mukhopadhyaya, ...	Patna College.

PACHETE SANSKRIT PRIZE.

Maharaja Nilmani Sing Deo Bahadur, Zemindar of Pachete, made over to the University of Calcutta two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, of the 4½ per cent Loan of 1879, in order to found a Prize to be called "the *Pachete Sanskrit Prize*" to be awarded to the student who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates at the First Arts Examination of the year.

HERSCHEL MEDAL.

The Committee of the Herschel Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 1.800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes on the following conditions:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Herschel Medal" on one side.
2. That the Medal be presented publicly every year at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees to that candidate among the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who obtains the highest marks in Dynamics and Astronomy.

COBDEN MEDAL

In March 1879, the Committee of the Cobden Club, London, offered an annual Silver Medal for proficiency in Political Economy.

With the concurrence of the Committee, it was arranged that this Medal should be awarded to the successful student who in the annual Examination for Honours in History and Political Economy should obtain the highest number of marks in the latter subject.

MEDALLISTS.

1879	Sukul, Kalisankar, ...	Presidency College.
1880.	Ghosh, Manmathanath, ...	Free Church Institution.
1881.	Arndt, George, ...	Teacher.
1882.	Ghosh, Mahendrakumar,...	Dacca College.

DWARKANATH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Committee of the Dwarkanath Memorial Fund on the 9th September 1882 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rupees 5,500, in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes on the following conditions:

1. That the amount be applied in founding a scholarship to be awarded subject to the following conditions.
2. That the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta for the year who being a student of the South Suburban School

obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

3. That should no student from the South Suburban School succeed in passing the Entrance Examination aforesaid, or should such students pass but obtain any other Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such a successful candidate in the Entrance Examination who being a student of the Hooghly Collegiate School obtains the highest number of marks from amongst his fellow students, but does not obtain any other Scholarship.

4. That should no student mentioned in Resolution (2) or (3) be eligible for the Scholarship, the Scholarship shall be awarded to such student as the Syndicate of the said University shall select.

5. That the Scholarship shall be tenable for two years in one of the Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta upon the same terms regarding regularity of attendance and other matters in which Government Junior Scholarships are held.

6. That the holders of the Scholarships for the time being shall be called Dwarkanath Scholars

7. That the Scholarship shall be paid by monthly sums. Rupees 9 for the 1st eleven months of the year, and the sum of Rupees 11 for the last month.

8. That the amount aforesaid be invested in Government of India Promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan for Rupees 5,500 and the notes handed over to the authorities of the said University with a request that the Syndicate may give effect to the above Resolutions.

9. That should the interest payable on the Government Securities be reduced, the monthly amount to be paid to the Dwarkanath Scholars shall be proportionately reduced to allow of the amount of interest realised meeting the amount payable to the Scholars.

MAHARAJA SIR TAGORE MEDALS

Maharaja Sir Jotendromohan Tagore K. C. S. I. on 13th February 1883 made over to the University of Calcutta the sum of Rs. 3.500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory notes, in order to found two medals a gold and a silver one, to be open to competition among all members of the University studying Law in any affiliated College, who shall have attended 75 per cent of the lectures of the Tagore Law Professor for the year in which the Examination shall be held.

The names of the two students to be published in the Gazette and the medals to be presented at the annual Convocation.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

IN ARTS.

(Up to the B. A Standard.)

i. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
ii. Hooghly College. 1857.
iii. Dacca College, 1857.
iv. Krishnaghar College, 1857.

v. Berhampore College, 1857.
vi. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
vii. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
viii. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
ix. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
x. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
xi. Serampore College, 1857.
xii. Agra College, 1860.
xiii. Benares College, 1860.
xiv. Jabbalpur High School, 1860.
xv. Sanskrit College, 1860.
xvi. Bishop's College, 1860.
xvii. Ajmere College, 1862.
xviii. Bareilly College, 1862.
xix. Patna College, 1862.
xx. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
xxi. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
xxii. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
xxiii. Lahore Government College, 1864.
xxiv. Delhi Government College, 1864.
xxv. St Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
xxvi. St Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
xxvii. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
xxviii. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
xxix. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
xxx. Church Mission School, Amritsar, 1865.
xxxi. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866.
xxxii. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
xxxiii. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
xxxiv. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
xxxv. Mussoorie School, 1869.
xxxvi. Allahabad High School, 1869.
xxxvii. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
xxxviii. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1876.
xxxix. Rajshahye College, 1878.
xl. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
xli. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.
xlii. Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, 1881.
xliii. London Mission School, Benares, 1883.

(Up to the First Arts Standard.)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrassa, 1867
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.
5 St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
7. Midnapur College, 1873
8 Jaypur Maharajah's College, 1873.
9. Patialah Maharaja's College, 1874.
10. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
11. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
12. Residency College, Indore, 1877.

13. Rungpur College, 1877.
14. St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur, 1879.
15. Government High School, Rangoon, 1879.
16. Christian Boarding School, Batala, 1880.
17. Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, 1880.
18. City College, Calcutta, 1881.
19. Albert College, 1881
20. Maharaja High School, Burdwan, 1882.
21. Government High School, Fyzabad, 1882.
22. Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa. 1883.
23. Free Church Institution, Nagpur, 1883.
24. Allahabad High School, Girls' Dept., 1883.
25. St. George's College, Mussoorie. 1883.
26. St. Thomas College, Murree, 1883.

In Law.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnaghar College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Ravenshaw College, Katak, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
12. Rajshahye College, 1880
13. Metropolitan Institution, 1882.
14. Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, 1883.
15. City College, 1883.

In Medicine.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

In Engineering.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Government Engineering College, Howrah, April, 1880.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

I.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, and Law.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A, *viz.* :—

The Burdwan Scholarship ...	value	Rs.	50	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore	„	„	50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	„	„	40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	„	„	40	„
„ GopimohanTagore Scholarship	„	„	30	„
Two Hindu College Scholarships	„	„	30	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A. (*on Furlough.*)
Officiating ditto ditto ...	Mr. G. Bellett, M. A., (*on deputation.*)
Officiating Principal ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ..	Mr. A. E. Gough.
Professor of Physical Science ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.
Professor of Chemistry ...	Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.
Professors of Mathematics ...	Mr. W. Booth, B.A. Mr. J. A. Martin, B. A. Mr. H. W. M'Cann, M.A., D.Sc.
Professors of English Literature ...	Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A. Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A. Mr. H. M. Percival, M.A.
Professors of History ...	Mr. R. Parry. Babu Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Lecturer in Mathematics ...	Babu Bipinbehari Gupta.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mukerji, M. A.
Teacher of Sanskrit ...	Babu Harischandra Bhattacharyya.
Teacher of Arabic and Persian ...	Maulavi Ahmad.

Law Department.

Lecturers on English Law ...	Mr. C. H. Reily. Mr. J. G. Apcar.
Lecturer on Mahomedan Law ...	Mr. Amir Ali, M.A.
Lecturer on Hindu Law	Babu Trailokyanath Mitra, M. A., D.L.

II.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Muhammad Mohsin, a wealthy Muhammadan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Muhammadan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy

Council in Englaud. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Muhammad Mohsin's legacy The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpeuded revenue, until the income amounted to Rs 51,000 per annum In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purpose of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Muhammadans, and Rs. 6 for all others In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem for the 1st year class, and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

There are Hindu and Muhammadan Hostels connected with the College the boarding-fee in the former is Rs. 4 per mensem, and in the latter Rs. 3.

SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, &c.

1. One Laha scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem tenable for one year is awarded annually to a B. A. of the College preparing for Honours in any branch.

2. One Ranee Kutyanee scholarship of Rs 16 per mensem, tenable for two years, is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the F. A. Examination from the College and who has not gained a Government scholarship.

3. One Zemindaree scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem tenable for two years is awarded annually to the most deserving student who has passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate or Branch School, and who has not gained a Government scholarship, preference being given to a student of the latter school.

4. Two Mohsin Junior scholarships each of Rs 8 per mensem tenable for two years at this College are awarded annually.

5. Baboo Doorgacharan Laha awards 5 studentships each of Rs. 5 per mensem to students reading in the English Department of the College, and 5 of of Rs. 3 each to students of the Collegiate School.

6. Nine Mohsin Anglo-Persian scholarships tenable for one year, 3 of Rs. 5, 3 of Rs. 4, and 3 of Rs. 3 per mensem, are awarded annually to the most deserving Muhammadan students of the Collegiate School.

7. Seventeen Free Boardership are attached to the Muhammadan Hostel and are open to all Muhammadan students of the College and Collegiate School who have not gained any Government or Mohsin scholarships.

8. Six Mohsin scholarships tenable for one year, attached to the Arabic Department, are awarded annually, 2 of Rs. 8, 2 of Rs. 6, and 2 of Rs. 4 per mensem.

A Thwayte's Gold medal of the value of about Rs. 48, is awarded annually to the graduate from this College who gains the highest number of marks in Mathematics at the B.A. Examination of each year.

List of Thwayte's Medalists.

1878. Chandra Narayan Ray.
1879. Sasi Bhushan Adhikari.
1880. Kunja Bihari Ray.
1881. Kanti Bhusan Ghosh.
1882. Rasamay Mitra.
1883. Chandra Mashan Sen.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Mathematics ...	W. Griffiths, M.A.
Professor of Logic and English Literature. ...	S. Robson, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature	Lal Bihari Dey.
Lecturer on Botany. ...	W. H. Gregg, B.A., M.B.
Offg. Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Geography ...	Brajaballabh Datta, M.A.
Lecturer on Mathematics ...	Kisorimohan Sengupta, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit,	Gopalchandra Gupta.
Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian. ...	Abdul Ali.
Law Lecturer, ...	Sibnath Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Head Master of the Collegiate School, ...	Shibchandra Som.
Head Master of the Branch School. ...	Kalidas Mukerji

III.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected partly by public subscription in 1841.

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Honours of the University of Calcutta Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 6 and in the Law Department, of Rs. 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A. F. Donnelly, Esq., and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs. 500, subscribed by students of the college, in memory of G Lewis, Esq., one of the former Principals of the college, are awarded annually—the former for proficiency in History and the latter for proficiency in English.

Four Scholarships. of Rs. 6 each, are given by the Nawab Ahsanullah, K. B. to Muhammadan students from the Dacca Madrassah, tenable in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years respectively.

A scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, the interest on Rs. 6000, is given by the Koomar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chaudhuri, of Bhawal, in memory of his father, Kali Narayan Ray Chaudhuri. The scholarship is given to a graduate of the College to enable him to read for M. A.

Attached to the College and under the control of the Principal is the Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, founded in memory of the late Babu Raj Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker of Dacca. It is supported by an annual contribution from his son, Bábu Protáp Chandra Dás, Zemindar and Banker, a monthly capitation grant from the Government of Bengal, and the fees paid by students.

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School. The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, thirteen Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and three Pandits, the latter, of a Head Master and two Assistant Masters.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature ...	Mr. John van Someren Pope, M. A.
Officiating ditto	Mr. A. W. Garrett, B. A.
Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Mr. P. K. Ray, D.Sc.
Professor of Natural Science ...	Mr. A. Macdonell, M.A.
Professor of History and Political Economy ...	Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc.
Lecturers on Mathematics ...	Bábu Saradaranjan Ray, M.A ,, Rajkumar Sen, B A.
Lecturer on English, ...	Bábu Nilkantha Majumdar, M.A.
Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry ...	Bábu Priyanath Basu, L.M S.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Bábu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Lecturer on Arabic and Persian	Maulavi Shaikh Golam Sobhan.
Laboratory Assistant ...	Bábu Suryyanarayan Ghosh.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer ... .. Babu Rajnikantha Chaudhuri, B.A., B.L.

Collegiate School.

Head Master ... ... Bábu Kailáschandra Ghosh.

Survey School.

Head Master ... ... Bábu Haricharan Nág.

Donnelly Medalists.		Lewis Prizemen.	
1878.	Bipinbihari Sen.	1878.	(None awarded).
1879.	Mahendrakumár Ghosh.	1879.	Hridaynath Majumdar. Saradaprasad Sen. Basantakumar Ghosh.
1880.	Kunjabihari De.	1880.	Kalachand Mitra. Anantakumár Basu.
1881.	Umacharan Banerjee. Girischandra Datta.	1881.	Girischandra Sen. Chandrakumar Chatterji.
1882.	Kailasgobinda Dás.	1882.	Umeschandra Ghosh.
1883.	Ramdayal Majumdar.	1883.	Umacharan Banerjee.

Nawab Ahsanullah Scholarship.

1882. Abdul Hakim, 2nd year.
1883. Rahimuddin, 1st year.

Raja Kali Narayan Rai Scholarship.

1882. Vacant.

Principals.

1841	... ...	J. Ireland, M.A.
1844	.. ...	T. Wise, M.D.
1846	... ...	G. Lewis.
1856	... ...	W. Brennand, (*offg.*)
1856	... ...	L. Clint, B.A.
1857	... ...	W. Brennand, (*offg.*)
1857	... ...	W. Brennand.
1873	... ...	A. W. Croft, M. A. (*offg.*)
1874	... ...	A. W. Garrett, B.A. (*offg.*)
1875	... ...	A. W Garrett, B.A.
1875	... ...	A. Ewbank, M.A.
1878	... ...	J. v. S. Pope, M A. (*offg.*)
1881	... ...	J. v. S. Pope, M A.
1883	... ...	A. W. Garrett, B. A. (*offg.*)

IV.

Krishnaghar College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Swarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B.A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College was re established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	...	J. Mann, M.A.
Professor	...	Umeshchandra Datta, (on furlough).
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.
Lectr. in Physical Science		Vacant.
Ditto Mathematics	...	Babu Nilkanta Sarkar, M.A.
Ditto Chemistry	...	Babu Ambikachuran Sen, M A. (*on leave for 3 years.*)
Ditto English Literature		Debendranath Bose, M.A.
Ditto Mathematics	...	Debsankar De, M.A.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	...	Babu Umanath Ghoshal, B.L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845.	Capt D. L Richardson.	1874.	E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1846.	M. G. Rochfort.	1877.	F. J. Rowe, M.A. (*offg.*)
1855.	E. Lodge, B.A.	1879.	W.H. Paulson, B A. (*offg*)
1857.	J. Graves, M A. (*offg*)	1881.	George Watt, (*offg.*)
1857.	L. Clint, B.A.	1881.	G. A. Stack, (*offg.*)
1858.	A. Smith, M A.	1882.	J A. Martin, B A.
1870.	S. Lobb, M.A.	1883.	J. Mann, M.A.

V.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation-stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 4 for students, and Rs. 6 for teachers per mensem. Efforts are being made to build a new Hostel in connection with the College Rai Ragiblochan Roy Bahadur, the generous Dewan of Her Highness the Maharani Swarnamayi of Kasimbazar, died in 1881 leaving the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Berhampore College, the interest to be used for assisting deserving students. Babu Radha Charan Sen of Jhowkholah near Kasimbazar, an old student of the Berhampore College, died in 1881 also leaving a sum of money to be used for the same purpose.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal...	W. B. Livingstone.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Madhabchandra Tarkasiddhanta.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany	Benimadhab Basu.
Head Master ..	Nilmani Ganguli.

Ten teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.

1858. R. L. Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875. G. Bellett, M.A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari (offg.)
1880. W. B. Livingstone.

VI.

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honour of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza, and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—J. H. Belchambers.

Secretary.—H. A. Twidale.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil.	...	Mr. J. J. B. Coles, M.A. (*Oxford*).
Profr. of English and History	...	Mr. C. A. Andrews, M.A. (*Cantab*).
Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry,	...	Mr. J. Hardie, M.A, (*St. Andrew's University*).
Asst. Professors	...	Mr. J. S. Zemin, King's College, London. Mr. F. Schuster, Munich University.

List of Principals:

1850.	Rev. A. Morgan.	1869.	R Dick, M.A.
1855.	George Smith, L.L.D.	1869.	Rev. R. Robinson.
1859.	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.	1870.	H. Roberts.
1866.	J. Sime, B.A,	1877.	Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.
1881.	J. J. B. Coles, M.A.		

VII.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta. In 1863 the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrik Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-President. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referee in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. R. CARTER, B. A., Queen's College, Oxford ..	*Rector.*
„ G. W. Scott, B. A., Calcutta University ...	*1st Assistant.*
„ H. H. HEARD ...	*2nd Assistant & Drawing Master.*
„ F. B. MURPHY ...	*3rd Assistant.*
„ W. F. MOORE ...	*4th Assistant.*
„ A. BAGLEY ...	*5th Assistant.*
ASHRAF HUSAIN ..	*Munshi.*

List of Rectors:

1847.	Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.	1864.	Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1849.	Rev. S. Slater.	1866.	Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1852.	Rev. J. Richards, M.A.	1877.	Rev. L F. Phillips, M.A. (*offg*)
1855.	Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.	1878.	Mr. R. Carter, B.A.
1859.	Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.		
1862.	Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.		

VIII.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education, in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship." of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Robertson, M.A., Principal.
" John Hector, M A., *Europe.*
" Roderick N. Macdonald, M.A.
" W. McCullock.
H. Stephen, Esq., M. A.
A. Thomson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, M.A. B.L.
" Umesh Chandra Chatterjee.
" Haridas Gargari, M.A
Pandit Brajanath Sarma.
Babu Surendranath Banerjee, M.A.

IX.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oudh.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a

Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

The Venerable Archdeacon Baly.
Colonel W. Chitty.
The Rev. G. S. Gillan, M.A.
H. L. Harrison, Esq.
The Rev. B. T. Atlay.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A., Dublin.

Senior Assistant Masters.

1. Leonard Hall, Esq., B A., Scholar of St. John's College, Camb.
2. G. Macpherson, Esq., M.A., Aberdeen.
3. J. H. Ellis, Esq.

X.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch-school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. W. Johnson, B.A., Principal.
„ J. P. Ashton, M.A.
„ J. F. Taylor, B.A.
Babu Gangadhar Banarjee, M.A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

XI.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the First Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856 the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European and two native Professors, assisted by nine native teachers and one European teacher. There is also a European Department under the care of European Masters, and there are two Theological classes, English and Vernacular. The number of students in the College Department is about fifty; in the School three hundred. The number of Christian students is about fifty.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward, in Europe and America, supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Baptist Mission, and also a boarding school for the children of Native Christians.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal... ...	... Rev. Albert Williams.
Professor of Mathematics	... Rev. E. S. Summers, B.A. (Trin. Coll., Camb.).
Assistant Professors ...	... Babu Bishnupada Chatterjee, M.A. Babu Kantibhushan Banerjee, M A, B L.
Pundit	... Babu Jadubchandra Banerjee.
English Masters...	... A. J. McLean, Esq. Walter Loos, Esq.

XII.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gungadhur Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters and seven Maulavis and Pandits.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... K. Deighton, M.A.
Professor of Literature	... A. Thomson.
Professor of Mathematics	... Ramsankar Misra.
Head Master ...	... J. Statham.

XIII.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College is 430. Monthly Government Scholarships amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship. An annual prize of Rs 52 called the "Ripon Gold Bracelet prize" is awarded to the student who stands first in the Acharyya Examination.

Instructive Staff.

Pandit	Harinath Dube,	... Professor of Poetry.
,,	Ramamisra Sastri,	... Ditto Grammar.
,,	Kailaschandra Bhattacharyya,	Ditto Logic.
,,	Sitalprasad Tiwari,	... Ditto Law.
,,	Bechanarám Tiwari,	... Ditto Sankhya.
,,	Bapu Deva Sastri, C.I.E.	... Ditto Mathematics.
,,	Venketesh Sastri,	... Ditto Hindu Astronomy.
,,	Devakrishna Misra,	... Ditto Sahitya.

Assistant Professors.

Pandit	Damodar Sastri,	... Asst. Professor of Grammar.
,,	Bhawaniprasád Dikshit,	... Ditto ,, Logic.
,,	Rámkrishna Sastri,	... Ditto ,, Sankhya.
,,	Gangádhara Sastri,	... Ditto ,, Mathematics.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M. A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 60 students in the College, and 515 in the School Departments. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to 0-6 0 in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for the district students. The number of Boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

Instructive Staff.

College Department.

Dr. G. Thibaut,	..	.. Principal.
Mr. J. Kibble, M.A.	..	.. Profr. of English Literature.

Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A.	..	Profr. of Physical Science.
,, Umeśachandra Sanyal, M.A.	..	Ditto Mathematics.
Maulavi Muhammed Musa.	..	Ditto. Arabic.
Pandit Vindhyaprasád Sukla,	..	Ditto Sanskrit.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

School Department.

1 Head Master.	2 Pandits.
14 English Teachers.	3 Maulavis.
1 Writing Master.	

XIV.

Jabbalpur High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836).

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabbalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	...	W. Young.
1st Assistant	...	J. H. Firth.
2nd ditto	...	K. C. Datta.
3rd ditto	...	Dwarkanath Sarkar.
4th ditto	...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal.
5th ditto	...	B. Ghantaya.

XV.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This is a Government Institution.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied

exclusively. At present English is taught here up to the F. A. Standard and Sanskrit to the standard prescribed for the Honour Examination in Sanskrit as also for the Sanskrit Title Examination in several branches.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Rs. 2 is conceded to 20 students of the College Department and Rs. 1 to 100 students of the School Department who are descendants of *bonâ fide pandits*. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs 8 each.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	...	Pandit MahesachandraNyayaratna, C.I.E.

English.

Lecturer	...	Babu Sibchandra Gui, M.A., B.L.
Ditto	...	,, Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A., B.L.
Head Master	...	,, Jadunath Mukerjee.
Second ditto	...	,, Ramnath Chatterjee, M.A.
Third ditto	...	,, Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	...	,, Chandrakanta Tarkalankara.
Professor of Law	...	,, Madhusudan Smritiratna.
Asst Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	...	,, Haraprasada Sastri M. A.
Asst. Professor of Logic	...	,, Kamakshanatha Tarkabagisa.

And six other Pandits.

XVI.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for

the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youths in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and school masters. In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.
Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various Societies and individuals.

Visitor.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principal.

REV. JOHN W. COE, D.D.

List of Principals.

1821.	W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1867.	Thomas Skelton, M.A.
1841.	G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1873.	Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1849.	William Kay, D.D.	1875.	Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

XVII.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, and commodious boarding houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	F. L. Reid.
Head Master	...	T. Harris, B.A.
Teacher of Mathematics	...	Syamsundar Lal, B.A.
Asst. ditto ditto	...	Pandit Amoluck Chand.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher Misra Salug Ram Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher Maulavi Muhammad Hussen.
And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

XVIII.

Bareilly Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

The School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It was opened as a School in 1836 and constituted a College in 1852.

The College Department was abolished in 1877.

The School is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee.

The fee varies from 6 ans. to 12 ans.

INSTRUTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... E. A. Phillips.

XIX.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department; and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two Junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per

month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa. They can be held only by those students from the Bhagulpore High School or Monghyr Zila School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 8, tenable for two years which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zila School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	...	A. Ewbank, M.A. (*Europe*).
Offg. d'tto	...	M. Mowat, M A.
Professor	...	T. H. Frihn, B.A.
Asst. Professor	...	J. Behrendt.
Asst. Lecturer on Science	...	N. N. Basu, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	...	Chhoto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulavi	...	Syud Imdad Imam.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	...	Nabinchandra De, B.A., B.L.

XX.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society, of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No. 10, Park Street formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging over 400 pupils, and a College Department of about 90 to 100 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science Instruments are attached to the College.

The College Department of St Xavier's has been removed to No. 288 Bow Bazar, and the following is the Staff for the year 1883.

Rector	The Very Rev. V. Myenal, S. J.
Prefect, Professor of Mathematics in the 4 classes	Rev. E. H. Younan, S. J.
Professor of Physical Science ..	Rev. E. Lafont, S. J.
Professor of Higher Mathematics and Chemistry	Rev. J. Dumont, S. J.
Professor of Chemistry, History and Physical Geography ..	Rev. V. de Campigneulles, S. J.
Professors of English Literature..	Rev. A. Correya, S. J. Rev. W. Norman, S. J.
Professor of Philosophy and Latin	Rev. J. B. Hoffmann, S. J.
Professor of Sanskrit ..	Pundit O. C. Tarkalankara.
Professor of Arabic and Persian..	Moonshee Mearajuddin Ahmed.

XXI.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome Gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kittoe, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850. Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858. „ H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861. „ J. Barton, M.A.
1863. „ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878. „ J. A. Lloyd, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Rev. R. J. Bell, M. C. P. offg.
Vice-Principal	..	.. Rev. H. Lewis.
Head Master	..	.. Mr. A. H. Wright.
Professor of Mathematics		.. Baboo Kaliprosanna Roy, M. A.
Assistant ditto	..	.. Babu Damme Lall, B. A.
Assistant Master Haileybury lecturer..	..	.. Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Assistant Master	..	.. Baboo Muttra Dass.
Maulavi	..	.. Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit ..	..	.. Kali Das.

And others.

XXII.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason ...	..	...	...	Rs.	52
Vankatacharyya	...	...	...	„	260
Munshi Situl Singh	...	...	...	„	200
Raja Satyananda Ghoshal		...	...	„	60
Ditto ditto a gold medal, value		...	...	„	100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto		...	...	„	200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M.A late fellow St. Peter's Coll[illegible]e, Cambridge.
Head Master	...	... Timothy Luther.
Second ditto	...	... Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

XXIII.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2. The number of students on the 1st March 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Panjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English Literature.		G. W. Leitner, M.A. Ph. D. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law.
Officiating ditto ditto.		Mr. J. Sime, B.A.
Professor of Mental Science and History.		C. R. Stülpnagel, Ph. D.
Officiating ditto ditto.	...	Mr. F. H. Cope, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.
Professor of Natural Science		Mr. J C. Oman.
Assistant Professor.	..	Babu Sasibhushan Mukerjee M.A., B. L.
Officiating ditto ditto	..	Lala Sagar Chand, B. L.
Assistant Professor of Arabic	..	Maulavi Muhammad Hussain.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit	..	Pandit Bhagwan Das.

XXIV.

Delhi Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by the voluntary contributions of Muhammadan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Instruction, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	R. Dick, M.A. (offg.).
Professor	G. R. A. Mackay (offg.).
Asst. Professor	Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (offg.)
Arabic and Persian Professor	Maulavi Ziauddin Khan (offg.).
Sanskrit Teacher ..	Pandit Kashinath Kanti (offg.).

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
J. Sime, M. A.

XXV.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A.D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor	..	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden	..	The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A
Sub-Warden	..	(Vacant).
Lecturer in Divinity	..	(Vacant).
Organist	..	Harry Drew, Esq. Assoc. Mus. Trinity College, London.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Warden.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

H Drew.	F. D. Grigson.
F. H. Pereira.	F. Stephen.
Geo. Arndt, M A.	J. F. Philips.
A. W. DeMel, B.A.	G. H. Augustine.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy and the English Language. The Subjects read during each year include those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examination in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions.

'The Edinburyh' Scholarship.

The 'Gregorys' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajapakse Mudliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

The Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four Prince of Wales' Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

XXVI.

St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This College was established in 1864 in connection with the S. P. G. Mission School which had for some years been affiliated to the Calcutta University. Shortly after this date it was amalgamated with the Delhi Government College, and did not itself prepare students for the higher examinations. After the abolition of the Government College in 1877, when it was found that local enterprise was not likely to succeed in establishing an institution in its place, it was decided to open classes at the Mission College for the F. A. and B. A Examinations, provisionally for the students of the School, and ultimately, should circumstances render it possible, for the students from other than Mission Schools.

PRINCIPALS.

1859.	Rev. T. Skelton	Queen's College, Cambridge.
1863.	Rev. R. R. Winter	Hertford College, Oxford.
1865.	Rev. J. C. Whittey	Queen's College, Cambridge.
1868.	Rev. J. H. Crowfoot	Jesus College, Oxford.
1871.	Rev. R. R. Winter	Hertford College, Oxford.
*1877.	Rev. J. D.M. Murray	St. John's College, Cambridge.
*1878.	Rev. H. C. Carlyon	Sydney College, Cambridge.
*1880.	Rev. E. Bickersteth	Pembroke College, Cambridge.
*1881.	Rev. S. S. Allnutt	St. John's College, Cambridge.

*Members of the Cambridge University Mission established at Dehli in 1877, in connexion with the S. P. G. Mission.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.....	Rev. S. S. Allnutt, M.A., Cambridge Mission.	
Professors	Rev. G. A. Lefroy, B.A.	do. do.
	Rev H. E Carlyon, M.A.	do. do.
	A. C. Maitland, Esq.	
Science Professor	Babu Nrityagopal Bose, M.A.	
Head Master	Pandit Janaki Nath.	
Maulavi	Maulavi Shah Jehan.	
Assistant Master	Lala Ram Chandra.	

XXVII.

The General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871. Dr. Ogilvie was succeeded by Dr. Robert Jardine who retired in 1876; after which Mr. James Wilson officiated as Principal for the next two years.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1882 by more than 500 students, divided into five classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Chemistry, Mental Philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department was attended in 1882 by 780 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

The Government Grant to the General Assembly's College has been raised since 1881 from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 a month in consequence of the large increase in the number of students.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F.A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who being an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4. The Gregory Gold Medal is given for Scripture knowledge.

5. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of Philosophy	...	Rev. W. Hastie, M.A., B.D.
Profr. of English Literature	...	Mr. James Wilson.
Profr. of English Literature	...	Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.
Profr. of English	...	Mr. W. Fish, M.A.
Profr. of Mathematics	...	Babu Gaurisankar De, M A.
Profr. of Chemistry	...	Mr. J. Laker Macmillan, F.L.S.
Profr. of Physics	...	N. L. Dey, M.A.
Profr. of Physiology and Botany	...	Dr K. P. Sen.
Profr. of History	...	S. K Agasti, M A.
Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna.
Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Harischandra Tarkalankar.

And twenty-five Teachers in the School Department.

XXVIII.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Panjab and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C.D. Forman, M.A., Principal; C. B Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Head Master; and seventeen other Teachers.

XXIX.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhar and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhartpore, and Pandit Ajodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 20 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient student of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Bahal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jagan Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Mr. S Sharman, B.A.
1st Asst. and Math. Master	...	Babu Murli Dhar.
2nd Assistant	...	Mr. E. Williams.
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pandit Jugal Kishore.
Persian Teacher	...	Maulavi Goolzar Ali.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

XXX.

Christ Church School, Amritsar.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

Description not furnished.

XXXI.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board :—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Four Local Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
Captain Nisbet.
Major Westmorland.
J. Walker, Esq.
C. B. Leupolt, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master ...	...	Rev. S. Slater.
1st Assistant Master	...	Mr. A. H. Hildesley, B.A.
2nd ditto ...	...	Mr. E. E. J. Chanter.
3rd ditto ...	...	Mr. R. J. Taylor.
4th ditto ...	...	Mr. W. H. Lett.

There are 20 Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 10 a month each, in the gift of the Governors.

XXXII.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	Rev. D. H. G. Dunne.
Head Master	...	Mr R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

XXXIII.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the Province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, the District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The students of the College Department and of the Entrance and Preparatory Entrance classes pay a fee of one rupee. The fee for the Law class to students in Arts is one rupee; to all others it is two rupees for the first year and three rupees for subsequent years.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 130 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Mr. Michael J. White, M A.
Professor of Science	...	Mr. J. Gall, M A., LL.B. (Lond.)
Ditto of English Literature	...	Mr. A. H Pirie.
Law Lecturer	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B L.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, B.L.
Ditto of Persian	...	Munshi Ramkissen.
Head Master of School	...	Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L.

XXXIV.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day scholars (about 40). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and the Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioners of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments &c., and are distributed to the most deserving boys in each class on prize-day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Mr T. G. Sykes, B.A.
Head Master	...	... Mr. J. Gannon, B.A.
Asst. ditto	...	... Mr. T. Reid, M A.

XXXV.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M A. in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs 200, 125 and 75, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

There is also a Scholarship known as the Bishop's Theological Scholarship, to be held by a pupil of the School from the time of his passing the Entrance Examination until that of taking his B. A. degree in due course.

The value is Rs. 300 per annum, and is primarily intended for such as intend to take holy orders.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev. A. Stokes, M A.
2nd ditto	...	Rev. T. A. Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant ditto.	...	H. Allen, Esq., (on leave).
Assistant ditto	...	P. C. Schurr, Esq., (on leave).
	...	A. G. Wolfe, Esq.
	...	A. D. Turner, Esq.
Extra ditto	...	Rev. J. B. C. Murphy, B.A.

XXXVI.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	...	Mr. W. C. Horst, B.A.
Second ditto ...	...	Mr. G J Wright.
Asst. Masters ...	...	Mr. H. E. Smyth.
		Mr. A. E. Wordsworth.
		Mr. F. P McTighe
Munshi ...	...	Janki Pershad.

XXXVII.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs

and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleadership and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Principal	A. S. Harrison, B.A.
Profr of History and Philosophy	W. H. Wright, B A.
Ditto Mathematics ...	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Physical Science ...	S. A Hill, B Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature ...	Maulavi Zakaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit ...	Pandit Aditya Ram, M A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	C. H. Hill, B.A
Sub-Professor	Pandit Ajodhyanath.

XXXVIII.

Ravenshaw College, Katak.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the B. A. Degree Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4.

A Law Department is added this session.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... S. Ager.
Assistant Professor	... Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B,A.
Lecturer in English,	... Upendranath Maitra, M.A.
Ditto in Mathematics	... Sureschandra Chatterjee, M.A.
Ditto in Science ..	... Atulkrishna Rai, M.A.
Ditto in Sanskrit	... Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.
Head Master ...	... Ramdas Chakravarti.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer ...	... E. S. Wilkins, Barrister at Law.

XXXIX.

Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a state contribution and partly by local subscriptions and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Nath Roy Bahadur of Dubalhati Instruction is given up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Lectures in Law also are delivered and students are prepared for the B. L. Examination. The students in the General Department and also those in the Law Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3. There is one Free Studentship called the Mayo Free Studentship tenable for two years open to the students in the 3rd year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Mr. A Clarke Edwards M A.
Professor	Baboo Haragovinda Sen.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics	Baboo Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A. (*on deputation*)
Lecturer on Physical Science ...	Mr. P. Brühl.
Asst Professor of Sanskrit ...	Baboo Baikunthanath Tarkabhushan.
Head Master, Collegiate School	Baboo Kalikumar Das, B.A.
2nd Master, Collegiate School ..	„ Loknath Chakravarti, B A.

And eight other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Law Lecturer	Baboo Mohendranath Sanyal, B.A., B.L.

XL.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution which was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese, is now affiliated up to the standard for the B. A. Degree.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of liberal education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	.. Rev. R. Collins, M.A.
Vice-Principal ..	.. Mr. Thos. Dunn.
Resident Asst. Tutors	.. Mr. C. N. Edwards. „ J. W. Wirekoow. „ A. Weeresoonye. „ W. E. Goonetillike.
Singhalese Pandit ..	.. „ G. Gunesêkora.

XLI.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILLATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit, and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu

Shama Charan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a Committee of native gentlemen consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

College Department.

In this Department the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, and Law.

(*a*). *General Department.* There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

(*b*.) Two scholarships, tenable for one year, are attached to this Department, one of Rs. 50, and the other of Rs. 30 a month, to be awarded to pupils, who shall pass the B. A. Examination in the first division, and shall compete for the next M. A. Examination.

Law Department. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5. The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3, for the 1st year class, Rs. 4, for the 2nd year class, and Rs. 5, for the 3rd year class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Secretary	Babu Suryyakumar Adhikari, B A.
Professors of English Literature	Babu Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A. N. N. Ghose, Esq.
Professors of Mathematics ...	Babu Baidyanath Basu, M A. Babu Ramanimohan Chatterji, M.A.
Professor of Logic and Psychology	Babu Khudiram Basu, B.A.
Professor of History ...	Babu Jnanendralal Ray, M.A., B.L.
Professor of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna.

Law Department.

K. M. Chatterjee, Esq.
N. N. Ghose, Esq.
Babu Golapchandra Sarkar, M.A., B.L.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

There are twenty-one Teachers, six Pandits, and two Superintendents in this Department.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

XLII.

The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I. The objects in view are to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government Educational Institutions, and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western Science and Literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However the Institution is catholic in its character and is open to students of every creed and race.

This Institution was first opened as a School in June 1875, and in January 1878 it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to the University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. standard from the 1st of January, 1883.

The College consists of two departments: (1) The English Department—in which all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic. Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the Second Language. (2), The Oriental Department—in which Arabic and Persian form the Classics, and Arts and Sciences are taught in Urdu; while English forms the Second Language.

The College is under the guidance and control of the following three Committees:—

1. *The College Fund Committee,* with which rests the financial management of the College.
2. *The Committee of Directors of Instruction,* which consists of three branches:—
   a. The Directors of Instruction in various Languages and secular learning.
   b. The Directors of Instruction in the Sunni Theology.
   c. The Directors of Instruction in the Shia Theology.
3. *The Managing Committee*

The College Fund Committee has established two separate funds for this College, which are known by the names of the Capital and Building Funds respectively.

The Capital fund consists of—

1. Government promissory notes and immovable property purchased from the sums raised by private subscriptions

2. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000, granted by the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for the foundation of certain scholarships for the Muhammadan students of the College.

3. Interest accruing on the Government Promissory note for Rs. 30,000, deposited by His Highness Nawab Muhammad Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Rampore.

4. Government Promissory note for Rs. 10,000 granted by the late Maharaja of Patiala, for the foundation of Scholarships.

5. Government Promissory note for Rs. 5,000, granted by Nakhuda Muhammad Ali Roghay of Bombay.

6. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 3,600, granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

7. Another permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 2,400 lately granted by the Government of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

8. Permanent jagir of the annual income of Rs. 1,200, granted by his Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S I.

9. Permanent endowment of Rs. 1,800 a year made by the late Maharaja of Patiala.

10. Permanent endowment of Rs. 600 a year made by Raja Amir Hassan Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Mahmoodabad, Oudh, from his taluk.

11. Permanent endowment amounting to Rs. 240 a year made by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram for the foundation of Scholarships.

12. Annual donation of Rs. 500 granted by his Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the period of his stay in India.

The building Fund has been established for the construction of the College and Boarding house buildings which are now in course of erection. The cost of the construction of the College alone is estimated at Rs 245,111.

The tuitional fees range from 1 to 5 rupees, except in special cases. But in College Classes the minimum fee is Rs. 3.

Boarderss have to pay for their board and lodging. Their number at the close of 1882 was 156.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 from the Government.

Scholarships varying from Rs 4 to 18 per mensem are tenable both in School and College classes, and from Rs 20 to 25 in the M.A. class.

A scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the College Committee, in commemoration of Sir William Muir, LL D., K.C.S.I. late Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, is tenable by the best Arabic scholar for one year.

The following scholarships bearing the names of their donors are also given :—

Northbrook scholarships for College classes only—Varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 a month.

Four Muhindar Singh Scholarships—Varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 a month.

Three Vizianagram Scholarships—Varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 a month.

Two Mahomed Amin Roghay Scholarships—Value each Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 respectively.

One Sher Singh Scholarship—Value Rs. 6 a month.

A silver medal is awarded every year in the name of Sir John Strachey, G.C-S.I, and another in the name of Mr. G. L. Lang, Collector and Magistrate of Aligarh.

Visitors

Sir William Muir, LL.D., K.C.S.I.
Nawab Mukhtarul Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.

Directive Staff.

College Fund Committee.

Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan,— President.
Raja Syed Bakir Ali Khan, C.I.E.—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.,—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in various languages and secular Learning.

K. Deighton, Esq.,—President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah, Khan Bahadur,—Vice-President.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.,—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Sunni Theology.

Mahomed Inayat-ullah Khan,—President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Honorary Secretary.

Directors of Instruction in Shia Theology.

Maulavi Syed Ali Mahomed Mujtahid,—President.
Maulavi Chiragh Ali,—Honorary Secretary.

Managing Committee.

Maulavi Mahommed Karim,—President.
Mahomed Ismail Khan,—Vice-President.
Maulavi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan Bahadur,—Life Honorary Secretary.
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.—Honorary Secretary.
Maulavi Khwaja Mahomed Yusuf,—Honorary Co.-Secretary.

Instructive Staff.

College Department.

Principal	... ...	Mr. H. G. I. Siddons.
Professor of English Literature		Mr. A. A. I. Nesbitt, M.A.
Professor of Logic, Philosophy and History	...	Maulavi Amjad Ali, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Munshi Govind Prashad, M.A.
Arabic Professor, Sunni Sect.	...	Maulavi Mahomed Akbar.

Arabic Professor, Shia Sect	...	Maulavi Syed Abbas Hosain.
Asst. Arabic Professor	...	Maulavi Sibly.
Sanskrit Teacher	...	Pandit Shib Shankar

School Department.

Head Master ...	...	Mr. W. C Horst, B.A.
Second ditto ...	...	Babu Bhawanichandra Chakrabarti, B.A.
Third ditto ...	...	Munshi Bakhtawar Lal, B.A.
Fourth ditto ...	...	Babu Asutosh Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Four other English Teachers. Five Arabic and Persian Teachers. One Hindi Teacher. One English Teacher for the boarding-house.

LIII.

London Mission College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871,

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has from four hundred to four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

PRINCIPALS.

1871. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL. B.
1876. Rev. J. A. Lambert.
1879. Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., L.L.B.
1880. Rev. G. M. Bulloch.
1881. Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. John Hewlett, M.A.
Professor of History and Physical Science	Rev. G. M. Bulloch (*on furlough.*)
Acting Professor of History ...	Rev. T. Insell.
Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashinath Dutt.

Head Master of the Lower Department	...	Babu Chhotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Babu Gopal Lal Mitra, B.A., B.L.
Professor of Science	...	Babu Damodar Das, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Vishwanath Shastri,
Professor of Arabic and Persian		Maulavi Mahammed Ilahi Bakhsh.

And fourteen Teachers of English, two Pandits, two Munshis, and one Bengali Pandit.

1.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zila School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zila School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Srinath Sen
2nd ditto	...	Chandramohan Goswami.
3rd ditto	...	Dinanath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	...	Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

2.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees changed afterwards to Rs. 31,000 was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic and geometry (taught in the vernacular) were made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 230. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for the Madrasah. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 390.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, 8, 6, 4 respectively awarded in the Arabic Department; 6 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5, 4, 3 respectively in the Anglo-Persian Department; and a Scindia and Bhopal Scholarship of Rs. 3. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

In the Branch School there are four Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 two tenable in the Arabic and two in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Madrasah.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Mr. Archibald E. Gough B.A.
Offg. ditto	Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.
Head Maulavi, Arabic Department	Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Head Master Anglo-Persian do.	Mr. G. Lorimer, M.A.
Head Master, Branch School ..	Mr. E. Cleghorn.

Fourteen Maulavis, eighteen English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S. D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A Sprenger, M.A.	J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D	H. Blochmann, M.A.

3.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the m-

struction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was re-organized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	...	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto	...	Ramvullubh.
Head Pandit	...	Gunesh Shastri.
Head Maulavi	...	Syed Mahomed.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and Four Maulavis.

4.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3, and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Law Lecturer .Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Second Master	...	Babu Rajkumar Sen, B A.
Third Master	...	„ Gaurmohan Basak.
Senior Pandit	...	„ Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya.

And nine other Masters, one Pandit and two Maulavis.

5.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borgi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the Mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embrace all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 15 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 50, and of day-scholars, 35: St. Peter's College has been in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Prefect of Studies	...	Rev. F. L. O'Dea, O.C.
Head Master	...	Mr. A. Vernon.
Second ditto	...	Mr G. Evans.
Third ditto	...	Mr. J. M. Pennkett.
Fourth ditto	...	Mr P. Molean.
Fifth ditto	...	Mr. M. M. Hearns.
Moonshi	...	Mr. Francis Louis.

With six other Assistant Teachers.

6.

London Mission School, Mirzapur.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Rev. Thomas Insell.
Head Master	...	... Mr Archibald Ross.

Six Assistant English Teachers, three Maulavis, three Pandits.

7.

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government Orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government School, it has been called Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapur. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee

It consists of a College and School Department Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intended to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Babu Gangadhar Acharyya.
2nd ditto	...	...	,, Syamacharan Das.
3rd ditto	...	...	,, Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
Head Pandit	...	...	,, Bholanath Chakrabarti.

With eight other English Teachers, one Pandit and one Persian Teacher.

8.

Jaypur Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit. Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jaypur State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindi department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Babu Dinanth Mukerji, B A.
Head Master	...	...	,, Chandranath Ray.
Second Master	...	...	,, Amritalal De, B.A., B.L.

Head Maulavi ... ... Rashid-ud-din.
Second Maulavi ... ... Abd-ur-Rahman.
Sanskrit Teachers ... ... Pandit Gobind Ram.
,, Nanoo Lal.

And eleven other English Teachers and eight Maulavis and four Hindi teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Munshi Kishen Sharup.
1865. Kantichandra Mukerji.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dinanath Mukerji, B A. (*offg.*)
1879. Chandranath Basu, M A.
1880. Dinanath Mukerji, B.A.

9.

Patiala Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in the English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages. In January 1871 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The School is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A Gold Medal, of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boys of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

Under the orders of the Council of Regency, a First Arts class was opened in the year 1880 and a Principal appointed also. In the English Department, instruction is now given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of Calcutta University and the Proficiency Examination of the Panjab University College.

The Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Departments train up students for the following Examinations of the latter University :—the

Shastri, Bisharada, Pragya, and Entrance Examinations in Sanskrit; the Munshi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Munshi, and Entrance Examinations, in Persian; the Maulavie Fazil, Maulavie Alim, Maulavie, and Entrance Examinations in Arabic.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Babu Lala Dwarkadas, M.A.
Head Master	„ Harimohan Basu.
Second Master	„ Lala Din Dayal.
First Mathematical Teacher ...	Pandit Ganeshilal.
First Persian Teacher	Maulvi Yusuf Ali.
First Arabic Teacher	Maulavi Mahomed Husain Khan.
First Persian Teacher English Dept.	Munshi Shadi Ram.
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit Ramkrishen.
Ditto	Pandit Nandlal.

And 25 other teachers in the several Departments, English, Persian, Sanscrit, Arabic and Gurmukhi.

10.

Wesley College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College was founded in 1874. The classes are divided into two divisions, Upper and Lower. The first four classes read the subjects prescribed yearly by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the First Arts and Entrance Examinations, in English, Latin, History and Geography, Methematics, Logic and Chemistry. The course also includes Divinity, Botany, Physiology and Geology.

"The Gogerly Scholarships," of the value of Rs. 120 a year, tenable for two years, is open to competition by all students of the College.

Incorporated with the College is an Anglo-Vernacular normal Institution for the training of Mission teachers.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Visitor	The Rev. John Scott.
Principal	The Rev. Arthur Shipham.
Vice-Principal	The Rev. E. Sankey Burnett.
Honorary Tutors	The Rev. E. Strutt and P. B. Persiera.
Assistant Tutors	O. Chellappa, C. P. Dias, A. W. Siebel, J. A. Wijayakoon and three others.
Sinhalese Pandit, ...	D. H. Starke.

Former Principal.

1874. Rev. S. R. Wilkin.

11.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther, Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner" Scholarships; and for one of the annual value of Rs. 60, called the "Squance" Scholarship.

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	... Rev. W. R. Winston.
Principal	...	... Rev. J. West.

12.

Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was established in 1876. It has special classes for the sons of native chiefs. The revenue is derived from local funds, fees, and the interest of an accumulated fund. There are upwards of 200 students on the rolls.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Mr. Jos. W. Alexander.
Professor	...	... Babu Guru Pershad, M A.
Head Master	...	... Mr. N. M. Khory.
Second Master	...	... Babu Makaradhwaja Sinha.

And nine other teachers.

13.

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed to convert the Zila School of Rungpur into a High School,

on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	... Syamacharan Chatterji.

14.

St. Francis' de Sales' School, Nagpur.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was founded in 1867 by the Society of St. Francis de Sales.

It receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 a month.

The object of this College is to educate Catholic youth, but it is at the same time open to children of other persuasions on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embrace all the subjects required for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Prizes are annually awarded to the best scholars.

Fees.

The students of the College pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5.

The schooling fees range from Rs. 5 to annas 8.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. C. Pewat.
Rev. I. M. Girard.
Rev. J. P. Denoyer.
Rev. E. McLormick.
And eleven other teachers.

15.

Government High School, Rangoon.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

College Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... J. Henry Gilbert.
Mathematical Master		... A. R. Hayes, M.A, Trinity Hall, Cambridge
Professor of Pali	...	... E. Forchhammer, Ph. D., Leipsig.

Science Master ... ... R. Romanis, D. Sc., Edinburgh.
Special Asst. Master ... A B. Savage.

A monthly fee of 4 rupees is charged throughout the College and High School classes.

Attached to the School is a boarding establishment accommodating about 150 boarders (chiefly Burmese) under the direct management of the Principal and resident Masters.

16.

Batala Christian Boys Boarding School and College.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

This establishment was opened in April, 1878 for the reception of the sons of Native Christians of a class that should be able to pay fees. It is intented to afford to students advantages of such an education as may fit them for future Government employment or professional careers The establishment is a Church Missionary Institution. It was affiliated in 1880 to the Calcutta University. Students prepare in it for the First Arts Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Honorary Principal ... Rev. F H. Baring, M.A.
Asst. Professor ... ... Babu J. C. Singha.
Ditto ... ... Maulvi Qudrat-ullah.

17.

The Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

This College was founded in 1872, by the Chiefs of Bundelkhand as a memorial to Lord Mayo. Through the exertions of Dr. J. P. Stratton, Political Agent in Bundelkhand it was opened in July 1875. The pupils are for the most part cadets of the noble families of Bundelkhand, but there are also several young Chiefs and Chiefs' sons on the rolls. The cost of the establishment is defrayed from the monthly subscriptions made by the Chiefs of the Bundelkhand Agency. Government contributing the pay of the Principal only. The objects with which this College was founded were primarily to impart instruction to the sons of the Chiefs, and secondly to make the College the centre of education in Bundelkhand and the examining power of all the native schools in the different States.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and Urdu.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	A. P. Mitchell, M.A. *offg.*
Head Master	...	Roshan Lal, B.A.
Head Maulvie	...	Jamait Ali.
Asst. ditto	...	Kazim Hossein.
Head Pundit	...	Kamala Datta Dube
Assistant ditto	...	Mukundlal Shastri

And three other English teachers.

18.

City College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1881.

This Institution was founded as a school under the name of the City School in January 1879. The aim which the Managing Committee kept in view was to impart education on an improved plan, and to place it on a broader basis than is usually adopted; so that it should embrace not only intellectual training and a proper enforcement of discipline, but also the improvement of character and the healthy development of all the faculties of the pupils entrusted to their charge. The success of the institution and a desire further to develop and carry out their ideas regarding education led the Committee to add a College Department, which has been affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the standard of the First Arts Examination from January, 1881.

Particular attention is paid to the moral training of the students, and special classes at which attendance at present is voluntary, are held in Gymnastics, Drawing, Music, and Science. All the classes are open to students of the institution without any extra payment except the Drawing class, for which a small fee of 4 annas a month is charged. The Drawing class is also open to outsiders on a payment of Re 1 per month With a view to give practical training to those who may be anxious to avail themselves of it, a Carpenters' class has been opened for the students of the Institution.

Fortnightly lectures are delivered to students with a view to impart general information, and to create in their minds an interest in things outside the immediate range of their class studies. The Library and the Reading Room in connection with the institution also help in furthering this object. Besides the annual and other periodical examinations, Special or Honour Examinations are held in the subjects studied in the different classes, at which the more advanced students compete and by which aptitude in special subjects is encouraged. Monthly returns as to the progress of the pupils are sent to their guardians whose suggestions and co-operation are also invited.

The institution consists of three departments a College Department, a School Department and a Vernacular Department.

College Department.

It teaches up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and the monthly tuition fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Babu Umeschandra Datta, B.A.
" Kalisankar Sukul, M.A.
" Tarakisor Chaudhuri, M.A.
" Herambachandra Maitra, M A.
" Jadabchandra Chakravarti, M.A.
Pandit Baradakanta Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. The schooling fee is Rs. 3 and admission fee Rs. 2.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys in the Vernacular language preparatory to their admission to the eighth class of the English Department. The rate of schooling fee is Re. 1, admission fee, Re. 1.

Prizes are given to the meritorious students according to the results of the annual and special Examinations and Examinations in special classes. There is also a limited number of Scholarships and free studentships awarded to students passing the University Examinations.

Law Classes.

The College has been affiliated in Law from the 1st of January 1883 and teaches up to the standard of the B. L. Examination. The lecturers are Mr. C. C. Dutt, Barrister at Law, and Babu Upendranath Mitra, M. A., B.L.

19.

Albert College.

This institution belongs to the Indian Reform Association. It was founded in the year 1872, with the object of imparting education to students of the middle classes at moderate and convenient rates. The College has been a self-supporting one from the beginning being maintained entirely from fees. It consists of two departments, the English and the Vernacular, containing thirteen classes many of which are divided into sections. The College Department which was opened in 1881, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. In the Vernacular classes both English

and Bengali are taught, but the latter is used as the principal medium of instruction Besides the branches rendered compulsory by University requirements, the College insists upon regular instructions in the principles of ethics, separate hours being set apart for lectures on that subject. There are classes also for music, drawing and elementery Science.

An admission fee of Rupees 3 is charged on all students of the College Department, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs 3. In the School Department the rates of fees vary from one Rupee in the lowest classes to three rupees in the highest.

There are two scholarships attached to the institution.

(1) The Maharaja of Jeypore Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

(2) Raja Souriṣ ra Mohan Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 5 *per mensem* tenable for two years.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Krishna Bihari Sen, M A.
Srish Chandra Laha, B.A.
Joykrishn Sen, M A.
Hem Chandra Mitra, B.A.
Janaki Nath Basu, B A
Pandit Matilal Vidyaratna.
And seventeen other teachers.

20.

Maharajah's College, Burdwan.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This institution was established as a free school in the year 1817, and is, as it has been hitherto, entirely supported by the Burdwan Raj Devutter property. It consists of four departments, viz.; a College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, a Collegiate School teaching the matriculation standard; a Middle Class Vernacular School and a Persian Department

Instruction in all the departments is given gratis, and although fines are not uncommonly carried to enforce regularity and discourage misconduct, they are realized and impended by the Principal and their chief, if not only, use is to render pecuniary aid to students really deserving of charity.

Two scholarships, each of Rs. 5 a month and tenable for two years used to be awarded to successful Entrance candidates from the school; and as many of equal value to those from the Maharajah's School at Calna, but the opening of F. A. classes having made that aid superfluous they have ceased to be awarded and in their stead two scholarships each worth Rs. 10 a month and tenable for 2 years are hence-

forth to be open to such students passing the First Examination in Arts from the College as will be desirous of studying for the next higher examination in other Colleges.

Prizes are annually awarded for good conduct and for general proficiency in the subjects taught.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal	...	Babu Kunja Lal Nag, M.A.
Professor	...	„ Bata Krishna Sen, M.A.
Professor	...	„ Ram Narain Dutta, B.A.

Collegiate School.

Head Master	...	Mr. W. N. Dunsmeere.
Second Master	...	Babu Jitendra Nath Chatterjee, B.A.
Third Master	...	„ Nrisingha Murari Panjah, A.A.
Senior Pundit	...	„ Yogendra Lal Mazumdar

And nine other teachers.

Bengali School.

Babu Prankrishna Pundit and two other Pundits.

Persian Department.

Moulvi,—Munshi Mahomedi.

21.

Government High School, Fyzabad.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

This Institution was founded by the Taluqdars of the District in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the First Arts Examination—and there are a few local Scholarships for students in the F. A. class.

There is a boarding house attached to the School, under the supervision of a resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Mr. H. O. Bhelden
2nd Master	...	Mr. J. A. D'Cruz, B A.
3rd Master	...	Babu Gyaprasad, B.A.
Persian Teacher	...	Munshi Tez Rai.

And seven junior Teachers.

22

Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

Description not furnished.

23.

Free Church Institution, Nagpur.

This building, situated at the west end of the city on the margin of the Juma Talao, accommodates the High School and College classes of the Institution. It was erected at an expense of Rs. 24,000, £ 1200 being contributed by the late Miss Mary Barclay of Edinburgh, while the remainder was raised by special donations from friends in India. It is a large and substantial sandstone structure having a Central Hall 66 by 33 ft. and 30 ft. to the highest part of the roof with a wing on both sides, each containing two class rooms separated by a corridor.

The Institution was opened on the 1st April 1861, after having drafted into it the pupils of one small Anglo-Vernacular and six Vernacular Schools, by which, from 1845, when the Mission was founded, educational operations had been carried on in the city of Nágpúr. In 1868, the Institution began to send candidates to the Entrance Examination, first of Bombay and then of the Calcutta University of Calcutta. At the beginning of 1883, a College class, teaching up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination was formed and is now hopefully going on.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev J. G. Cooper.
Professor of English and Logic...	Rev. D. Whitton.
Ditto of Physics	Petros Nordfors.
Ditto of Mathematics and Persian	Framji Cursetjee, Esq, B.A.
Ditto of Sanskrit	Sadashiva Jairam, B. A.

24.

Allahabad High School Girls' Department.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

Description not furnished.

25.

St. George's College, Mussoorie.

AFFILIATED, 1883.

This College generally known as the Manor House was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853. The Institution is under the control of the Vicar Apostolic of the Agra Mission by whom it is mainly supported. The object of the Mission is to afford a liberal education to Catholic youth, but pupils of other persuasions whose religion is not interfered with are also admitted. The course of studies has been based upon the standards required for the Entrance Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, the Survey of India, and the F. A. of the Calcutta University. The College receives a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Rev. Fr. Julius, O. C.
Head Master	...	„ I. Shuhan
Assistant ditto	...	„ G. Barlow, B.A.
ditto ditto	...	„ G. W. Johns, B.A.
ditto ditto	...	„ E Baptist
ditto ditto	...	„ P. McTighe
ditto ditto	...	„ C. Waddington

26.

St. Thomas' College, Murree.

AFFILIATED, 1882.

Description not furnished.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1 The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students The number of free students in the College is limited to ten. Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 per session during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarsips, at Rs. 12 a month, ...	Rs	240	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	,,	80	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	,,	80	0	0
Total per mensem ...	,,	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of the 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

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* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Medicine.	Medicine.
Chemistry.	General Anatomy and Physiology.	Dissections.	Surgery (including operations).	Surgery (including operations).
Botany.	Dissections.	Practical Chemistry.	Midwifery.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Dissections.	Chemistry.	General Anatomy and Physiology.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Midwifery.
	Botany.		Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medical Jurisprudence.
	Materia Medica.			Dentistry.
	Practical Pharmacy.			Dissections of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body
				Pathology.
				Hygiene.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medl. Wards, 6 months Surgl. Wards, ditto } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards 6 months Surgl. Wards ditto, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.	Medl. Wards, 3 months. Surgl. do. do. Eye Infirmary do. Outdoor dispensary, } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	J. M. Coates, M. D.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
,, Comparative Anatomy,	J. Anderson, M.D.
,, Anatomy ...	D. O'Connell Raye, M.B.
,, Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
,, Materia Medica ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
,, Chemistry ...	C. J. H. Warden.
,, Medicine ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
,, Surgery ...	K. McLeod, A.M., M.D.
,, Midwifery ...	R. Harvey, M.B.
,, Medical Jurisprudence	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
,, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	H. Cayley.
,, Pathology ...	D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
,, Hygiene ...	R. Lidderdale, M.D.
,, Dentistry ...	W. T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy ...	Gobindachandra Chatterjee.
2nd ditto ditto ...	Rajmohan Banerjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1853. M. J. Bramley,	1868. N. Chevers, M.D.
1855. J. McRae, M.D.	1872. D. B. Smith, M D.
1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1873. N. Chevers, M.D.
1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1876. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1860. S. B. Partridge, (offg).	1877. J.M. Coates, M.D.offg.
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.	1878. D. B. Smith, M. D.
1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)	1880. J. M. Coates, M.D.
1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.)	

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.	1854. F. Goodeve, M B.
1841. F. G. Mouat, M.D.	1855. F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.
P. W. D.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to sup-

ply the Public Works Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. A certain number of appointments as apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month rising after six months or a year to assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 a month are guaranteed yearly. The number depends on the P. W. requirements and is notified about two years in advance. Natives of N. W. P. and Panjab have prior claims to these appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics and Elementary drawing and physical science.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly, Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 10, togethe

with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. Most of the students remain for one year only at College, and if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D., according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee of appointment. Six of the most promising students are each year selected for a further year's training. They have the preference in selection for vacancies.

The Entrance Examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. For Military candidates it comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for Civilian candidates, for class A, elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. For class B, a recommendation by an Executive Engineer that the candidate is a useful man only is required. Civilian candidates for class A, must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. There are two scholarships of Rs. 20 a month and four of Rs. 15 for students selected for second year's training. For first year students, Class A, there are sixteen scholarships of Rs. 5, and for Class B. twelve of Rs. 10 a month. Non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Courses of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Native Military Surveying Class.

A class of 25 native N. C. O and sepoys of the Q. O. Guides Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With the exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for the grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.

2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public,

3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-books.

4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal ...	Lt. Col. M Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals ...	Lieut. J H. C. Harrison, R.E. „ G. P. Onslow, R.E.
Professor of Experimental Science ...	Mr Murray Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.E., and Fel. U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class ...	Mr. C.C. Sullivan.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Class ...	Mr. G. T. Sparke.
Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class ...	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class ...	Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto	[Various].

For further detailed information, see the Thomason College Calendar published at Roorkee, N. W.P. price Rs. 4-12.

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

AFFILIATED, 1880.

The College was opened on the 5th April 1880, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal. All classes of the community are admitted, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the following:

(1.) Civil Engineers.
(2.) Mechanical Engineers.
(3.) Civil Overseers.
(4.) Mechanical Overseers.

Pupils for the two higher classes are admitted on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination: their theoretical course, including three hours daily in the shops, is completed in four years, and the fifth or last year is spent by Civil Engineers at Akra to learn brick-making, and on works in actual course of instruction, by Mechanical Engineers, in supervising actual work in the shops.

For admittance to the lower classes there is an Entrance Examination, but any candidate who has passed the University Entrance Examination in English and Mathematics is admitted without further test. The theoretical course for these classes, including 4 hours daily in the shops, continues for 3½ years and the remaining 1½ year

is spent by Civil Overseers, as by Civil Engineers, whereas Mechanical Overseers work entirely in the shops during the last year and a half.

With regard to fees and Scholarships the following is extracted from the resolution issued with the Calcutta Gazette, dated 17th December, 1879.

In regard to the charge for education at the institution, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided, after careful consideration, that the fee for the two higher engineering classes shall be Rs. 8 per mensem during the four years of their instruction in class, but that existing students of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, who may elect one of the engineering courses in the new institution, may be allowed to continue their studies on a payment of Rs. 5 a month. For Civil Overseers the charge will be Rs. 3 per mensem during the 3½ years of their instruction in class, and for draftsmen the fee will be the same. No fee will be charged to any student after the completion of his theoretical course. The Mechanical Overseer class will consist exclusively of regular apprentices, who must be boarders; and the charge will be for Europeans and Eurasians, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 each per mensem, and for natives up to 40 in number Rs. 3 per mensem; but apprentices may be received in excess of that number on payment, if Europeans and Eurasians, of the full fee of Rs. 15 per mensem, and if natives, of Rs. 8 per mensem. Existing Dehree students who join the institution will be allowed to continue on the terms on which they were originally received.

The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that one scholarship of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, shall be given annually to students entering the Engineer classes of the institution; and that scholarships of the same number and value shall be again competed for at the end of the second year's course; provided that the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination. These scholarships will be given independently of the scholarships now open to those who pass the Entrance Examination of the University. For the Civil Overseer classes ten scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem, tenable for 3½ years, subject to diligence and good conduct, will also be granted annually; provided, as in the Engineer classes, the number of scholarships awarded does not exceed one half the number of candidates.

In lieu of the five stipends of Rs. 50 a month, tenable for two years, which are at present given to the best five students of the Civil Engineering College who pass the final examination, either ten stipends of Rs. 50, or else four of Rs. 50 and ten of Rs. 30 each, will be granted to those engineer students at the new institution who pass the best examination at the end of the fourth year. Similarly, at the end of the 3½ years' course of Civil Overseers, either ten stipends of Rs. 20, or else four of Rs. 20 and ten of Rs. 12, tenable for 1½ years will be granted. These stipends will be paid by the Public Works Department, and will be liable to forfeiture in case of misconduct.

To Mechanical Overseers, as apprentices, the system of scholarships will not be applicable. An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value

of the work done by them after the expiration of the first year of their apprenticeship.

It will be obligatory in the case of apprentices (class 4) that they should board on the premises; and the boarding system will be extended as far as possible, so as to include all other students who may desire to take advantage of it. Any boarding-house, that may thus be established for other than apprentices, will be conducted on the principal of paying its own expenses, rent only excepted. It is hoped that a boarding charge of Rs. 20 a month for Europeans and Eurasians in the Engineer classes, and Rs. 15 in the Overseer classes, and a uniform charge of Rs. 8 for the native boarders will be found sufficient.

In addition there are two scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this College, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second-year Engineer class.

Instructive Staff.

Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering	Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A. L.C.E. Dublin.
Professor of Engineering ...	Mr. J. S Slater, C E. on furlough.
Superintendent of Work Shop ...	Mr. C. Fouracres, C.E.
Professor of Civil Engineering ...	Mr. E. F. Mondy.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. J. H. Gilliland, B.A.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science.	Vacant.
Professor of Drawing ...	Mr. J. T. Bartlett.
Teacher	Mr. C. Gilmore.
Asst. Teacher	Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt.

Note.—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G.					...	1875
Monier Williams	...	...	...	...	...	1876
Rev. K. M. Banerjea	...	...	...	...	...	1876
Rajendralala Mitra	...	...	...	...	...	1876

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1877	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra	..	1883	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra	..	1878	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Satischandra	...	1883	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order-

Abdul Bari	...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Aich, Radhakanta	...	1876	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar	...	1879	Patna College.
Akhileswar Prasad	...	1878	Ditto.
Ameer Ali	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Awadh, Kisor	...	1882	Patna College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Brajagopal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Durganath	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Harischandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Upendranath	...	1879	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Bhairabchandra		1863	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	1882	Hooghly College.
,, Biharilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1873	Ditto.

Baddyopadhyay,	Chandmohan ...	1878	Dacca College.
,,	Gangadhar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	GopalchandraNo2	1873	Krisnaghar College.
,,	Gopikrishna ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,,	Gopinath ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gurudas ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Haricharan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Harinath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Indranath ..	1871	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jagatchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jyotishchandra ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1868	Ditto
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1870	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Kantibhushan ...	1882	Hooghly College.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Karunamay ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Maheschandra ...	1873	Patna College
,,	Nabinchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Nilmadhab ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilratan ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Nistaran ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Pramadacharn ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Ramtaran ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Rebatichandra ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Satyadayal ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1869	Patna College.
,,	Sibnath ...	1872	Presidency College
,,	Syamacharan ...	1873	Patna College.
,,	Tarudas ...	1875	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Tarapada ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna ...	1870	Presidency College
,,	Tinkari ...	1877	Ditto.
Banerjea, P. N.	...	1869	Ditto.

Bardan, Mohinimohan	1866	Presidency College.
Basak, Gobindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagatdurlabh	1871	Presidency College.
,, Rasbihari	1880	Ditto.
,, Rohinikumar	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	1872	Presidency College.
,, Amarnath	1865	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan	1863	Ditto.
,, Anantakumar	1879	Ditto.
,, Annadaprasad	1875	Ditto.
,, Asminikumar	1880	Dacca College.
,, Atulchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Basantakumar	1872	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	1870	Ditto.
,, Bijaygopal	1882	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinkrishna	1872	Ditto.
,, Birajaprasad	1868	Ditto.
,, Bishnupada	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranath	1867	Ditto.
,, Daksihnaprasad	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendrabijay	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendralal	1864	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	1860	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1879	Ditto.
,, Durgaram	1873	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	1876	Ditto.
,, Hariballabh	1870	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindrachandra	1873	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath (No. 1)	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1869	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	1882	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Karunadas	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kesabkumar	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kritantakumar	1881	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	1870	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Lalitkumar	1875	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahitchandra	1872	Ditto.
,, Manmathakumar	1876	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	1868	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	1871	Ditto.
,, Nimaichandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Nepalchandra	1870	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	1874	Ditto.

Basu, Pramathanath	1877	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	1862	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Pulinbihari	1882	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumar	1867	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	1864	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	1878	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	1876	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamkisor	1869	Presidency College.
„ Tarakchandra	1881	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath	1870	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1882	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	1881	Ditto.
Bhagwan, Sahay	1879	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas	1870	Presidency College.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
„ Dwarkanath	1868	Presidency College.
„ Dwarkanath	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranath	1870	Presidency College
„ Jadunath	1869	Krishnaghar College.
„ Jogindranath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jugadas	1882	Ditto.
„ Krishnakamal	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1881	Ditto.
„ Maheswar	1882	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1875	Ditto.
„ Radhakisor	1877	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1879	Ditto.
„ Tarinikanta	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen, Singh	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	1880	Ditto.
„ Dandadhari	1881	Ditto.
„ Prankrishna	1875	Ditto.
„ Rudrakanta	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabati, Adityachandra	1877	Dacca College.
„ Akhilchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan	1872	Patna College.
„ Dwarkanath	1882	Presidency College.

Chakrabarti,	Girindramohan	1838	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Harachandra	1877	Dacca College.
,,	Haranchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan	1871	Dacca College.
,,	Harimohan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Indranarayan	1881	Patna College.
,,	Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Iswarchandra	1863	Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Ramgopal	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Syamacharan	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Syamaldas	1872	Patna College.
,,	Syamamohan	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Taranath	1870	Ditto.
Chaudra,	Brajendranath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jogneswar	1870	Berhampore College.
,,	Priyanath	1879	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay,	Aghornath	1871	Ditto.
,,	Akshaykumar	1873	Patna College.
,,	Amarendranath	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Amirtalal	1862	Ditto.
,,	Amritalal	1882	Ditto.
,,	Atulchandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Banamali	1880	Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabanchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bipradas	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bireswar	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bishnuchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Digambar	1882	Ditto.
,,	Dwarkanath	1880	Patna College.
,,	Girischandra	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra(No2)	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harakrishna	1870	Ditto.
,,	Haridas	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Iswarchandra	1879	Patna College.
,,	Jadunath	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Kalidhan	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra	1863	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra	1865	Ditto.
,,	Krishnalal	1880	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath	1879	Ditto.
,,	Mohinimohan	1882	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta	1874	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Nityagopal	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Parcsnath	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Pankajakumar	1881	Ditto.
,,	Prabhatchandra	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath	1880	Patna College.
,,	Pratapchandra	1860	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath	1879	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	1871	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Srikrishna	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sureschandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Umakanta	1868	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	1869	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jadabchandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jogendrachandra	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jogindranath	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliram	1880	Ditto.
,,	Narendranath	1871	Ditto.
,,	Prasannanarayan	1879	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	1872	Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Sirischandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Srikumar	1875	Patna College.
Currie, F		1873	Presidency College.
Dan	Mahendranath	1882	Ditto.
Das,	Baikunthanath	1871	Dacca College.
,,	Bhairabchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1874	Ditto,
,,	Bipinbihari	1879	Ditto.
,,	Brajendramohan	1877	Patna College.
,,	Chandrakumar	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Dhairyyanrayan	1882	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gorachand	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Haricharan	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Hariprasad	1871	Ditto.
,,	Harischandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Hemnath	1871	Ditto.

Das, Iswarchandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Jaunendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kamalanath	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto,
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rasikchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1876	Prisidency College.
Datta Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Aparnacharan		1874	Ditto.
„ Asvinikumar	...	1880	Krishnaghar College.
„ Baidyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Baishnabcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatbandu	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Janakinath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College,
„ Kamalkrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Manmohan	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1882	Hooghly College.
„ Nandalal	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Narasinha	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Narendrakrishna	...	1882	Ditto.

Datta, Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Ramlal	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Umacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Opendranath	...	1882	Ditto.
De, Advaitaprasad	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto
,, Ambikacharan	...	1877	Muir Contral College.
,, Asutosh,	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Brajendralal	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Dulalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jugalkisor	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Panchkari	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Ramapati	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Deb, Bhautnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto
,, Dinanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Gokulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1881	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Syamchand	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Fazlul Karim	...	1880	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1874	Patna College.

Gangopadhyay	Kisorimohan	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Nabinchandra	1861	Ditto.
,,	Piyarilal	1878	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rabichandra	1864	Ditto.
,,	Satyacharan	1879	Ditto.
Ghatak,	Janakinath	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh,	Abinaschandra	1878	Ditto.
,,	Abinaschandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Aghornath	1863	Ditto.
,,	Akshaykumar	1880	Hooghly College.
,,	Amritala	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	1871	Ditto.
,,	Anantaram	1864	Ditto.
,,	Annadaprasad	1876	Ditto.
,,	Atulchandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Atulkrishna	1878	Ditto.
,,	Atulbihari	1870	Ditto.
,,	Becharam	1874	Ditto.
,,	Biharilal	1878	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Birajkrishna	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Chandidas	1880	Ditto.
,,	Chandranath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Debendrachandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Debendranath	1872	Ditto.
,,	Dhankrishna	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Haranath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Haridas	1876	Ditto.
,,	Iswarchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Jadabchandra	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	1882	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal	1870	Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra	1871	Berhampore College.
,,	Kalipada	1880	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kshetrachandra	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahimachandra	1869	Ditto.
,,	Maumathakumar	1880	Ditto.
,,	Nandalal	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Priyanath	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Ramprasanna	1876	Ditto.
,,	Ramsakha	1876	Ditto.
,,	Rasbihari	1867	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	1879	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	1880	Ditto.

Ghosh, Saratchandra	...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnaghar College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College
,, Upendrachanandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.
Gobindacharan	...	1877	Patna College.
Goswami, Herambalal	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1881	Ditto.
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kaminikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Girindrakumar	...	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jagadiswar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
Haldar, Kisorilal	...	1882	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman, Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	1882	Presidency College.
Islam, Serajal	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ized Baksh	...	1879	Presidency College
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnaghar College.
Kar, Girischandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Umacharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnaghar College.
Kshetriya Lakshminarayan	...	1880	Presidency College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramkumar	...	1882	Ditto.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1882	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.

Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Wajed ...		1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877	Krishnaghar College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1874	Cuttack High School.
„ Kasinath	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Kedareswar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Radhagobinda	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	...	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Atulcharan	..	1866	Ditto.
„ Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rameswar	...	1882	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
Mazhar-ul-Anwar	...	1880	Hooghly College.
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mirza, Muhammed Ismail	...	1882	Patna College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1879	Hooghly College.
„ Bankimchandra	...	1882	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuhanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biswambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Girindranath	...	1880	Ditto.

Mitra,	Girischandra	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Gobindachandra	1876	Patna College.
,,	Gopallal	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Gopendrachandra	1882	Hooghly College.
,,	Haricharan	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Hiralal	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	1869	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Jogèschandra	1870	Berhampore College.
,,	Kartikchandra	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Madanmohan	1874	Ditto.
,,	Mahendrachandra	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
,,	Manmohan	1876	Ditto.
,,	Mohanchand	1878	Ditto.
,,	Narasinhachandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Narendrachandra	1882	Ditto.
,,	Nalininath	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1880	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1880	Ditto.
,,	Radhikacharan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Surendranath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Tarabilas	1865	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Amarchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	1877	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1882	Hooghly College.
,,	Abinaschandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Becharam	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Bidhubhushan	1875	Canning College.
,,	Biharilal	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Bipinbihari	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Bipradas	1869	Krishnaghar College,

Mukhopadhyay,	Chandrasekhar ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Chandrasekhar ...	1882	Ditto.
,,	Durgadas ...	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Girijabhushan ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Gopallal ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Gopimohan ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Gobindadeb ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Haragobinda ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Harabilas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harilal ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1880	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Janakinath ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1878	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1877	Patna College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1881	Ditto.
,,	Jogneswar ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Kalinath ...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Kalipada ...	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1882	Patna College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Kanailal ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Kapaliprasanna ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Karunasindhu ...	1879	Ditto.
,,	Krishnadhan ...	1882	Hooghly College
,,	Krishnamohan ...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetraprasad ...	1864	Ditto.
,,	Kumadinikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
,,	Nabinkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Nilambar ...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Nilmani ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nibaranchandra	1871	Ditto.
,,	Nilalohit ...	1880	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Nrisinhachandra	1869	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay	Piyarimohan	1864	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Pramadanath	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Priyanath	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Purnachandra	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Rajkrishna	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Rajmohan	1865	Ditto.
,,	Rajnarayan	1879	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta	1877	Ditto.
,,	Ramchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Ramdhan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Ramprasanna	1882	Ditto.
,,	Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra	1874	Patna College.
,,	Saratchandra	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan	1864	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Sitanath	1869	Ditto.
,,	Srikrishna	1871	Ditto.
,,	Srischandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Taraprasanna	1861	Ditto.
,,	Tejchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Umakali	1872	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	1879	Ditto.
Mustaphi,	Chandragati	1877	Ditto.
Nag,	Abhayacharan	1882	Ditto.
,,	Bamacharan	1876	Ditto.
,,	Baradacharan	1875	Ditto.
,,	Haradhan	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jagadbandhu	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Kunjabihari	1870	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rebatikanta	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Sambhuchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra	1876	Ditto.
,,	Syamakanta	1880	Ditto.
Nagwant	Sahay	1879	Patna College.
Naha,	Anangamohun	1875	Dacca College.
Nandan,	Hemchandra	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi,	Ramanath	1862	Ditto.
,,	Ramanchandra	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad		1877	Patna College.
Narayan,	Sibpratab	1873	Ditto.
Nath,	Harihar	1873	Ditto.
Niyogi,	Basantakumar	1875	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	1875	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyamohan	1876	Presidency College.
Nizamuddin,	Hasan	1881	Canning College.
Obeyd al-Rahman		1869	Berhampore College.
Pain,	Amritalal	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Chandrakanta	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Nandadulal	1874	Presidency College.
Pal,	Abhaycharan	1876	Ditto.

Pal, Amritalal	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Baikuntanath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Nanigopal	...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,, Tulsicharan	...	1882	Presidency College.
Palit, Priyanath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Taraknath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canning College.
Pathak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	..	1873	Krishnaghar College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881	Presidency College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1882	Krishnaghar College.
,, Debendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Dhaneschandra	...	1868	Patna College.
,, Dineschandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Durgasundar	...	1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Harendranarayan	...	1875	Dacca College.
,, Harinarayan	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Indranarayan	...	1881	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jnanendralal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Kalimohan	...	1882	Patna College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Krishnanath	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Kuladakinkar	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1875	Patna College.
,, Mukundanath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto,
,, Nagendranath	...	1870	Berhampore College.

Ray,	Nabinchandra	1877	Berhampore College.
,,	Nilmadhab	1870	Patna College.
,,	Piyarilal	1870	Presidency College.
	Prasannachandra	1866	Ditto.
	Prasannagopal	1877	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1868	Ditto.
,,	Prasannakumar	1881	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Rajchandra	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath	1881	Canning College.
,,	Sailendrabandhu	1881	Hooghly College.
,,	Saradaprasanna	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Sasadhar	1881	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Satischandra	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Sitanath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Sudhansubhushan	1870	Ditto.
,,	Syamchand	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Ugrakanta	1882	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri,	Debendrakumar	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kshetramohan	1868	Ditto.
,,	Matilal	1869	Ditto.
Saha,	Gopalchandra	1874	Ditto.
Sahay,	Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
,,	Raghubansa	1870	Ditto.
Samanta,	Nilmadhab	1868	Ditto.
Sandel,	M. L.	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal,	Bhubanmohan	1873	Ditto.
,,	Harischandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Krishnagopal	1877	Muir Central College.
,,	Mahendranath	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Ramlal	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar,	Akshaychandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Asutosh	1882	Dacca College.
,,	Chandrasekhar	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Dinanath	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Gopalchandra	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Jaganmohan	1881	Dacca College.
,,	Jagatnarayan	1881	Patna College.
,,	Kedarnath	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Kisorilal	1869	Ditto.
,,	Krishnacuandra	1868	Berhampore College.
,,	Matilal	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Nandalal	1882	Ditto.
,,	Narendranath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal	1876	Ditto.
,,	Pareschandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Ramnarayan	1880	Patna College.
,,	Sidheswar	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Surendranath	1873	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	1862	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari,	Amritakumar	1874	Ditto.
,,	Rajkumar	1873	Canning College.

Sarma, Nabinchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
Sayyed, Khyrat Ahmed	...	1879	Patna College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Akhilchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Annadacharan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Baikunthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Baradagobinda	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Batakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath	...	1873	Gauhati High School.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Jatramohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Jogneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Kamalakanta	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1881	Hooghly College.
,, Lalgopal	...	1873	Krishnaghar College.
[redacted]ndranath	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ratneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Saraduprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Susibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Satyakinkar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Srikanta	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Taraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
Sengupta, Kalidas	...	1878	Presidency College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Manilal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	1881	Krishnaghar College.

Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Singh, Bhupsen	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Brajanandan	...	1881	Patna College.
,, Budhsen	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nikunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Pramathakrishna	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Purnendunarayan	...	1882	Patna College.
,, Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Suryyanarayan	..	1861	Ditto.
Sitalprasad	...	1880	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1877	Presidency College.
Som, Brajabihari	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Debendralal	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Murarilal	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Sriram	...	1877	Canning College.
Sur, Harimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Syed Mazhar Iman	...	1875	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadah	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Taslimuddin Ahmad	...	1882	Presidency College.
Tewari, Chandrasekhar	...	1881	Hooghly College.
Twidale, G.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1883.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ray, Nikunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Benibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Ditto.
Ray, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.

Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar ...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad ...	Patna College.
Ali, Ahmad ...	Ditto.
Sahay, Jagannath ...	Ditto.
Pain, Priyalal ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra ...	Patna College.
Gupta, Umeschandra ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramgopal ...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada ...	Presidency College,
Maitra, Sureschandra ...	Rajshahye College.
Basu, Rakhalchandra ...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Upendrachandra ...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad ...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Basantakumar ...	Dacca College.
Sen, Kailaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Matilal ...	Hooghly College.
,, Asutosh ...	Presidency College.
Das, Taraprasanna ...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh ...	Metropolitan Institution.
De, Bipinbihari ...	Ditto.
Guin, Srinibas ...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Prasannakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Datta, Brajaballabh ...	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Debendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari ...	Hooghly College.
Chakrabarti, Syamacharan ...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath Sr. ...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Sasikumar ...	Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Upendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Baradaprasad ...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harischandra ...	Rajshahye College.
Das, Akshaycharan ...	Presidency College.
Ray, Biswambhar ...	Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta ...	Presidency College.
Palit, Harinath ...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Biharilal ..	Presidency College.
Ray, Surendranath ...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kantibhushan ...	Patna College.
Haldar, Basantakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari ...	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal ...	Ditto.
Pal, Syamacharan ...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay Binodbihari ...	Ditto.
Mitra, Lalbihari ...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal ...	Ditto.
Mitra, Birajacharan ...	Ditto.
Ray, Satischandra ...	Ditto.
Sen, Sasibhushan ...	Hooghly College.

Mitra Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Chandrakanta	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Hooghly College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh, No. 1	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College
Bandyopadhyay, Dinabandhu	...	Ditto.
Pramanik, Rameswar	...	Canning College.
Mukhopadhyay, Phanibhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
Basu, Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly College.
Ray, Harinath	...	Patna College.
Basu, Latubihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Tulsidas	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilal	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
Chaki, Benimadhab	...	Ditto.
Labiri, Srihari	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Batakrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Abinashchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Sibaram	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Satkari	...	Ditto.
Takrimuddin Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Srinath	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandoypadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhab	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.

Ghosh, Prabhachandra	...	1858	Presidency College.
,, Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
,, G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra		1860	Ditto.
,, Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla, Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadupati	...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranarayan		1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nabakrishna	...	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Panchkari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand	...	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal	...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamlal	...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhaydas	...	1866	Ditto.

Basu,	Amarnath	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Bholanath	1874	Berhampore College.
,,	Haramohan	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Jagadischandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
,,	Radhamadhab	1872	Ditto.
,,	Rasbihari	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Trigunaprasanna	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya,	Jogindranath	1872	Ditto.
,,	Jnanchandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaki,	Ramgopal	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti,	Bidhubhushan	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Chandrabhushan	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Dwarkanath	1871	Dacca College.
,,	Madhabchandra	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Maheschandra	1869	Dacca College.
,,	Rajnarayan	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan	1870	Ditto.
Chand,	Parbatikumar	1869	Dacca College.
,,	Prasannakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay,	Gaurisankar	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath	1870	Ditto.
,,	Kunjabihari	1873	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Napharchandra	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilkanta	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Saradaprasad	1870	Ditto.
,,	Saradaprasad	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Trailokyanath	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri,	Annadaprasad	1873	Berhampore College.
,,	Chandrannath	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindralal	1874	Ditto,
,,	Kalikrishna	1872	Ditto.
,,	Kasipati	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kisorilal	1874	Ditto.
,,	Prasannanath	1873	Ditto.
,,	Srischandra	1872	Ditto.
,,	Sibapada	1874	Ditto.
,,	Syamapada	1871	Presidency College.
Dan,	Parmeswar	1872	Ditto.
Das,	Bhairabchandra	1872	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	1874	Ditto.
,,	Harakumar	1873	Ditto.
,,	Jagatchandra	1873	Dacca College.
,,	Parbaticharan	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Rameswar	1873	Ditto.
Datta,	Durgadas	1863	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Harisankar	1873	Ditto.

Datta, Kalikrishna	..	1874 Presidency College.
„ Kshetranath	..	1874 Krishnaghar College.
„ Priyanath	..	1872 Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	..	1872 Patna College.
„ Sambhunath	..	1873 Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	..	1873 Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	..	1872 Ditto.
„ Krishnakisor	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Nandalal	..	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1873 Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	..	1865 Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	..	1874 Ditto.
Fazlul Quadir	..	1873 Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	..	1873 Berhampore College.
„ Binodbihari	..	1872 Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	..	1871 Krishnaghar College.
Ghosh, Atulchandar	..	1867 Presidency College.
„ Becharam	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	..	1872 Krishnaghar College.
„ Biharilal	..	1870 Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakanta	..	1869 Dacca College
„ Chandrakumar	..	1872 Krishnaghar College.
„ Durgadas	..	1870 Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	..	1870 Ditto.
„ Girischandra	..	1869 Ditto.
„ Jadunath	..	1873 Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	..	1870 Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	..	1870 Krishnaghar College.
„ Mahendralal	..	1873 Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	..	1872 Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab	..	1872 Berhampore College.
„ Raicharan	..	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Rakhalchandra	..	1874 Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	..	1870 Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	..	1871 Ditto.
„ Upendranath	..	1872 Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	..	1866 Ditto
Golam Asdaq	..	1873 Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	..	1874 Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	..	1866 Ditto.
„ Kalisankar	..	1869 Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	..	1873 Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	..	1873 Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	..	1866 Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	..	1873 Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	..	1874 Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	..	1866 Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	..	1874 Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	..	1869 Ditto.
„ Jadunath	..	1873 Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	..	1872 Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhubanmohan	..	1873 Berhampore College.

Maitra, Haricharan	1873	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	1873	Cuttack High School.
„ Ramdas	1874	Presidency College.
Majil, Sasthidas	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Mahimachandra	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramdayal	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Sarbeswar	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhagabaticharan	1872	Patna College.
„ Bhabanicharan	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Biswambhar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradacharan	1872	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Krishnaghar College.
„ Trailokyanath	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Bhubanmohan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1873	Krishnaghar College.
„ Chandrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindadeb	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	1871	Krishnaghar College.
„ Kanailal	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kuladaprasad	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1881	Berhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad (No.2)	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1867	Ditto.
„ Sricharan	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Niyogi, Nilkamal	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankabihari	1874	Hooghly College.
Patranabis, Baneswar	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gobindakisor	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	1874	Ditto.

Ray, Brajanath	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Dinabandhu	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Dineschandra	..	1874	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra	..	1872	Presidency College.
,, Harakumar	..	1874	Ditto
,, Jogindranarayan	..	1874	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jogindranath	..	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Pratapchandra	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Rasikchandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Sudhansubhushan	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	..	1872	Presidency College.
Rebello, P. T.	..	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	..	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar	..	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	..	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Singh	..	1873	Queen's College, Benares.
Sanyal, Digambar	..	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Kesablal	..	1874	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogeschandra	..	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Jogindranath	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	..	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Taraknath	..	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Gurudas	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	..	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadunandan	..	1872	Berhampore College.
,, Kailaschandra	..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kailaschandra	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalicharan	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Nalitchandra	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1873	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	..	1870	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra	..	1872	Krishnaghar College.
Sil, Gopallal	..	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Kshirodnath	..	1873	Presidency College.
,, Madhusudan	..	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	..	1872	Krishnaghar College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra		1863	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1863	Ditto.

Basu	Lakshmicharan	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Maheschandra	1863	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhab	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay,	Kalidas	1862	Ditto.
,,	Manulal	1862	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra	1862	Ditto.
Das,	Durgamohan	1861	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay,	Kshetramohan	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh,	Chandrakali	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar,	Sibchandra	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Atulchandra	1863	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhab	1862	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath	1862	Ditto.
,,	Ramchandra	1862	Ditto.
Ray,	Jadunath	1861	Ditto.
,,	Krishnadayal	1862	Ditto.
,,	Mrityunjay	1862	Ditto.
Sen,	Bansidhar	1862	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhab	1861	Ditto.
Sil,	Ramanath	1863	Ditto.
,,	Tulsidas	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikunthanath	1864	Ditto.
,, Guruprasad	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	1870	Presidency College.
Harihar, Nath	1873	Patna College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	1882	Presidency College.
Ray, Nikunjabihari	1883	Metropolitan Institution.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
Basu, Ambikacharan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Surendrakumar	...	1880	Govt. Eng. Col, Howrah.
Biswas, Gaganchandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Bhutnath	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Nitaigobinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Ghosal Haripada	...	1883	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrshna	...	1877	Ditto.
Pal. Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
Rajak, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Bamacharan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikunthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Jadubchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.

Ghosh, Rameschandra	1862	Cal. C. E College.
„ Umeschandra	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramkrishna	1862	Ditto.
Pandit Suryyakumar	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Lhaneschandra	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson A. D.	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Dharanidhar	1872	Ditto.
„ Gopallal	1876	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1867	Ditto
„ Rajkrishna	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Satyacharan	1881	Govt. Eng. Col Howrah.
„ Trailokyanath	1873	Presidency College.
Basak, Lalitmohan	1881	Govt. Eng. Col. Howrah.
Basu, Bhubanmohan	1867	Presidency College.
„ Binaykrishna	1875	Ditto.
„ Kenaram	1875	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	1875	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna	1878	Ditto.
Byers, T. B.	1881	Ditto.
Byers P. W.	1881	Govt. Eng. Col. Howrah.
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Durgacharan	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	1878	Ditto.
„ Babadheb	1880	Ditto.
„ Asutosh	1880	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Haridas	1878	Ditto.
„ Kalisankar	1871	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1878	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	1867	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rajkrishna	1875	Presidency College.
Datta, Abhayacharan	1880	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1876	Ditto.
De Nibaranchandra	1878	Ditto.
„ Jnanendranath	1880	Ditto.

DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Jogindranath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosal, Haripada	...	1881	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman	...	1880	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Lakersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Milne, W. P.	..	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1880	Govt. E. College, Howrah.
,, Binaykrshna	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Brindabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Sen, Prankrishna	...	1881	Govt. Eng. Col., Howrah.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1877	Presidency College.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1882.

L. C. E.

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhushanchandra		Govt Eng. College, Howrah.
Ray, Sitaprasanna	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONOURS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilamber ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ... Teacher.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhab .. Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra ... Ditto,

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarkanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Ghosh, Dhankrshna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Harakrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra .. Presidency College.
Amir Ali ... Hooghly College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Mitra, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Benimadhab Presidency College.

Class II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

Class III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Sen, Krishnabihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogindranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikunthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Deb, Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra	...	Patna College.

CLASS III.

Saha, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

1870.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Sarsdacharn	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Akhilchandra	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan	...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasana	...	Krishnaghar College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar	...	Benares College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra	...	Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhya, Nilratna	...	Hooghly College.
" Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Benares College.
" Kanailal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Janakinath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnath	..	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan	...	Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	Krishnaghar College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra	...	Krishnaghar College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Ramacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath ... Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Free Church Institution.
„ Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath ... Krishnaghar College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Chaudhuri Jnanchandra ... Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghoshal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalbihari ... Free Church Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari	...	Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar	...	Presidency College.

CLASS. III.

Priya Das	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Hukam Chand	...	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bishen Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar	...	Free Church Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	... Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab	... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurballabh	... Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Niyogi, Basantakumar	... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal	... Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	... Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	... Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	... Ditto.
Mulraj	... Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	... Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra	... Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas	... Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	... Genl. Assembly's Institution.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna	... Free Church Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Debsankar	... Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad	...	Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Ray, Debendranath	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
Gobindacharan	...	Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	...	Ditto.
David, Ismail	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Das, Janendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Nandakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	Free Church Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Majumdar Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Datta, Dwijadas	...	Presidency College.
Iswardas	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar	...	Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali	...	Benares College.

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali	...	Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein	...	Muir Central College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	...	Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada	...	Muir Central College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Durgadas	...	Presidency College.
Das, Surendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar	... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	... Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Nag, Haradhan	... Presidency College.
Lalchand	... Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	... Krishnaghar College.
De, Adwaitaprasad	... Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Nag, Syamakanta	... Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	... Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati	... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle	... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra	...	Free Church Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hooghly College.
Gyaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Biswesswar	...	Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Narayan Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Nag, Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mitra, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Gargari, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
Chhajumal	...	Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

Haragobinda Dayal	..	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhyacharan	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Batukrishna	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.

1880.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mitra, Herambachandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sasadhar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Ramottam	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Sarkar, Jaganmohan ... Dacca College.
Basu, Kritantakumar ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Manmathanath ... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada .. Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Tarakisor ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan ... Presidency College.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Amulyacharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Datta, Brajaballabh ... Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra .. Ditto.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Charuchandra .. Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath ... Ditto.
Babbu Singh ... Muir Central College.
Bagchi, Kedarnath ... Ditto.
Basil, M. M. ... Presidency College.
Ray, Atulkrishna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Pal, Maniklal ... Hooghly College.

1881.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nityagopal ... General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar ... Ditto.
Mitra, Bankimchandra ... Presidency College.

Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.
Dwarkadas	...	Free Church Institution.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Sanatan	...	Canning College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Arndt, George	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Chattopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Goswami Jadunath	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
Govindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Choteylal	...	Canning College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Muir Central College.
Mitra, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hooghly College.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Ditto.

1882.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mitra, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Majumdar, Jadunath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	..	Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Ditto.
Ohdidar, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS I.

Hushmat Ullah	...	Muir Central College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
Bhawni Das	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Sen, Rajmohan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kalipada	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	..	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Krishna, Rao Bhatt	...	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath	...	Presidency College.
Venayak Moreswar Kelkar	...	Muir Central College.

CLASS II.

Saha, Ramlal	...	Patna College.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
Kedarnath	...	Lahore College.
Hari Lakshman, Indrakar	...	Muir Central College.

1883.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Set, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Rasamay	...	Hooghly College.
Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Bankimchandra	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Madhabchandra	...	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra		Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Rajmohan	...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Das, Radhagobinda	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Jibanchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.

CLASS II.

Jyotirbed, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College.
Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Rasikchandra	...	Dacca College.
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	Muir Central College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
Haldar, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Bisweswar	...	Dacca College.

BOTANY.

CLASS II.

Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Hooghly College.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Adhikari, Sasibhushan	...	1883	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	..	1868	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhashan	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1881	Canning College.
,, Chandmohan	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Gangadhar	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	1872	Sanskrit College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, P. N	...	1868	Doveton College.
,, Ramlal	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1871	Patna College.
,, Tarinidas	...	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	...	1874	Teacher
Basu, Basantakumar	...	1871	Presidency College.

Basu, Debendrabijay	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1878 Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
,, Haridas	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	1873 Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1880 Sanskrit College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrityagopal	...	1881 Muir Central College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	1882 Dacca College.
Basudeblal	...	1877 Canning College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
Bhar, Nityananda	...	1883 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
,, Haridas	...	1882 Ditto.
,, Jagadbandhu	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
,, Ramaprasad	...	1882 Sanskrit College.
,, Jugadas	...	1880 Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1869 Presidency College.
,, Makundachandra		1877 Sanskrit College
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	1883 Krishnaghar College.
,, Taranath	...	1869 Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	...	1871 Sanskrit College
,, Digambar	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra	...	1867 Teacher.
,, Matilal	...	1878 Presidency College.
,, Narayandas	...	1883 Ditto
,, Pratulchandra	...	1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh	...	1881 Ditto.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1880 Krishnaghar College.
Das, Bipinbihari	...	1876 Teacher.
,, Gangadhar	...	1883 Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1875 Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
,, Ramsaran	...	1879 Canning College.
Datta, Asminikumar	...	1879 Krishnaghar College.
,, Bharatchandra	...	1871 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Isanchandra	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1871 Sanskrit College.
,, Krishnalal	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	1878 Teacher.
De, Asutosh	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Brajendralal	...	1879 Sanskrit College.
,, Nandalal	...	1871 Hooghly College.
,, Narendralal	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Bhutnath	...	1874 Presidency College.
Delub, A. W.	...	1883 Teacher.
Dutt, William	...	1879 Ditto.
Ganga Sahay	...	1883 Muir Central College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	1880 Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandidas	...	1878 Presidency College.

Ghosh, Priyanath	...	1879	St. Xavier's College.
,, Ramanath	...	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D	...	1877	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
Guha, Kaminikumar	...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guin, Sibchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	...	1873	Canning College.
Jagannathprasad	...	1883	Patna College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu	...	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	...	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jogindranath	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
Lorimer George	...	1870	Teacher.
Maitra, Upendranath	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Anandanath	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
Misra, Isanchandra	...	1883	Hooghly College.
,, Umasankar	...	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Hooghly College.
,, Bireswar	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Charuchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	1883	Patna College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1883	Teacher.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	...	1878	Hooghly College.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Bamapada	...	1879	Teacher.
,, Biharilal	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Binodlal	...	1881	Muir Central College.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1880	Teacher.
,, Jogneswar	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Mukundadeb	...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Nabinkrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Nabinkrishna	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Piyarimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1883	Canning College.
,, Srischandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	1882	Sanskrit College.
Munshilal	...	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	...	1866	Dacca College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	1881	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	...	1867	Teacher.
,, Tulsicharan	..	1877	Free Church Institution.
Palit, Debendranath	...	1883	Hooghly College.
,, Priyanath	...	1877	Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	...	1883	Presidency College.
Ray, Ganganarayan	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Ray, Kaliprasanna	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Satyacharan	...	1874	Sanskrit College.
Raychaudhuri, Kshirodchandra	...	1874	Presidency College,
Samanta Kalitaran	...	1883	Ditto.
Sanyal, Umeschandra	...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	1880	Dacca College.
Sen, Akhilchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Chandrakanta	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan	...	1882	Sanskrit College.
,, Guruprasad	...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Krishnakumar	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
Set, Girischandra	...	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	...	1874	Teacher.
Sinha, Kshetralal	...	1883	Presidency College.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
Sriram	...	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1876	Canning College.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	1882	Presidency College.
Takrim-ud-din Ahmed	...	1881	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul, Bari, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Khaliq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	...	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
Achhruram	...	1879	Lahore College.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Hooghly College.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
Adhya, Bipinbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Presidency College.
Ahmed	...	1861	Ditto.
Ahmed, Hamid-ud din	...	1868	Teacher.
Ahmed, Hasan Khan	...	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.	...	1876	Patna College.
Ali Ahmed, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
Amarnath	...	1880	Canning College.
Amir Ali, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Amjad Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Amjad Ali	...	1881	Patna College
Arndt, G.	...	1880	St. Tho. Coll., Colombo.
Ashraf Ali	...	1877	Benares College.
Atmaram	...	1865	Agra College
Atmaram	...	1882	Patna College.
Atmaram, Mahta	...	1872	Lahore College.
Awadhkisor, B. L.	...	1880	Patna College.
Ayaram	...	1878	Lahore College.

Babumal	...	1873	Delhi College.
Babbu Singh	...	1879	Muir Central College.
Badriprasad	...	1875	Delhi College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Brajagopal, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Durganath, B. L.	...	1865	Berhampore College.
,, Gopalprasad	...	1868	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
,, Hiralal	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogneswar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
Baijnath	...	1873	Delhi College.
Bajpai, Benimadhab	...	1880	Canning College.
Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
Baktawarlal	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Baldeo, Lal	...	1882	Patna College.
Baldebaram	...	1881	Benares College.
Baldeoprasad	...	1871	Agra College
Baleswarprasad	...	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadyay, Abinasch (No. 1), B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Abinasch (No. 2), B. L.		1866	Ditto.
,, Adharchandra	...	1881	Krishnaghar College.
,, Aghornath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Asutosh B. L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1875	Chthedral Mission College.
,, Asutosh	...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Banawarilal, B. L.	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Baninath	...	1882	Patna College.
,, Bansidhar	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L.		1862	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L.		1873	Hooghly College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bidhubhushan, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Bindulal	...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1880	Canning College.
,, Bisweswar	...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Chandmohan, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandranath	...	1870	Teacher.
,, Debendranath	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dinabandhu, B. L.	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1876	Muir Central College.
,, Gaganchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar, B. L.	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L. ...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
„	Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„	Gopikrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Gopinath, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„	Gurudas, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Haricharan, B. L. ...	1864	Free Church Institution.
„	Haridas ...	1878	Presidency College.
„	Harilal ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Harinath, B, L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„	Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
„	Indranath, B. L. ..	1869	Cathedral Missn. College.
„	Jadabchandra, B. L. .	1868	Medical College.
„	Jadunath, B. L. ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. College.
„	Jagannath, ...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„	Jagatchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Jogindranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„	Jyotischandra, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
„	Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
„	Kalicharan, B. L. ...	1865	Free Church Institution.
„	Kalipada ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Kaliprasanna, B L. ...	1879	Dacca College.
„	Kantibhushan, B. L. ...	1880	Hooghly College.
„	Kantichandra, B. L. ...	1871	Teacher.
„	Karunamay, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
„	Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Kedarnath ...	1877	Benares College.
„	Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
„	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
„	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Kumadnath ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Mahadeb, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	1867	Cathedral Missn. College.
„	Mahendranath ...	1877	St Xavier's College.
„	Maheschandra, B. L. ...	1872	Patna College.
„	Nabinchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Nandalal, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
„	Nandalal ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hooghly College.
„	Nistaran, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
„	Nibaranchandra, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
„	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
„	Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„	Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„	Pramathanath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnaghar College.
„	Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's College.
„	Rajendrachandra ...	1882	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajendralal	1877	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath	1873	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna, B. L.	1875	Free Church Institution.
,, Rakhaldas	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Rammohan	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramnarayan, B L.	1872	Presidency College.
,, Ramtaran, B. L.	1873	Ditto
,, Rebatichandra, B. L.	1870	Dacca College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	1865	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasibhushan	1881	Krishnaghar College.
,, Sasisekhar	1877	Presidency College.
,, Satyadayal, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,, Siddheswar	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Sibchandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
,, Sibnath, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	1868	Doveton College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	1881	Hooghly College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Syamacharan,	1881	Canning College.
,, Taradas, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Tarapada, B. L.	1868	Krishnaghar College.
,, Taraprasanna	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Tarinidas	1873	Ditto.
,, Tinkari. B. L.	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Tripuracharan	1874	Presidency College.
Banerjee, A. N.	1882	Bishop's College.
,, P. N., B. L	1870	Doveton College.
Bansidhar	1880	Agra College.
Bapurao Dada	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chaitanyaprasad	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B L.	1865	Dacca College.
Baruya, Anandaram	1869	Presidency College.
,, Jagannath	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B. L.	1867	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
,, Jagadurlabh, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
,, Lalbihari	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Radhanath	1861	Free Church Institution.
,, Rohinikumar	1864	Dacca College.
,, Ramkumar	1874	Ditto.
,, Rasamay	1871	Ditto
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Basil, M. M.	1879	Presidency College.
Basudeb, Sahay	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B. L.	1870	Dacca College.
,, Akshaykumar	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Amarnath, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.

Basu,	Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Anandamohan	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Anantakumar, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto
,,	Anantakumar. B. L.	...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Annadacharan	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Annadaprasad	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	...	1872 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Asutosh	...	1878 Canning College.
,,	Asminikumar, B L.	...	1877 Dacca College.
,,	Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Baidyanath	..	1871 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Basantakrishna	...	1881 Presidency College.
,,	Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Bhupalchandra	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Bhupendranath, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Biharilal, B. L	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Bijaygopal, B. L.	...	1879 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Bijaygobinda	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1870 Patna College.
,,	Binodbihari	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinkrishna, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1870 Hooghly College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1873 Agra College.
,,	Birajaprasad, B. L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
,,	Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Dakshinaprasad, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,,	Debendrabijay, B. L.	...	1879 Ditto.
,,	Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,,	Debendranarayan	...	1860 Ditto.
,,	Debendranath	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Durgadas, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Durgakumar	..	1868 Teacher.
,,	Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Dwarkanath	...	1879 Dacca College.
,,	Girischandra	...	1876 Hooghly College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1880 Teacher.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra, B L.	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
,,	Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Haridas	...	1881 Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath	...	1858 Ditto.
,,	Jadunath	...	1875 Ditto
,,	Jagadischandra	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Jagadischandra	...	1880 St Xavier's College.
,,	Janakinath	...	1882 Ravenshaw College.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1872 Teacher.
,,	Jogindrachandra	...	1877 Presidency College.

Basu,	Jogindranath (No. 2), B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
„	Jogindranath, B. L ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
„	Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„	Jogeschandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra ...	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
„	Kalikumar, B. L. ...	1869	Berhampore College.
„	Kalipada ...	1877	Canning College.
„	Kalipada ...	1881	Presidency College.
„	Karunadas, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Kedarnath, B. L. ...	1879	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„	Kesabkumar, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Khagendranath ...	1882	Ditto.
„	Khudiram ...	1876	Free Church Institution.
„	Kritantakumar, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
„	Kshetramohan ...	1860	Civil Engineering College.
„	Kshetramohan, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College
„	Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1869	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„	Lalitkumar, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„	Latubihari, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
„	Manmathakumar, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Manmathanath, ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Matilal, B. L. ...	1881	Hooghly College.
„	Mathuranath, B. L. ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„	Mohinimohan ...	1876	Dacca College.
„	Mohitchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Nandakrishna ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Nandakumar ...	1880	Dacca College.
„	Narendranath ...	1876	Hooghly College.
„	Nabinchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
„	Nepalchandra, B. L. ..	1868	Free Church Institution.
„	Nimaichandra, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Nrityagopal ...	1880	Muir Central College.
„	Paresnath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„	Phanibhushan ...	1882	Ditto.
„	Pramathanath, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Prasannakumar, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto
„	Prasannakumar, B L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
„	Prasannakumar ...	1880	Dacca College.
„	Pratapchandra, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„	Priyanath ...	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Pulinbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Rajaninath, B. L. ...	1869	Dacca College.
„	Rajaninath ...	1882	Teacher.
„	Rajendrakumar, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Rakhalchandra, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Rakhalchandra, B. L. ...	1879	Free Church Institution.
„	Rakhalchandra ...	1875	Hooghly College.
„	Rameschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„	Rameswar, ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Ramkamal ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„	Saradacharan ...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.

Basu,	Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Saratkisor	...	1882 Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan (No. 1), B. L.		1869 Hooghly College.
,,	Sasibhushan	..	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Srischandra	...	1881 Lahore College.
,,	Sibram, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Sitalnath	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Syamacharan	...	1881 Teacher.
,,	Syamkisor, B. L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
,,	Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1868 Free Church Institution.
,,	Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
,,	Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Udaychandra, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Upendranath, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
,,	Upendranath	...	1882 Presidency College.
Basudev Lal		...	1876 Canning College.
Batabyal,	Atulchandra, B. L.	...	1878 Presidency College.
,,	Umeschandra	...	1873 Ditto.
Bhaduri,	Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
Bhagwan Sahay,	B. L.	...	1877 Patna College.
Bhanja,	Kalidas, B L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Bhar,	Trailokyanath,	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Nityananda	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bharanprasad		...	1868 Delhi College.
Bhatta,	Napharchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya,	Adityaram	...	1869 Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Akshaykumar	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Akshaykumar	...	1882 Hooghly College.
,,	Asutosh	...	1878 Canning College.
,,	Bangachandra	..	1878 Presidency College.
,,	Beniprasad, B. L.		1875 Canning College.
,,	Bhabadeb	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Chandrakumar, B.L.		1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Dwarkanath, B.L		1869 Patna College.
,,	Dwarkanath, B.L.		1865 Presidency College.
,,	Haranath, B. L.	...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Haraprasad	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Haridas	...	1881 Ditto.
,,	Harinath	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1867 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jagadbandhu	...	1873 Hooghly College.
,,	Jibananda	..	1870 Sanskrit College.
,,	Jogendranath, B. L.		1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jogneswar	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jnanchandra	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Jugadas, B. L	..	1879 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
,,	Kailaschandra	...	1882 Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kaliprasanna	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath	...	1874 Hooghly College.

Bhattacharyya, Krishnakamal, BL.	1860	Sanskrit College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Maheswar, B. L.	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Makundachandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Manikchandra ...	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Meghnath ...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Narayanchandra ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Prasannakumar, BL.	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Radhakisor, B. L. ...	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajkumar, B. L. ..	1874	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramaprasad, B. L.	1881	Teacher.
,, Ramsadan ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sarbeswar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Sibaprasanna ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sibnath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Srischandra, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
,, Tarinikanta, B. L.	1866	Ditto
Bhaumik Dinabandhu ..	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bhawanidas ...	1881	Lahore College.
Biharilal ...	1879	Benares College.
Binayek, Moreswar Kelkar ...	1881	Muir Central College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambharnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Asutosh, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Girischandra ...	1882	Canning College.
,, Jogneswar ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Prankrishna, B. L. ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Rudrakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Professor, Doveton College.
Blochmann, T. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colombo.
Chaki, Benimadhab, B. L. ...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
,, Asutosh ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Bhabanichandra ...	1876	Agra College.
,, Bhupati ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Biswcswar ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Byomkes .	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L.	1871	Patna College.
,, Chandrakanta ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Durgakanta ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Girindamohan, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.

Chakrabarti, Girischandra, B. L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1869	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Harachandra, B. L ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harachandra, B. L....	1875	Dacca College.
,, Harachandra, B.L. ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Harendranarayan ..	1882	Rajshahye College.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Harimohan, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Indranarayan, B. L.	1879	Patna College.
,, Isanchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jadabchandra ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ..	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jnanendranath, B. L.	1882	Muir Central College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L. ..	1879	Free Church Institution.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Loknath ...	1875	St. Xavier's College.
,, Mahendranath ...	1871	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Mohinimohan (No. 1)	1882	Metropolitan College.
,, Nabakumar ...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Purnachandra ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajmohan ...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Ramgopal, B. L. ...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Rasikchandra ...	1882	Dacca College
,, Sagarchandra ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Srischandra ...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L....	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamaldas, B. L. ...	1871	Patna College.
,, Syamamohan, B. L....	1869	Teacher.
,, Taranath, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
Chandiprasad ...	1879	Muir Central College.
Chandra, Aghornath ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Brajendranath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Jogneswarchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Priyanath, B. L. ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
Chandulal ...	1881	Lahore College.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1877	Canning College.
,, Abhaykumar ...	1882	Dacca College.
,, Adityakumar ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Aghornath, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	1870	Patna College.
,, Amarendranath, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Amritalal, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
,, Amritalal, B. L. ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Anukul ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Anukulchandra ...	1882	Teacher.
,, Atulchandra, B. L....	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Abinashchandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Baburam ...	1873	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Banamali ...	1876	Teacher.
,, Bankimchandra, B. L.	1858	Presidency College.
,, Bhagabanch. B. L. ...	1866	Teacher.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1880	Dacca College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Bipradas, B. L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Bireswar, B. L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
,, Bishnuchandra, B. L.	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Bishnupada, B. L. ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,, Digambar, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
,, Dwarkanath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Gangacharan ..	1881	Hooghly College.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	1865	Free Church Institution.
,, Girischandra, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haridas, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Harakrishna, B L....	1867	Ditto.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
,, Isanchandra ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L.	1877	Patna College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Jitendranath ...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Jogeschandra, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
,, Kalachand ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Kaliprasanna, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kedarnath, B. L. ..	1871	Teacher.
,, Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
,, Kirtichandra, B. L.	1872	Patna College.
,, Kisorimohan, B L.	1865	Doveton College.
,, Krishnachandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
,, Krishnalal, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Kuschandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Lakshmanchandra ...	1882	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Manmathanath, B. L.	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Matilal ..	1876	Presidency College.
,, Mohinimohan, B. L.	1878	Ditto.
,, Napharchandra ...	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Narayandas ...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Nilkanta, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Nityagopal, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
,, Pankajakumar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B. L. ...	1876	Ditto.
,, Pitambar, B. L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Prabhatchandra, B.L.	1875	Dacca College.

Chattopadhyay,	Pramathanath, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar ...	1876	Teacher.
,,	Pratapchandra, B. L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra, B. L.	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Priyagopal ...	1880	Hooghly College.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1882	Hooghly College.
,,	Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Ramnath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Ramanimohan ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Ratinath ...	1881	Hooghly College.
,,	Sajanikanta, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Sanatan ...	1880	Canning College.
,,	Saradaprasad ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1880	Canning College.
,,	Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Srigopal, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Srikrishna, B. L ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Sripati, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Sureschandra, B. L.	1880	Ditto.
,,	Syamacharan ...	1866	Medical College.
,,	Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Umakanta, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendrachandra, B L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Upendranath, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra, B. L.	1870	Ditto,
,,	Apurbakrishna, B.L. ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,,	Asutosh ...	1881	Presidency College.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Dinanath ...	1880	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jadabchandra, B. L.	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogindralal ...	1882	Hooghly College.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Jnanchandra ...	1871	Free Church Institution.
,,	Kalidas ...	1874	Joynarain's College.
,,	Kalikrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kaliram, B. L. ...	1875	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,,	Mohinimohan ..	1878	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Narendranath B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,,	Prasannanarayan, B. L.	1877	Ditto.

Chaudhuri, Purnachandra, B. L....	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar, B. L. ...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Suryyakumar, ...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Tarapada, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Tarakisor ...	1879	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra ...	1882	Rajshahye College.
Chel, Rasbihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal ...	1870	Bareilly College.
Chhoteylal ...	1880	Canning College.
Chhaju Mal ...	1878	Muir Central College.
Cones, G A. ...	1871	St Xavier's Collage.
Currie, F. B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A.. ..	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Muhammad, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Damilal ...	1877	Agra College.
Dan, Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Parmeswar ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
Das, Akshaycharan, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Baikunthanath, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Bhagaban ...	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L. ...	1871	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1875	Teacher.
,, Brajendramohan, B. L. ...	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Damodar ...	1866	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Damodar ...	1879	Muir Central College.
,, Damodar ...	1881	Benares College.
,, Dhairyyanarayan, B. L. ...	1879	Krishnaghar College.
,, Dinanath, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Gaganchandra ...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Gangadhar ...	1881	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Gorachand, B. L. ...	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasad, B. L. ...	1869	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harischandra, B. L. ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Harkrishna ...	1882	Lahore College.
,, Hemnath, B L. ...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L. ...	1870	Canning College.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagatchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jagatmohan, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jnanendranath ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Das,	Kamalanath, B. L.	...	1877 Dacca College.
,,	Krishnachandra B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Kshetramohan,	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Lakshminarayan, B. L.	...	1864 Ditto.
,,	Lalmohan, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto
,,	Madhusudan, B. L.	..	1870 L.M.S. Ins., Bhowanipore.
,,	Mahendrachandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1872 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nandalal	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
,,	Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
,,	Prasannachandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Radhagobinda	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Raghunath, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Rameswar	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Ramsaran	...	1877 Canning College.
,,	Rasikchandra, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Sarbananda, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Surendranath	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
,,	Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Taraprasanna	..	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1877 Teacher.
,,	Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1879 Presideney College.
,,	Taritamohan	...	1882 Hooghly College.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
Datta,	Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
,,	Aparnacharan, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Annandacharan	...	1881 Benares College.
,,	Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1878 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Baishnabcharan	...	1871 Presidency College.
,,	Balaichand, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Balaichand	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Bhagabanchandra	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Bharatchandra, B. L.	...	1868 General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,,	Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
,,	Bijaykrishna	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	..	1870 Ditto.
,,	Brajaballabh, B. L.	...	1879 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
,,	Debendranath	...	1874 General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Durgadas	...	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Dwijadas	...	1876 Ditto.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875 Patna College.
,,	Harisankar	...	1868 Hooghly College.
,,	Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871 General Assembly's Instn.

Datta,	Jadabchandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
„	Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Janakinath, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Jogindranath	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Jugalkisor	...	1880 Hooghly College.
„	Kailaschandra	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
„	Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
„	Kalikadas, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„	Kamalkrishna, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Krishnalal	...	1879 Ditto.
„	Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1859 Ditto.
„	Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1871 Muir Central College.
„	Madhabchandra	...	1882 Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath	...	1878 Benares College.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath	...	1881 Teacher.
„	Maheschandra	...	1880 Dacca College.
„	Manmohan, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„	Mohinimohan, B. L.	...	1877 Hooghly College.
„	Mohinimohan, B. L.	..	1877 Teacher.
„	Nabinchandra	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Nandalal, B. L.	...	1875 General Assembly's Instn.
„	Narasinha, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Narendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1879 General Assembly's Instn.
„	Nrisinhakumar, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
„	Nityalal	...	1875 Free Church Institution.
„	Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Priyanath, B. L.	...	1870 Cathedral Mission College.
„	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
„	Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1868 Berhampore College.
„	Ramlal, B. L.	..	1874 Presidency College.
„	Ramlal, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Ramnarayan	...	1874 Ditto.
„	Saratchandra	...	1880 Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
„	Sasibhushan	...	1872 Presidency College.
„	Surendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Syamlal	...	1869 Free Church Institution.
„	Taraknath, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„	Taraknath, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1859 Free Church Institution.
„	Umacharan, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„	Umeschandra	...	1867 Teacher.
„	Upendranath, B. L.	...	1879 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
David,	H.	...	1876 Teacher.
„	J.	...	1875 Benares College.
Demel,	A. W.	...	1880 St. Thomas' College.
De,	Adwityapasad, B. L.	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
„	Amritalal, B. L.	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
„	Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874 Muir Central College.
„	Anandamohan	...	1880 Cathedral Mission College.

De, Asutosh, B L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B L.	...	1881	Hooghly College.
„ Bhabanisankar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Brajendralal	...	1877	Canning College.
„ Brajendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Debsankar	...	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Dhankrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Dulalchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gajendranath	...	1875	Free Church Institution.
„ Gaurcharan, B. L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnadas, B. L.	...	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnakisor	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	..	1882	Dacca College.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Makhanlal	..	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
„ Nandalal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Narendralal	...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Panchkari, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajmohan, B. L	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Ramapati, B. L	...	1879	Presidency College
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College
Deb, Bhutnath, B. L.	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan, B L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1865	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Debiprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn,
„ Asutosh, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Brindabanchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Gokulchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath, B. L	..	1866	Dacca College.
„ Narendranath, B. L.	...	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Syamchand, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College
Dhirajkaran, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
Doran, E.	...	1880	St. Xavier's College.
Durgaprasad, B. L.	...	1874	Patna College.
Dutt, William,	...	1878	Teacher.
Dwarkadas	...	1880	Lahore College.
Evans, R. W.	...	1861	Bishop's College.

Farid-ud-din, Ahmad	...	1880 Hooghly College.
Fazlalkadir	..	1859 Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	...	1874 Bareilly College.
Fazlul Karim, B. L.	...	1878 Hooghly College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Gaindunlal	...	1874 Bareilly College.
Gangaram, Sahni	...	1881 Lahore College.
Gangasaran	...	1871 Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurbakumar	...	1874 Presidency College.
,, Benimadhab	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Binodbihari	...	1868 Krishnaghar College.
,, Chandrakisor	...	1881 Hooghly College.
,, Jagadbandhu, B.L.		1867 Presidency College.
,, Kalikrishna, B L.		1875 Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan, B.L.		1869 Ditto.
,, Kshetramohan, ..		1882 Hooghly College.
,, Nabinchandra, B.L		1869 Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	...	1879 Muir Central College.
,, Piyarilal, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L.		1872 Ditto.
,, Rajaninath	...	1874 Dacca College.
,, Ramchandra	...	1869 Teacher.
,, Rabichandra, B L.		1863 Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan	...	1860 Ditto
,, Satyacharan, B. L.		1877 Free Church Institution.
Gargari, Haridas	...	1878 St. Xavier's College.
Gayaprasad	...	1879 Benares College.
Ghatak, Nibaranchandra	...	1881 St Xavier's College.
,, Janakinath, B. L.	...	1873 Teacher.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Abinaschandra, B L	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B L.	...	1875 Ditto.
,, Aghornath, B. L.	..	1862 Ditto.
,, Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
,, Amritalal. B. L.	..	1871 Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Anantaram, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873 Hooghly College.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1874 Medical College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1880 Presidency College.
,, Atalbihari, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna, B. L.	..	1876 Ditto.
,, Atulchandra, B L,	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1881 Dacca College.
,, Becharam, B. L.	...	1868 Free Church Institution.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870 Krishnaghar College.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
,, Biharilal	...	1879 Cathedral Mission College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1875 Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1879 Canning College.

Ghosh,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
„	Birajkrishna, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„	Chandidas, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Chandrakumar	...	1870 Krishnaghar College.
„	Chandramohan	...	1865 Medical College.
„	Chandranath, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Debendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto.
„	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„	Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
„	Durganarayan	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	...	1871 L. M. S. Ins., Bhowanipore.
„	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Haranath, B. L.	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Harankrishna	...	1873 Ditto.
„	Harichaitanya	...	1866 Dacca College.
„	Haridas, B. L.	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„	Isanchandra	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Iswarchandra, B L.	...	1871 Dacca College.
„	Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
„	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1876 Ditto.
„	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
„	Janakiballabh	...	1881 Ravenshaw College.
„	Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
„	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
„	Jogindranath	...	1879 Muir Central College.
„	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
„	Kailaschandra	...	1870 Teacher.
„	Kantibushan, B L.	...	1881 Hooghly College.
„	Kalipada, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
„	Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
„	Kshetrachandra, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„	Mahendrakumar, B. L,	...	1881 Dacca College.
„	Madanmohan	...	1881 Cathedral College.
„	Mahimchandra, B. L.	..	1868 Presidency College.
„	Mahimchandra	..	1872 Cathedral Mission College.
„	Manmathakumar, B. L.	..	1878 Krishnaghar College.
„	Maumathanath, B. L.	...	1879 Free Church Institution.
„	Nagendranath	...	1880 Presidency College.
„	Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„	Nityananda	...	1877 Presidency College.
„	Nibarankumar	...	1875 Teacher.
„	Panchanan	...	1882 Hooghly College
„	Parbatinath	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Prasannakumar	...	1870 Krishnaghar College.
„	Pratapchandra	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Priyanath, B L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„	Priyanath	...	1877 St. Xavier's College.
Dutt,	Purnachandra	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
	Radharaman	...	1875 Teacher.
Dwarkanath,	Sharan	...	1869 Hooghly College.
Evans,	R. W. Panta	...	1871 Dacca College.

Ghosh, Rajendralal, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,, Rajendranath, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Ramgopal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,, Ramanath	1876	Ditto.
,, Ramottam	1879	Ditto.
,, Ramaprasanna, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
,, Ramrup	1868	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramsakha, B. L.	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasbihari, B. L.	1865	Presidency College.
,, Saradacharan	1881	Dacca College.
,, Saradaprasad	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Saradaprased, B. L.	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad, B. L.	1878	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
,, Sasikumar, B. L.	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Sasimohan	1872	Benhampore College.
,, Satkarichandra	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Satyakumar	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Srischandra	1859	Presidency College.
,, Srischandra	1882	Ditto.
,, Surendranath	1881	Hooghly College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
,, Tarinicharan, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan, B. L.	1870	Free Church Institution.
,, Tarinikumar	1866	Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B L.	1870	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra B. L.	1880	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar, B. L.	18,2	Ditto.
,, Tarapada	1872	Ditto.
,, Umanath, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.	1875	Patna College.
Gobindaprasad	1880	Muir Central College.
Gomez, D.	1872	Bishop's College.
Gopal, Ramchandra Dongri	1881	Muir Central College.
Goonewardene, W. S.	1877	Free Church Institution.
Goswami, Jadunath, B. L.	1880	Presidency College.
,, Kisorilal, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
,, Herambalal, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Nityagopal, B. L.	1879	Ditto.
Guha, Anathbandhu, B. L.	1873	Ditto,
,, Asminikumar, B. L.	1872	Ditto.
,, Brajendrakumar	1870	Dacca College.
,, Kaminikumar, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Pyarilal, B. L.	1863	Presidency College.
,, Piyarimohan, B. L.	1869	Dacca College.
,, Prasannakumar	1881	Ditto.
,, Rebatimohan, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
Guin, Sibchandra, B. L.	1865	Teacher.

Guiq, Srinibas, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Gangagobinda,	...	1881	Dacca College.
,, Girindrakumar, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Gobindagopal	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Jagadiswar, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
,, Kangalchandra	...	1882	Hooghly College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Mahananda	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Nagendranath	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Rajshahye College.
,, Radharaman	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Rajendralal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Rajnarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Ramgati, B. L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Guruprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	...	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalal, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Basantakumar, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Jogindranath	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Matilal, B L.	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Ramchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Satkari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind, Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hari, Lakshman Indurkar	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Hariharnath, B. L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
,, W. A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Hati, Banwarilal, B. L.	...	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Himmat Ali	...	1881	Hooghly College.
Horst, W C.	...	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen, Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College
Hushmat Ullah	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Islam, Sirajal, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Iswardas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Izad Bakhsh, B. L.	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Jagannath (I)	...	1878	Agra College.

Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Agra College.
Jaganathprasad	...	1882	Patna College.
Jha, Ramanath	...	1881	Benares College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Johns, G. W.	...	1879	Agra College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
Jyotirbid, Pitambar	...	1882	Muir Central College.
Kandhji	...	1882	Patna College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Gaurkisor	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna	...	1880	Dacca College.
Kabiraj, Sureschandra	...	1875	Patna College.
Kedarnath	...	1881	Lahore College.
Kelly, W. A.	...	1881	St. Xavier's College.
Kennedy, Pringle	...	1878	Teacher.
Khan, Muhammad Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Konar, Sasibhushan	...	1882	Free Church Institution.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kriparam	...	1873	Lahore College.
Krishnachandra	...	1880	Benares College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Ditto.
Krishna Rao Bhatt	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan, B. L.		1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Kundu, Nandalal, B. L	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar, B. L.	...	1879	Free Church Institution.
Kundunlal	...	1881	Teacher.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Harihar	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Lalitmohan	...	1881	Rajshahye College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1869	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Srihari, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
Lakshmanprasad	...	1879	Canning College.
Lal, Syamsundar	...	1875	Agra College.
Lala, Bindheswarirasad	...	1879	Benares College.
Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore College.
Lalsing, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.

LeFeuvre, E A	1878	Patna College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	1868	Lahore Mission College.
Lorimer, G. A.	1869	Teacher.
Madangopal	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	1877	Ditto.
Madan Singh	1881	Lahore College.
Mahabirprasad	1879	Canning College.
Mahomed Wajed, B L.	1869	Teacher.
Maiti, Upendranath	1882	Free Church Institution.
Maitra, Ambikacharan	1880	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Atalbihari, B L.	1874	Presidency College.
,, Batukrishna, B. L.	1878	Muir Central College.
,, Bijaykrishna, B. L.	1875	Presidency College.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	1868	Teacher.
,, Herambachandra	1879	Presidency College.
,, Kalipada	1878	Canning College.
,, Kasinath, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedareswar, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhagobinda, B. L.	1859	Ditto
,, Rajendralal	1880	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramgopal	1881	Canning College.
,, Sasicharan, B. L.	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Sureschandra, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1870	Krishnaghar College.
,, Upendranath	1878	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B. L.	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Ambikacharan	1882	Presidency College.
,, Anandanath, B L.	1871	Free Church Institution.
,, Bhabanikisor	1879	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Bimalacharan, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	1882	Teacher.
,, Chandicharan	1877	Benares College.
,, Chandramohan, B. L	1870	Presidency College.
,, Dakshinacharan, B. L.	1878	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B. L.	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Hridyanath	1879	Dacca College
,, Jadunath	1881	Canning College.
,, Jagaddurlabh, B. L.	1865	Teacher.
,, Kailaschandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	1862	Ditto.
,, Kripanath	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnasundar	1881	Dacca College.
,, Kunjabihari	1877	Free Church Institution.
,, Mahendrachandra	1872	Teacher.
,, Murarilal	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nilkanta	1876	Presidency College.
,, Nilmadhab	1881	Hooghly College.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,, Ramchandra	1882	Ditto
,, Ramdurlabh	1872	Dacca College.
,, Ramratan	1861	Civil Engineering College.
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
Mukkar, Gosthabihari ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Balaram, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Kunjalal ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Lalitmadhab, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Latulal ..	1874	Free Church Institution.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Premchand ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Srikanta, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Ramchaian, B. L. ..	1878	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jadunath ...	1881	Presidency College
„ Prankrishna ...	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rameswar, B. L. ...	1873	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Prabaticharan, B L. ...	1870	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra, B. L. ...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
Mazhar-ul-Anwar, B. L. ...	1878	Hooghly College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B. L. ...	1873	Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B. L. ...	1866	Doveton College.
Mewaram ...	1876	Bareilly College.
Misra, Biharilal ...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Harinarayan ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Isanchandra ...	1881	Hooghly College.
„ Lajjaram ...	1881	Canning College.
„ Lakshmisankar ...	1869	Benares College.
„ Ramasankar ...	1876	Ditto.
„ Umasankar ...	1877	Ditto.
Mitra, Abhayacharan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
„ Akshaykumar, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Ambikacharan, B L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Amulyacharan ...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Abinaschandra, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto
„ Asutosh, B L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bankimchandra, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Baradacharan ...	1881	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhagabaticharan ...	1871	Patna College.
„ Bhagabaticharan, B. L. ...	1880	Hooghly College.
„ Bhubanmohan, B. L. ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Biharilal ...	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Biharilal, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Binodbihari, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Birajacharan, B. L. ...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Bireswar ..	1861	Presidency College.
„ Biswambhar, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.

Mitra,	Chandicharan	...	1881 Free Church Institution.
„	Charuchandra, B L	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
„	Debendranath	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Dwarkanath, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Girindranath, B. L.	...	1873 Cathedral Mission College.
„	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864 Presidency College.
„	Gopallal, B. L.	...	1870 Teacher.
„	Gopendrachandra, B. L.	...	1880 Hooghly College.
„	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1872 Patna College.
„	Haranchandra	...	1881 Ditto.
„	Haricharan, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„	Haricharan	...	1875 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Haridas	...	1881 Ditto.
„	Hemchandra	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Hemchandra	...	1882 Krishnaghar College
„	Hiralal, B L.	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Jadunath,	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
„	Jadunath	...	1880 Teacher.
„	Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1869 Free Church Institution.
„	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Kaliprasanna	...	1882 Metropolitan Institution.
„	Kalikumar	...	1869 Teacher.
„	Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„	Krishnakumar	...	1877 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Kshetramohan	...	1875 Presidency College.
„	Lalbihari, B. L.	...	1881 Hooghly College.
„	Madanmohan, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„	Mahendrachandra, B. L.	...	1869 Hooghly College.
„	Mahendralal, B L	...	1864 Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„	Manmohan, B. L.	...	1870 Free Church Institution.
„	Mohanchandra	...	1876 General Assembly's Instn.
„	Nagendrachandra, B. L.	...	1880 Hooghly College.
„	Narasinhachandra, B L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
„	Nalininath, B. L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„	Prasannakumar, B. L.	..	1869 Krishnaghar College.
„	Prasannabadan	...	1865 Queen's College, Benares.
„	Priyanath	...	1869 Free Church Institution
„	Purnachandra	...	1866 Teacher.
„	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1868 Free Church Institution.
„	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1870 Cathedral Mission College.
„	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1873 General Assembly's Instn.
„	Purnachandra	...	1872 Presidency College.
„	Radhikacharan, B, L.	...	1869 General Assembly's Instn.
„	Rajanimath, B. L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„	Rajeswar	..	1880 Patna College
„	Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„	Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860 Ditto.
„	Rammohan	...	1877 Ditto.
„	Rasamay	...	1882 Hooghly College.

Mitra, Saradacharan, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1881 Hooghly College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra	...	1881 Ditto.
,, Shorashicharan	...	1881 Ditto.
,, Srischandra	...	1882 Rajshahye College.
,, Surendranath	...	1872 Cathedral Mission College.
,, Surendranath, B. L.	...	1878 Presidency College.
,, Sureschandra	...	1882 General Assembly's Instn.
,, Syamaldhan	...	1880 Ditto.
,, Tarabilas, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanath (No. 1) B L.		1863 Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath (No. 2) B. L.		1863 Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1870 Teacher.
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1861 Ditto.
,, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
Mohanlal	...	1877 Delhi College.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	1879 Presidency College.
Molakram	...	1877 Delhi College.
Muhammad Ismail, B. L.	...	1880 Patna College.
Muhammad Shafi	...	1882 Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	1880 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Adyanath, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Amarchandra, B. L.	...	1877 Hooghly College.
,, Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1877 Hooghly College.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L	..	1870 Presidency College.
,, Bamapada, B. L.	...	1876 Hooghly College.
,, Becharam, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Bhagawanchandra -	...	1876 Teacher.
,, Bhabacharan	...	1882 Presidency College.
,, Bhabanicharan	...	1870 Teacher.
,, Bholanath, B. L.	...	1872 Free Church Institution.
Bidhubhushan, B. L.	...	1873 Canning College.
Biharilal, B. L.	...	1869 General Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal	...	1876 Presidency College.
,, Biharilal	...	1878 Patna College.
,, Biharilal	...	1881 Krishnaghar College.
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
,, Binodlal	...	1880 Canning College.
,, Bipinbihari, B L.	...	1870 Krishnaghar College.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,, Bipradas	...	1868 Krishnaghar College.
,, Brajagopal, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
,, Brajalal	...	1882 Presidency College.
,, Chandrabhushan	.	1871 Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar No 2 B.L.		1872 Ditto.
,, Chandrasekhar, B. L.	...	1877 Teacher.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1880 Patna College.
,, Debendranath	...	1882 Presidency College.
,, Dinanath	...	1863 Teacher.

Mukhopadhyay,	Durgadas, B. L. ...	1870	Teacher.
,,	Durgadas ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
,,	Gangaprasad ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Girijabhushan, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Girindranath ...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Gopalchandra(No.1)B.L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1877	Benares College.
,,	Gopallal, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Gopimohan, B. L. ...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,,	Gobindadeb, B. L. ...	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Haragobinda, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Haranchandra, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Harabilas, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Harendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Haridas, B. L. ...	1872	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	St. Xavier's College
,,	Hiralal ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Hariprasanna, B, L. ...	1869	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Hariprasanna, B. L. ...	1879	Presidency College
,,	Haripurna ...	1876	Muir Central College.
,,	Harischandra, B. L. ...	1881	Hooghly College.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Hiralal. B. L. ...	1876	Hooghly College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L. ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1867	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Jagneswar, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Jagneswar ...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jaihari ...	1881	Hooghly College.
,,	Janakinath, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,,	Jaygopal, B. L. ...	1872	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jibanchandra ...	1882	Muir Central College.
,,	Jnanendranath ...	1882	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B L.	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogindrachandra, B. L.	1879	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Jogindranath, B L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath, B L. ...	1874	Free Church Institution.
,,	Jogindranath, B L ...	1879	Presidency College.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
,,	Kalidas ...	1875	Free Church Institution.
,,	Kalidas ...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kalidhan, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Kalikrishna ...	1878	Lahore College.
,,	Kalinath, B L ...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,,	Kalipada, B. L. ...	1873	Genl Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Patna College.
,,	Kanailal, B L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Kanailal, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Kantichandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto
,,	Kapaliprasanna, B. L....	1865	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Karunasindhu, B.L.	1874	Presidency College.
„	Krishnadhan, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
„	Krishnamohan ...	1862	Ditto.
„	Kshetramohan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Kashetramohan ...	1874	Cathedral Mission College
„	Kashetraprasad, B. L.	1862	Presidency College.
„	Krishnakali ...	1882	Ditto.
„	Kumadinikanta, B. L....	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„	Manmathanath, B. L....	1874	Hooghly College.
„	Mukundadeb ...	1879	Ditto.
„	Nabinkrishna, B L ...	1863	Presidency College.
„	Nabinkrishna, B. L. ...	1860	Ditto.
„	Nandalal ...	1881	Ditto
„	Nilalohit, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„	Nilambar, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
„	Nilmani, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Nibaranchandra, B. L.	1865	Ditto.
„	Nityalal ...	1881	Free Church Institution.
„	Nrisinhachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„	Nrityagopal ...	1880	Genl Assembly's Instn.
„	Phanibhushan, B. L. ...	1880	Ditto.
„	Piyarimohan, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
„	Pramadanath, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
„	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„	Priyanath ...	1882	Canning College.
„	Purnachandra ..	1877	Presidency College.
„	Purnachandra, B. L. ...	1880	Muir Central College.
„	Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1875	Hooghly College.
„	Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„	Rajmohan, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Rajnarayan, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Ramchandra, B L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Ramdhan, B. L. ...	1870	L M. S. Ins., Bhowanipore.
„	Ramprasanna, B. L. ...	1880	Presidency College.
„	Ramlal, B. L. ...	1859	Ditto.
„	Saradaprasad (No. 2), ...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„	Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1881	Patna College.
„	Saratchandra, (No. 1), B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„	Saratchandra (No.2), ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„	Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Srischandra, B. L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Sitanath, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
„	Sibnarayan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„	Srikrishna, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„	Taraprasanna, B. L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„	Tejchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto
„	Thakurdas ...	1873	Free Church Institution.
„	Tulsidas, B. L. ...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
„	Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's College, Benares.
„	Umacharan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.

Mukhopadhyay, Umakali, B. L ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1881	Teacher.
Munshi, Srinarayan ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Munshilal ...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj ...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B. L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Abhayacharan ...	1879	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B. L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baradacharan, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Haradhan, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjalal ...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L. ...	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rebatikanta, B. L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sibchandra, B. L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Syamakanta, B, L. ...	1877	Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay, B. L. ...	1877	Patna College.
Naha Anangamohan, B. L. ..	1873	Teacher.
Namasivaya, V., B. L. ...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
Nandakisor ...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisor .	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam ..	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B. L. ..	1872	Ditto.
Nanhak, Chand ...	1878	Benares College.
Narayan Das ...	1879	Lahore College.
Narayanprasad, B. L. ...	1875	Patna College.
Nehalchandra ...	1879	Benares College.
Niblett, R. H. ...	1880	Muir Central College.
Niyogi, Basantakumar, B. L. ...	1873	Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan, B. L ..	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan, B. L. ...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B. L. ...	1868	Berhampore College.
Ohdedar, Narendranath ...	1881	Canning College.
Pain, Amritalal, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghar College.
„ Iswarprasad ...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandadulal, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Priyalal, B. L. ...	1879	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B. L. ...	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Apurbakrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L ...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab ...	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Bholanath ...	1859	Presidency College.

Pal, Bhutnath	...	1882 Free Church Institution.
„ Biharilal, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Hiralal	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Maniklal	...	1879 Ditto.
„ Nanigopal, B. L.	..	1874 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rajchandra	...	1876 Teacher.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1879 Presidency College.
„ Srinath B. L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1881 Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1891 Ditto.
„ Tulsicharan, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
Palit, Debendranath	...	1882 Hooghly College.
„ Harinath, B. L.	...	1874 Cathedral Mission College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1877 General Assembly's Instn.
Pande, Hariram	...	1880 Muir Central College.
„ Ramabatar	..	1877 Ditto.
„ Sibadatta	..	1874 Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath, B. L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1876 Canning College.
„ Prannath, B L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1875 Canning College.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	...	1871 Free Church Institution.
Panre, Janakinath	...	1867 Berhampore College.
Parmananda	...	1877 Agra College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	...	1878 Hooghly College.
„ Ramratan, B. L.	...	1868 Ditto.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	1877 Presidency College.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	...	1878 Krishnaghar College.
Phakirchand	...	1881 Muir Central College.
Phillips, A. S	...	1863 Teacher.
Popclay, Luchmandas	...	1872 Delhi College.
Porel, Bhubanmohan	...	1865 Free Church Institution.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B L.	..	1870 Krishnaghar College.
„ Krishnadayal	...	1881 Presidency College
„ Rameswar, B. L.	...	1877 Canning College.
Prayagdas	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B. L.	...	1874 Patna College.
Priyadas	...	1873 Agra College.
Raghunandanprasad, B. L.	...	1879 Patna College.
Raghunandanprasad	...	1881 Benares College.
Raghunathprasad	...	1877 Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	...	1873 Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	...	1874 Teacher.
Ramdayal	...	1873 Lahore College.
Ramlal	...	1877 Agra College.
Rashakabihari	...	1880 Ditto.
Ratanchand	...	1868 Ditto.
Ratnaparki	...	1879 Benares College.
Raushanlal	...	1879 Agra College.

Ray,	Akshaykumar	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Amritalal, B. L.	...	1873 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Amritalal	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Abinaschandra	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Atulkrishna	...	1879 Hooghly College.
,,	Baikuntanath	...	1876 Dacca College.
,,	Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
,,	Baranasi, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Benibhushan, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1875 Hooghly College.
,,	Bholanath	...	1867 Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875 General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Bipinchandra, B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Biswambhar, B. L.	...	1881 Teacher.
,,	Brajanath	...	1874 General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Chandrakumar, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
,,	Chandrakumar	...	1868 General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Chandranarayan, B. L.	...	1878 Hooghly College.
,,	Debendranath	...	1871 L. M. S., Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1875 Patna College.
,,	Dhaneschandra	...	1866 Free Church Institution.
,,	Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Durgasundar, B. L.	...	1872 Dacca College.
,,	Ganganarayan, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873 Queen's College, Benares.
,,	Girischandra, B. L.	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Gobindachandra	...	1882 Hooghly College.
,,	Gopalchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Gurbaksh	...	1879 Agra College.
,,	Haralal	...	1862 Presidency College.
,,	Harendranarayan, B. L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
,,	Haricharan	...	1876 Canning College.
,,	Harinarayan, B. L.	...	1864 Teacher.
,,	Harinath B. L.	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Harinath, B. L.	...	1880 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Indranarayan, B. L.	...	1879 Hooghly College
,,	Jagneswar	...	1881 Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jogindranath	...	1879 Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Jogeschandra	...	1882 Hooghly College.
,,	Jnanendralal, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna	...	1878 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Kaliprasanna, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1874 Dacca College.
,,	Kesabchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Kisorimohan, B L.	...	1868 Ditto.
,,	Krishnanath, B L.	...	1867 Ditto.
,,	Kuladakinkar, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
,,	Madhabchandra	...	1862 Civil Engineering College.

Ray, Madhusudan	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	1873	Patna College.
„ Manamohan	1882	Presidency College.
„ Mukundanath, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipchandra, B. L.	1877	Free Church Institution.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nagendranath	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Nagendranath, B. L.	1880	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Nandagopal	1881	Teacher.
„ Nikunjabihari, B. L.	1880	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhab, B. L.	1869	Patna College.
„ Parbaticharan	1862	Teacher.
„ Piyarilal, B L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal, B. L	1873	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B L.	1867	Free Church Institution.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	1879	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	1872	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	1872	Krishnaghar College.
„ Radhanath	1870	Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajchandra, B L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	1877	Canning College.
„ Rangalal	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sailendrabandhu. B. L.	1879	Hooghly College.
„ Saradaprasanna, B. L.	1872	Benares College.
„ Saradaranjan	1878	Dacca College.
„ Sasadhar, B L.	1879	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra, B. L.	1874	Ditto.
„ Satischandra, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Satyacharan	1873	Ditto.
„ Sitanath, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Sibnandanlal	1873	Patna College.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B. L.	1876	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendranath, B. L.	1881	Presidency College.
„ Syamchand, B. L.	1870	Teacher.
„ Syamacharan	1881	Free Church Institution.
„ Syamjas	1873	Delhi College.
„ Ugrakanta, B. L.	1877	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh, B. L.	1881	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrakumar, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jadabkrishna	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L.	1866	Free Church Institution.
„ Kshirodchandra	1872	Presidency College.
„ Matilal, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	1882	General Assembly's Instn.
Raza Hossein	1876	Bareilly College.
Rebello, P. T.	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	1873	Presidency College.

Rudra, Madhusudan	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B L.	...	1868	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramlal	...	1881	Patna College.
Sahay, Ganga	...	1881	Muir Central College.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	...	1870	Patna College.
,, Jagannath, B. L.	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Nilkantha	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Raghubansa, B. L.	..	1869	Presidency College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	1880	Katak College.
Sajibanlal	...	1873	Patna College.
Sajibanlal	..	1878	Benares College.
Saligram	...	1881	Canning College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalitaran	..	1881	Presidency College.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sanjhimal	...	1868	Lahore College.
Sankardayal	...	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	...	1871	Ditto.
Sanbardas	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Bishnuchandra	...	1881	Benares College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Chandrasekhar	...	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Dinanath	..	1881	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1871	CathedralMission College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Krishnagopal, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Mathuranath	...	1876	Free Church Institution.
,, Ramchandra	...	1881	Presidency College.
,, Ramlal, B. L.	...	1869	Free Church Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	1882	Canning College.
,, Umeschandra	...	1866	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	1882	Presidency College.
,, Rajkumar, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
,, Amritakumar, B. L.		1871	Sanskrit College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1879	Dacca College.
,, Bholanath	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Biharilal	...	1880	Presidency College.
,, Chandrasekhar, B L.	.	1877	Ditto.
,, Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L	...	1872	Krishnaghar College.
,, Durgacharan	...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1880	Rajshahye College.
,, Haradhan	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1871	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jagannohan, B L.	...	79	Dacca College.
,, Jagatnarayan, B. L.	...	1879	Patna College.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1866	Ditto.

Sarkar,	Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1869 Cathedral MissionCollege.
,,	Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
,,	Matilal, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Nabagopal	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Nagendranath	...	1876 Presidency College.
,,	Nandalal, B. L.	...	1877 Cathedral Mission College.
,,	Narendranath, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
,,	Nilkanta	...	1875 Ditto.
,,	Nrityagopal, B. L.	...	1874 Free Church Institution.
,,	Pareschandra, B. L	...	1866 Presidency College.
,,	Ramchandra, B. L	...	1880 Dacca College.
,,	Ramnarayan, B. L.	...	1878 Patna College.
,,	Sasibhushan	...	1869 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Siddheswar, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
,,	Surendranath, B. L.	...	1871 Ditto.
,,	Taraknath	...	1871 Krishnaghar College.
,,	Umeschandra	...	1859 Free Church Institution.
,,	Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861 Presidency College
Sarma,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1876 Cathedral Mission College.
Sayyid,	Faizuddin Hosain	...	1877 Hooghly College.
Scott,	G. W.	...	1877 Patna College.
Sen,	Adharlal	...	1877 Presidency College.
,,	Adityachandra, B L.	...	1874 Ditto.
,,	Akhilchandra, B. L.	...	1864 Dacca College.
,,	Akshaykumar, B. L.	...	1871 Hooghly College.
,,	Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Ambikacharan	...	1873 Medical College.
,,	Annadacharan, B. L.	...	1880 Dacca College.
,,	Anandagopal	...	1868 Teacher.
,,	Anadakumar	...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Apurbakrishna	...	1875 Presidency College.
,,	Asutosh, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto
,,	Baikunthanath, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto.
,,	Bankimchandra	...	1882 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Baradagobinda, B. L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
,,	Basantakumar	...	1874 Dacca College.
,,	Batakrishna, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Bhubanmohan	...	1870 Dacca College.
,,	Binodbihari	...	1882 Presidency College.
,,	Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1872 Hooghly College.
,,	Bipinbihari	...	1881 Dacca College.
,,	Biweswar	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Chandicharan	...	1880 Presidency College.
,,	Chandrakanta, B. L.	...	1880 Ditto.
,,	Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866 Dacca College.
,,	Dakshinacharan	...	1881 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,,	Debendramohan	...	1882 Ditto.
,,	Dinanath, B. L.	...	1865 Dacca College.
,,	Dinabandhu	...	1868 Teacher.
,,	Durgacharan, B. L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
,,	Gaurballabh, B. L.	...	1873 Cathedral Mission College.

Sen, Girischandra B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Guruprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Haricharan, B. L.	...	1872	Free Church Institution.
„ Harimohan	...	1879	Dacca College.
„ Harinath	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Hemchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jatramohan, B. L.	...	1873	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1880	Free Church Institution.
„ Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kanailal, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kasikanta, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B. L.	...	1877	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Kisorilal, B. L.	...	1879	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnakumar	...	1871	Free Church Institution.
„ Krishnabihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kshirodchandra	...	1882	Dacca College.
„ Lalgopal, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnaghar College.
„ Lalmohan	...	1876	Patna College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	1882	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranath, B. L.	...	1879	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Paresnath	...	1882	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Radhakrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath, B L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Rajmohan	...	1881	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal	...	1881	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal	...	1882	Teacher.
„ Ratneswar, B L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1880	Dacca College.
„ Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1881	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1882	Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College
„ Srikanta, B. L.	...	1878	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Srinath, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Sulpani	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Taracharan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.

Sen, Trailokyanath	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Trigunacharan	...	1876 Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
Sengupta, Kalidas, B. L.	...	1875 Hooghly College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1879 Ditto.
Senmajumdar, Jadabchandra, B. L.		1880 Dacca College.
Set, Dhanballabh	...	1882 Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1873 Queen's College, Benares.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Manilal, B L.	..	1876 Free Church Institution.
Sheolal	...	1877 Teacher.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870 St. John's College.
Shionath	...	1870 Delhi College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan, B. L.	...	1878 Krishnaghar College.
Sil, Binodbihari	...	1876 Free Church Institution.
„ Brajendrakumar, B. L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874 Medical College.
„ Kanailal, B. L.	...	1876 Cathedral Mission College.
Simmonds, W. J.	...	1864 Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B. L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Prayag	...	1874 Benares College.
„ Saligram, B. L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
Sinha, Amrital	...	1881 Canning College.
„ Baladeb	...	1878 Presidency College.
„ Brajanandan, B. L.	...	1878 Patna College.
„ Brajeschandra, B. L.	...	1876 Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Harimohan	...	1874 Ditto
„ Jaygopal, B. L.	...	1867 Free Church Institution.
„ Kshirodnath	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
„ Kshetralal	...	1882 Presidency College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870 Berhampore College.
„ Matilal, B. L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari, B. L.	...	1873 Free Church Institution.
„ Nirmalchandra, B L.	...	1880 Presidency College.
„ Pramathakrishna, B. L.	...	1877 Ditto.
„ Purnendunarayan, B. L.	...	1880 Patna College.
„ Ramaprasanna, B. L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Ramchandra	...	1882 Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1878 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibdayal	...	1873 Lahore College.
„ Sibpratapnarayan, B. L.	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Surendranath	...	1882 Hooghly College.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
Sitalprasad, B L.	...	1878 Patna College.
Sitaram	...	1879 Canning College.
Sibsaranlal, B. L.	...	1875 Teacher.
Sivaprasad	...	1880 Agra College.

Solomons, W. H.	...	1878	Cathedral Mission College.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B. L.	...	1866	Free Church Institution.
,, Brajabihari, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygobinda, B. L.	...	1860	Free Church Institution.
,, Murarilal, B L.	..	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Srilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath, B. L.	...	1880	Ditto.
Sriram	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B. L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1871	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kalisankar	...	1878	Presidency College
Sundarlal	...	1881	Muir Central College.
Sur, Akshaykumar, B L.	...	1881	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Harimohan, B. L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Surjandas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Syed Ali	...	1874	Patna College.
,, Khyrat Ahmed, B. L.	.	1877	Teacher.
,, Sakhawat Hosain	...	1878	Hooghly College.
Takrim-ud-din, B. L.	...	1880	Presidency College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B. L.	...	1861	Berhampore College.
Tarachand	...	1881	Agra College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	1877	Cathedral Mission College.
Tasiim-ud-din Ahmed, B. L.	...	1877	Presidency College.
Tewari Chandrasikhar, B. L.	...	1879	Hooghly College.
Thakurdas	...	1868	Lahore Mission School,
Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	1882	Muir Central College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
,, J. F. (junior)	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, W. H.	...	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	1868	Dovetou College.
,, F. T. H.	..	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	..	1865	Ditto.
Umar Baksh	..	1880	Lahore College.
Vizar, Amed	...	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E., B. L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
Younan, J., B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahomed, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.

1883.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ray, Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Nrityagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Matadin Sukul	...	Muir Central College.
Sen, Chandrabhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Sarkar, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Lahiri, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor	...	Ditto.
Set, Gobindalal	...	Ditto.
Das, Jaminimohan	...	Ditto,
Bandyopadhyay, Pareschandra	...	Ditto.
Sil, Brajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ray, Dwijendralal	...	Hooghly College.
Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan	...	Canning College.
Ray, Harimohan	..	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Manmohan	...	Ravenshaw College.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Jwalaprasad	...	Canning College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Umacharan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Hemendranath	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Mahendranath	..	Muir Central College.
Chattopadhyay, Chandrakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Haranchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Madhabchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaudhuri, Gokulananda	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamasundar	...	Hooghly College.
Das, Brahmananda	...	Ravenshaw College.
Datta, Girischandra	...	Dacca College
„ Pratulchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
De, Upendralal	...	Ditto.
Dutt, Jogeschunder	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalipada	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nanilal	...	Presidency College.
Hafadhat Karim	...	Patna College.
Lahiri, Gopalgobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Leslie, K M.	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Ramsahay	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Amulyachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Asutosh, No. I	...	Ditto.
„ Asutosh, No. II	...	Ditto.
Mohanlal Hukhu	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bisweswar	...	Patna College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Hooghly College.
„ Tariniprasad	...	Ditto
„ Purnachandra	...	Canning College.
Pal, Haridas	...	Free Church Institution.
Ray, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Ray, Bhabanath	...	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Rudra, Susilkumar	...	Free Church Institution.
Sarkar, Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Abinaschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
Syam, Saradacharan	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdur Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Abdus Salam	...	St. Xavier's College.
Agasti, Ramnarayan	...	Free Church Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
,, Haridhan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rasiklal	...	Teacher.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sitaram	...	Canning College.
,, Sirischandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Sirischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Syamacharan	...	Presidency College.
Barore, Akshaykumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Basak, Kalikrishna	...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Chandramukhi	...	Bethune Female School.
,, Dinanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
,, Kadambini	...	Bethune Female School.
,, Nagendralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Raicharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra	...	Teacher.
,, Syamacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Jagatchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Bhagirath Prasad	...	Canning College.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindrachandra		Presidency College.
,, Sukumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bhaumik, Hridaynath	...	Ditto.
Bishbu G. Deodhar	...	Canning College.
Biswas, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chandra, Kalikrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chanoolal	...	Canning College.
Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.
,, Bhutnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Hrisikes	...	Ditto.
,, Ramanath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Surapati	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Canning College.

Chaudhuri, Harasankar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Janamejay	...	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
Damodar Balkrishna Sohani	...	Canning College.
Das, Abinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Baikunthanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalballabh	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Jogindrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Matilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Dattilal	...	Muir Central College.
Dube, Kalidatta	...	Ditto.
De, Basantakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
,, Rammohan	...	Teacher.
,, Surendranath	...	Patna College.
Deb, Jogindrachandra	..	Presidency College.
Fozlal Karim	...	Dacca College.
Gabriel, J.	...	Teacher.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Makhanlal	...	Hooghly College.
Ganga Prasad	...	Benares College.
Gaurisankar	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Bipinbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Harischandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Nilprasanna	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Prankumar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Sasidhar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gopal Prasad	...	Canning College.
Guha, Rohinikumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath	...	Ditto.
Hajra, Jogindranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Free Church Institution.
Ishwariprasad	...	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
Jharkhandi Somnath	...	Benares College.
Lahiri, Mahendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Madak, Priyanath	...	Hooghly College.
Maharaj Singh Mathur	...	Agra College.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Hridaynath	...	Free Church Institution.
Mandal, Grischandra	...	Patna College.
Misra, Brahmasankar	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Asutosh, No. III	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Saratchandra.	...	Hooghly College.

Mitra, Sarbananda	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bishnucharan	...	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gobindachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kaminikumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Priyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Munshi Gurunath	...	Teacher.
Nandakumar	...	Agra College.
Pal, Debendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Pande, Chunilal	...	Canning College.
,, Jayaprasad	...	Patna College.
Ramprasad	...	Ditto.
Ray, Baradaprasad	...	Canning College.
,, Gopendrachandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Hemendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Kunjamohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Satischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Srinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Tarakchandra	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Amareschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Parbaticharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Reazuddin	...	Muir Central College.
Sadasheo Jayram Dehad Ray	...	Canning College.
Sarkar, Kailaschandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Sen, Rameschandra, No. II	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sengupta, Girischandra	...	Teacher.
Sinha, Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Madhabprasad	...	Benares College.
,, Prabhachandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	...	Patna College.
Srimani, Jogindranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sukul, Gadadharprasad	...	Canning College.
Wajid Husain	...	Patna College.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIP OF Rs. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	..	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jugadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaniuath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. I)		1873	Ditto.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	...	1880	Patna College.
Chandra Aghornath	...	1881	Presidency College.
Majumdar Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
Ray, Mahendranath	...	1883	Ditto.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Digambar	..	1880	Presidency College.
Chandra Aghornath	...	1881	Ditto.
Majumdar Ramchandra	...	1882	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1881.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, No. I. ...	Ditto.
Mitra, Rajkumar ...	Canning College.
Basu, Lalbihari ...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Taraprasad ...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Siddheswar ...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kumadinikantha	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath...	Doveton College.
Sinha, Prakaschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Deb, Mathuramohan ...	Dacca College.
Khan, Gulam Hyder ...	Patna College.
Sen, Narayanchandra ...	Metropolitan Inststution.
Das, Gopalchandra ...	Patna College.
Niyogi, Gatikrishna ...	Ditto.
Hassan, Syud Wazir ...	Ditto.
Advoni, Hirananda ...	Presidency College.
Adhikari, Sitanath ...	Hooghly College
Waris Ali ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Isa Charan ...	Lahore College.
Taw Sain Kho ...	Rangoon Govt. High School.
Datta, Sibanath ...	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Baradakantha ...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra ...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Rajendralal ...	Berhampore College.
Bhattacharyya, Haripada ...	Hooghly College.
Datta, Lalitchandra ...	Dacca College.
Ahmed, Yaquinuddin ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ray, Kalikumar ...	Presidency College.
Kurfarma, Prasannakumar ...	Ditto.
Haldar, Chaitannacharan ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Hiralal ...	Ditto.
Basu, Sasibhushan ...	Ditto.
Gupta, Prasannakumar ...	Dacca College.
Narayan Prasad ...	Agra College.

Das, Kailasgobinda	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Nibaranchandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Saktikanta	...	Krishnaghar College.
Basak, Madhabananda	...	Presidency College.
Abdul, Jawad	...	Free Church Institution.
Mitra, Prasannakumar	...	Hooghly College.
Bankabihari Lal	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chanda, Kaminkumar	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gangapati	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Mojid	...	Chittagong College.
Adhvarya, Kasinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Bagchi, Debendraprasad	...	Presidency College.
Baksi, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Benares College.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Serampur College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Atulyacharan	...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Bhubaneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Charuchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Dinanath	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur
„ Jogindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rameschandra	...	Presidency College.
Bhargava, Kundanlal	...	Canning College
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahimanath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Canning College.
Bhondu, Samuel	...	Patna College.
Chakrabarti, Mahimchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Phatikchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Priyanath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Ramendra	...	Rajshahye College.
Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	Benares College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haridas	...	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Serampur College.
Chaturvedi, Banarasidas	..	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Nalinikanta	...	Rajshahye College.
Damodar Nilkanth Khare	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Das, Abhaycharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Teacher.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Nabakumar	...	Ditto.

Datta, Abantinath	...	Dacca College.
„ Abhaychandra	...	Ditto.
„ Baikunthanath	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Jaykali	..	Teacher.
„ Loknath	...	Midnapur College.
„ Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
De, Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
„ Kasipati	...	Presidency College.
DeAbreu, Ellen	...	Bethune Female School.
Deb, Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Fenn Vethecan	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Gattu Mal	...	Muir Central College.
Gokul Prasad	...	Agra College.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jagannohan	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Makhanlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nakari	...	Presidency College.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Priyanath	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Gupta, Brajendramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Haranchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Harris, S. S.	...	Lahore College.
Housden, F. G.	...	Teacher.
Inam Ali	...	Lahore College.
Jagannath Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Jagatpal Sahay	...	Patna College.
Jha, Girijadatta	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Hariprasad	...	Patna College.
Kar, Chandrasekhar	...	Krishnaghar College.
Karmakar, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
Keshava Das	...	Muir Central College.
Kumar, Kaliprasanna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Prankrishna	...	Ditto.
Kundu Iswarcharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Lakshman Anant Moolatkar	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Lane, Harry Arthur	...	St. Xavier's College.
Lukmanuddin Khan	...	Canning College.
Madan Amarnath	...	Agra College.
Madanmohan	...	Muir Central College.
Mahabir Sahay	...	Patna College.
Mahta Bijaysankar	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Maitra, Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye College.
Mallik, Jotindrachandra	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Annadaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca College.
„ Loknath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mohibuddin	...	Presidency College.
Mohun Lal	...	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Fida Hosain	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Serampur College.
„ Biharilal	...	Dacca College.

Mukhopadhyay,	Bijaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Hiralal	Ditto.
,,	Jaharlal	Ditto.
,,	Manmathanath	Hooghly College.
,,	Nabakanta	Dacca College.
,,	Tripuracharan	Ditto
,,	Upendrachandra	Sanskrit College.
Nan, Lalitmohan		Free Church Institution.
Nandi, Sitanath		L. M. S Institution Bhowanipur.
Narayan Subhaji		Jabbalpur High School.
Pal, Janakiuath		Rajshahye College.
,, Surbeswar		Metropolitan Institution.
Palit, Amritalal		Presidency College.
,, Sibchandra		Ditto.
Raja Bahadur		Canning College.
Ram Kaur		Lahore College.
Ram Lal		Patna College.
Ramnarayan		Lahore College.
Ram Sahay		Patna College.
Ray, Debendranath		Jabbalpur High School.
,, Hemchandra		Dacca College.
,, Manamohan		General Assembly's Institution.
,, Syamacharan		Presidency College.
,, Upendranath		Free Church Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor		Presidency College.
Saha, Kedarnath		Free Church Institution.
Sajjad Hussain		M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Sant Ram		Lahore College.
Sanyal, Hemchandra		Canning College.
Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad		Presidency College.
Sarkar, Benimadhab		M A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Nilratan, No 2		Metropolitan Institution.
,, Prankrishna		Ditto
Sen, Akshaykumar		Rajshahye College.
,, Kalicharan		Dacca College.
,, Lalitkumar		Metropolitan Institution.
Shamsul Huda		Hooghly College.
Sheo Sahay		Canning College.
Shewcharan Lal		Muir Central College.
Sil, Aghornath		Presidency College.
Singh, Chaudhuri Maharaj		Muir Central College.
Sinha, Raipada		Sanskrit College.
Sukhdeo Prasad		Agra College.
Surita, F. Regis		St Xavier's College.
Syud Muhammad Yusuf Ali		Patna College.
Thakurprasad		Teacher.
Thomas, Ambrose V.		Ditto.
Thomas, D.		Ditto.
Umruddin		Lahore Government College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Majid Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Acharyya, Kailaschandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Adhya, Saratchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Ajmal Ali	...	Dacca College.
Bachchan Pande	...	Benares College.
Baisya, Jugalkisor	...	Ditto.
Bal Rajendralal	...	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dakshinacharan		Dacca College.
,, Debendranath	..	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Harimohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Haripada	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Serampur College.
,, Kaliprasanna	.	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rajendranath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Hooghly College.
,, Satyadhan	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Basak, Radhikamohan	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
,, Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Harinath	...	Ditto.
,, Kumadeswar	...	Dacca College.
,, Ratneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Saratkumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
Batabyal, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhaduri, Srimanta	...	Free Church Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Bidhubhushan	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Chandrakanta	...	Canning College.
,, Debendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Nityaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Sanskrit College.
Bishnu Gangadhar Gadgil	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Biswas, Dinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chakrabarti, Aghornath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Rasikchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Taraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Amulyadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Harakumar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Kalipada	...	Hooghly College.
,, Phakirchandra	...	Sanskrit College
,, Rakhalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satinath	...	Doveton College.
Mohuri, Gopalchandra, I	...	Rajshahye College.
Muhammad Fida Hakim	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Patna College.
,, Biharilal	..	

Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Hooghly College.
,, Syamakanta	...	Sanskrit College.
Dakshy, Brajanath	...	Krishnaghar College.
Dalchand	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Das, Lalitmohan	...	Hooghly College.
,, Lambodar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Madhabchandra	...	Teacher.
,, Mathuranath	..	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Sudarsan	...	Teacher.
Datta, Anandakisor	...	Dacca College.
,, Debendranath	...	Patna College.
,, Debiprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Matilal	...	Teacher.
De, Durgacharan	...	Chittagong College.
,, Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Siddheswar	...	Hooghly College.
Dhani Ram	...	Agra College.
Fazl Karim	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Ganda Mal	...	Lahore College.
Ganeshi Lal	...	Canning College.
Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	...	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Ghosh, Asutosh	..	Benares College.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Girindranath	...	Doveton College.
,, Jnanendramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kanailal	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kisorilal	...	L M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Pratapchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Purnachandra	..	L M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Sasimohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Goswami, Harischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
,, Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Guha, Anandamohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution
Gupta, Probodchandra	...	Ditto.
Hallock, W. A.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Hari Prasad	...	Patna College.
Jahuri, Matilal	...	Free Church Institution.
Jana, Ajodhyalal	..	Midnapur College.
Kar, Binodinikanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
,, Parbatisankar	...	Ditto.
,, Premnarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Laha, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
,, Prasannanath	..	Berhampur College.
Lakshmi Narayan	...	Jeypur College.
Lala Anni Lal	...	Teacher.
Madak, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan

Mahabir Prasad	...	Patna College.
Maitra, Mathuranath	...	Teacher.
„ Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rasbihari	...	Berhampur College.
Majumdar, Purnachandra	...	Chittagong College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Bhabataran	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	Serampur College.
„ Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Benimadhab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagabaticharan	...	Benares College.
„ Binodbihari	..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Debendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Dhanadacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Hemendranath	..	L M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Prakashchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Surendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mohapatra, Manicharan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Muhammad Ibrahim	..	Free Church Institution.
Muhammad Nesaral Haq	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bepinbihari	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Durgaprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
„ Haricharan	...	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	Canning College.
„ Matilal	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Patna College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Krishnaghar College.
Mathuraprasad	..	Teacher.
Nag, Prsannakumar	..	Midnapur College.
Nandi, Priyanath	...	Hooghly College.
Niyogi, Sasibhushan	..	Ditto.
Pal, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sibkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Palit, Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Pandit, Jagatnarayan	...	Canning College.
„ Tribhubunnath	...	Ditto.
Pathak, Thakurprasad	...	Patna College.
Patwordhan, Madheonarayan	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Pereira, Geo.	...	Teacher.
Ray, Harendralal	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Harendranath	...	Canning College
„ Kailaschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna College.
„ Panchkari	...	Hooghly College.
„ Somnath	...	Patna College.
„ Srischaran	...	Doveton College.
„ Umeschandra	...	L M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Saha, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Muhammad [illegible]	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal		
„ Biharilal		

Sarkar, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Becharam	...	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Nilmadhab	...	Midnapur College.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dinabandhu	...	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nityadacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sasikumar	...	Ditto.
„ Satiskamal	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Taranath	...	Free Church Institution.
Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	...	Dacca College
Sheoji Narayan Makode	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sil, Gokulnath	...	Hooghly College.
Sinha, Manilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Shamsherbahadur	...	Benares College.
Tewari Durgaprasad	...	Patna College.
Thakur, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Thomson, S. B.	...	Hooghly College.

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First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Maniklal	...	Presidency College.
Rudra, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Manmohanlal Agarwala	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendrchandra		Presidency College.
Acharyya Prankrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sinha, Basanticharan	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagadis	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Brijbansi Sahay	...	Patna College.
Basu, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Radhagobinda	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Goswami, Bidhubhushan...	...	Krishnaghar College.
Ghosh, Rajaninath	...	Berhampur College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Bhubaneswari Sahay	...	Patna College.
Ray, Baikunthanath	...	Ditto.
Pandit, Ekbalkissen	...	Canning College.
Manook Zorab	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mitra Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Smyth, D. H.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Nandi, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
Das, Ganeschandra	...	L.M.S Institution, Bhowanipur.
Sen, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Satischandra	...	Ditto.
Sen, Jnanendralal	...	Hooghly College.
Sinha, Atalbihari	...	Midnapur

Simlai, Syamacharan	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Samatulchandra	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Nareschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mulchand	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal, No.1		General Assembly Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	...	Krishnaghar College.
Ghosh, Umeschandra	...	eSrampur College.
Acharyya, Taraprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Binodbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Sasibhushan	..	City College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Rasbihari	...	Free Church Institution.
Bagchi, Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Baksi, Nagendrachandra	...	Midnapur College
„ Satischandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
Balaji Vithoba Avalay	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Baldebprasad	...	M. A O. College, Aligarh.
Balgobinda	...	Canning College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Adharchandra	...	Canning College.
„ Bankabiharilal I.		Agra College.
„ Bireswar	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Dinanath	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Jnanchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	City College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Berhampur College.
„ Madhusudan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Tinkari	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Barman, Lakshminarayan	...	Presidency College.
Basak, Radhaballabh	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bhupatinath	...	Ravenshhw College.
„ Gurudas	...	Canning College.
„ Rajendranath	...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Saratchandra, II	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	..	City Collsge.
„ Sureschandra	..	Ditto.
Bhagabat Sahay, I	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Bhagabatichara n		Midnapur College.
„ Jadabchandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Syamacharan	...	Berhampur College.
Camell, O.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti, Kumadbihari	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Hiralal	...	Canning College.
„ Kalimohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Ravenshaw College.
„ Nilkanta	...	Krishnaghar College.

,,	Tarapada	... Free Church Institution.
Chaudhuri,	Gaganbihari	... Ravenshaw College.
,,	Harendranarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Das,	Bamacharan	... Albert College.
,,	Piyarilal	... Dacca College.
Datta,	Biharilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Bimalaprasad	... Hooghly College.
,,	Lalitkumar	... Dacca College.
,,	Pratapchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Sasibhushan	... Maharaja's College, Burdwan.
,,	Suresnath	... Dacca College.
De,	Girischandra	... Presidency College.
,,	Ramanath	... Hooghly College.
Deb,	Girischandra	... Canning College.
Dhar,	Bharatchandra	... City College.
Dobson,	C. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dwarkaprasad		.. Jabbalpur College.
Gangapadhyay,	Asutosh	... Hooghly College.
,,	Bhisnupada	... Presidency College.
Ghatak,	Baidyanath	... Patna College.
Ghosh,	Asutosh	... Free Church Institution.
,,	Gaganchandra	... Dacca College.
,,	Jnanchandra	... Albert College.
,,	Satischandra	... Free Church Institution.
,,	Sitalprasad	... Benares College.
Godfrey,	J. B.	... Doveton College.
Goswami,	Harimohan	... Meropolitan Institution.
Gupta,	Amritalal, II	... General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Baradacharan	... Presidency College.
,,	Dwijendrasankar	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Syamlal	... Presidency College.
Hart,	G. W.	... Teacher.
Imtiaz	Ali	... Canning College.
Johori,	J. W.	... Genl. Assembly's Institution.
Joshi,	Durgadatta	... Muir Central College.
Kabiraj,	Baikunthanath	... Dacca College.
Kayastha,	Bhagabatprasad	... Jabbalpur High School.
Kshatriya,	Giridharilal	... Muir Central College.
Lahiri,	Gopalchandra	... Rajshahye College.
,,	Mahendramohan	... Presidency College.
Lakshmiprasd		... Patna College.
Lalbahadur		... Ditto.
Maiti,	Mahendranath	... Free Church Institution.
Maitra,	Ramaprasad	... Berhampur College.
Misra,	Sarjuprasad	... Canning College.
Mitra,	Debendranath	... Sanskrit College.
,,	Jnanendranath	.. Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra	... Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,,	Harendranarayan	... Dacca College.
,,	Lalitkisor	... Free Church Institution.
,,	Rasiklal	... Metropolitan Institution.
Mitter,	J. T. C.	.. Free Church Institution.
Moung Too		... Govt. High

Muhammad, Azimuddin	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Wazir Ahmed	..	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aparaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
„ Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Berhampur College.
„ Kedarnath	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Manmathanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendranath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukunda Lal	...	Ajmere Government College.
Mushuq Ali	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Nag, Girischandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	Hooghly College.
Niyogi, Dwjiendrachandra	...	City College.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ray, Girijaprasanna	...	City College.
„ Gobindacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Pramadakisor	...	Dacca College.
Saha, Narayanchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
Salaikchandra	...	Muir Central College.
Sansarchand	...	St. Stephen's Miss. Schl,. Delhi.
Sanyal, Girischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarbadhikari, Krishnaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Bipinbihari	...	Doveton College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Chandicharan	...	City College.
„ Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Rebatimohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Tarinikrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Set, Nabinlal	...	Free Church Institution.
Sinha, Jogindrakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Uditnarayan	...	Muir Central College.
Stark, H. A	...	Doveton College.
Swaries, W. J.	...	Ditto.
Tubrez Ali	...	Hooghly College,
White, J. T.	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Williams, M.	...	St. Francis DeSale's School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdur Rahim	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Ahmed Hossain Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
„ Billa	...	Free Church Instn.

Babulal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bagchi, Lalitmohan	...	Presidency College.
Baidya, Dayalchand	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bajpayi, Sitalprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Annandacharan		Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Balaram	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Chunilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Debendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Harakanta	...	Dacca College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Jnanendrachandra		Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	Berhampere College.
„ Narayandas	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Free Church Instn.
„ Pramathanath (No. 1)	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendrachandra		Hooghly College.
„ Ramlal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Teacher.
„ Satkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satyacharan	...	Hooghly College.
Barat, Narendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Bardalai, Gopinath	...	City College.
Baruya, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Abinaschandra, I	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Abinaschandra, II	...	Ditto.
„ Baradakanta	...	Dacca College.
„ Jagneswar	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Nilkanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Priyagopal	...	Free Church Institution
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Saratchandra, I	...	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Surendrachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	Doveton College.
Benarsi Lal	...	Patna College.
Bhagawat Sahay, II	...	Ditto.
Bhar, Adharchandra	...	Hooghly College.
Bhatta, Nandaram	...	Benares College.
Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	...	City College.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Dwijendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Priyanath	...	City College.
„ Srikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	Ditto
Bahawanidin	...	Canning College.
Bhaya, Gopalchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Birprasad	...	Patna College.
Bishnu Singh	...	Ditto.

Biswas, Aghornath	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Dhankrishna	...	Hooghly College
,, Kunjabihari	...	Krishnaghar College.
Borah, Satyanath	...	City College.
Buzlur Rahim	...	Dacca College.
Chakrabarti, Atulchandra	...	Benares College.
,, Kshetranath	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Ramgobinda	...	Rajshahye College.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Bholanath	...	L.M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Midnapur College.
,, Chintamani	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Hariprasad	...	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	Muir Central College.
,, Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Rajaninath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sukumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Tinkari	...	Hooghly College.
Chaturbhuj Sahay	...	Patna College.
Chaudhuri, Chandranarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Debendranath	...	L.M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Girijasankar	...	Presidency College.
,, Gorachand	...	City College.
,, Mathuraprasad	...	Canning College.
,, Tripurakanta	...	Free Church Institution.
Das, Annadacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Bamacharan, II	...	Albert College.
,, Bhagawan	...	Benares College.
,, Brajanath	...	Dacca College.
,, Harischandra	...	City College.
,, Kanailal	...	Benares College.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Patna College.
,, Manmathalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Mayadhar	...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Nabinchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto
,, Syamlal	...	Presidency College.
Dasgupta, Basantakumar	...	L M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Syamnirod	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Datta, Dharanidhar	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Harischandra	...	Chittagong College.
,, Mahabharat	...	Hooghly College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nabakisor	...	Dacca College.
,, Radhakrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Radhikacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
,, Sasikumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Srinath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Syamlal Sinha	...	Presidency College.

De, Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Siddheswar	...	Hooghly College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Debiprasad	...	Agra College.
Despande, Sankar Ganes	...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Krishnaji Gobind	...	Ditto.
Devos, C.	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Drieberg, C.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Dube, Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
,, Kunjabiharilal	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Dutt, R. N.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Fry, J.	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Gangopadhyay, Birendranath	...	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	...	Presidency College.
,, Rajaninath	...	Chittagong College.
,, Satkari	...	Hooghly College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Akshaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
,, Banamali	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Harendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
,, Kalinath	...	Hooghly College.
,, Kunjabihari	...	City College.
,, Rajendranath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Rakhalkrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
,, Siddheswar	...	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra (No. I)	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Srischandra (No. II)	...	Ditto.
,, Surendrakrishna	...	Ditto
,, Syamacharan	...	Muir Central College.
,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghoshal, Benimadhab	...	City College.
,, Haripada	...	L. C. E.
,, Kshetranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gobinda Dadova Bhojraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Gregory, T. M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Goswami, Syamsundar	...	Dacca College.
Guha, Janakinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jogeschandra (No. I)	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Haridas	...	Hughli College.
,, Pransanakar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gurudayal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Haldar, Sukumar	...	Presidency College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College.
Hardayal	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Hargopal	...	St. Stephen's Miss. Schl., Delhi.
Hariharprasad	...	Patna College.
Jharkhandi, Prasad	...	Ditto.

Kshatriya, Debidayal	...	Benares College.
Kundu, Madhusudan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Mukundalal	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Jnanendranath	...	Presidency College.
Lalla, Piyarilal	...	Canning College.
Lutfur, Rahaman	...	Hooghly College.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Makundamohan	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Aghornath	...	City College.
,, Bijaychandra	...	Ditto.
,, Indrabhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Kalachand	...	Hooghly College.
,, Ramdyal	...	Dacca College.
,, Ramlal	...	Hooghly College.
,, Manmathanath	...	L.M.S Institution, Bhowanipur.
Molligode, J. R.	...	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Mallik, Kunjalal	...	Hooghly College.
Marik, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Misra, Baladeb	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Abhaycharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dakshinaranjan	...	Hooghly College.
,, Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
,, Jagneswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	...	Presidency College.
,, Nityanath	...	City College.
,, Ramendralal	...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Israil	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharaja's College.
,, Asminikumar	...	Hooghly College.
,, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bhupatinath	...	Hooghly College.
,, Bhushan[illegible]ndra		Albert College.
,, Bhutnath	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Chintamani	...	Muir Central College.
,, Hariprasanna	..	Berhampur College.
,, Haralal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Jagadis	...	Dacca College.
,, Kedareswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kedarnath	...	Teacher.
,, Kumadbandhu	...	Dacca College.
,, Narayanchandra		Hooghly College.
,, Nilkanta	...	Burdwan Maharaja's College.
,, Pratapnarayan	...	Presidency College.
,, Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
,, Saratchandra	...	City College.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Srihari	...	Presidency College
Sripati	...	Free Church Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Sureschandra	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Nag, Bangachandra	...	Dacca College.
Nandamal	...	Ajmere Government College.
Padmakar, Sridhar, S.	...	Jabalpur High School.
Pal, Akshaykumar	...	Serampur College.
„ Bhishmadeb	...	City College.
„ Nirodbaran	...	Free Church Institution.
Palodhi, H. P.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Palit, Bankabihari	...	Ravenshaw College.
Pathak, Kisorimohan	...	Hooghly College.
Patnaik, Gopbandhu	...	Ravenshaw College.
Ray, Dwijendranath	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Gaurinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hiralal	...	Canning College.
„ Jadunath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mangobinda	...	Ditto.
„ Nalinimohan	..	Dacca College.
„ Prabhatchandra	...	Chittagong College.
„ Radhaballabh	...	Berhampur College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Tariniprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Umagati	...	City College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
Raychaudhuri, Jotendranath	...	Presidency College.
Sajjad Mirza,	...	St Stephen's Miss. Schol. Delhi.
Sanyal, Tarinicharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Basantakumar	...	City College.
„ Kalikumar	...	Doveton College.
„ Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	Teacher.
„ Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye College.
„ Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Pramathanath	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Rajaninath	...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Sarkhel, Haricharan	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Sarma, Chotaylal	...	Agra College.
Sen, Hemendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahitlal	...	Albert College.
„ Lalitchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Nirodbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Patna College.
„ Rameschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Ramlal	...	Krishnaghar College.
„ Taraprasad	...	Dacca College.
Shimbhunath	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Sibcharan Lal	...	Muir Central College.
Singh, Bapugulab	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sinha, Jadunandan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution.

De, Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Parbaticharan	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Debakinandan Lal	16-7 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
DeGruyther, C. M.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
Dhar, Hemchandra	18-2 ...	South Baharu School.
Dozey, E. C.	18-8 ...	Doveton College.
Durga Dayal	18 ...	Unao High School.
Eldridge, H.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School.
Fattah, Bahadur	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Fink, L. G.	15-8 ...	Doveton College.
French, V. C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School.
Fressanges, C.	17-5 ..	St. Xavier's College.
Forest, J. H.	14-4 ...	Doveton College.
Ganga Ram	18 ...	Delhi District School.
Gangopadhyay, Bhupal-Chandra	17-6 ...	Uttarparah School
Ghosh, Ambikacharan	18	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Amritalal	17-5	Uttarpara School.
„ Amulyachandra	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Atalbihari	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Jagabandhu	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Narayandas	17 ...	L.M S Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Piyaricharan	15 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Priyalal	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
„ Purnachandra	15-8 ...	Howrah School.
„ Sitalprasad	16 ..	Hare School.
„ Surendranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Harigopal	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School
Ghurai Ram	21 .	C. M High School, Gorakpur.
Goonetilleke, A. E.	18-3 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Goswami, Haradhan	16 9 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Janakinath	21 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
„ Kunjabihari	18 ...	Serampore Collegiate School.
Grant, G F.	15 ...	Wood's Academy.
Grenier, W. E.	17-11	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Guha, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Umeschandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gujar Mal	19 ...	Hushairpur District School.
Gupta, Asutosh	16 ...	Narul H. C E. School.
„ Bhubanmohan	16 ...	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Piyarimohan	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Baraset School.
„ Syamacharan	16-4 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Halkar, Piyarilal	16-2	Hare School.
Hoskins, G R.	16-3-3	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Housden, A P.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
Htoon Chan	18-9 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Johnstone, E. M.	19 ...	Mussoorie School.
Kunjabihari	17 ...	Sitapur High School.
Lakshmi Narayan	18 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Lala, Golakchandra	16-9 ..	Birbhum School.
Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.

Majumdar, Umeschandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Mandal, Ramkrishna	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
Mehan Singh	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
Mendes, J. G. C.	16-2 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Mewa Ram	19 ...	Hardui High School.
Milne, J. P.	15-1 ...	Doveton College.
Misra, Sitalprasad	17-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Mitra, Basambad	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	15-4	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sirischandra	15	Hindu School.
„ Taraknath	20	Chapra Zila School.
Muhammad Ibraham Khan	17-3	Patna Collegiate School.
Muhammad Israil Khan	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17	South Subarban School.
„ Aghornath	17	L M S. Institution, Bhowanipur,
„ Atulchandra	17	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Birajchandra	18	Oriental Seminary.
„ Charuchandra	17	Hare School.
„ Durgadas	18	Free Church Institution.
„ Gangaprasad	16	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Hangseswar	18	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
„ Indrachandra	19-5	Birbhum School.
„ Kaliprasanna	19	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Manmohan	17	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Nagendranath	16	Hare School.
„ Satyachandra	15-6	Hindu School.
Murphy, E. A. B.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
Nag, Kalipada	19-8 ..	Useful Arts School.
Nehal, Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
Nicholas, A. G.	18 ...	Private Student.
Old, F. S.	18-5	Diocesan Boys' School.
Ondaatjee, A.	15-11	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
O'Neill, E. J.	17 ...	St George's College.
Pahuram	16-9 ..	Amritsar District School.
Pal, Lakshminarayan	17 ..	Searsole H. C. E. School.
„ Prabhaschandra	16-7 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Saradaprasanna	17-2 ...	Comillah Zila School.
Palit, Sagarlal	16 ...	Hindu School.
Peters, A. H.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Phul Chand	16-9 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Pillai, A. Cathirajvati	18-11	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Prayag, Das	20 ...	Mirat High School.
Raja Ram	17 ..	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
Rakshit, Jogendranath	19 ..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ram Chandra	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
Ram Prasad	20 ...	Ramkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
Rao Damodar Rao Kher	19 8 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Ray, Chandrasekhar	17-3 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Kalicharan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Trailokyanath	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Raychudhuri, Purnachandra	17-9 ...	Howrah School.

Saha, Gangadas	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Sanyal, Brajalal	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Harikesab	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
Sarkar, Annadaprasad	15-11	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Krishnasundar	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Sati, Raghubansalal	18 ...	Private Student
Sen, Bhaminiranjan	16 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
,, Chandragobinda	16 ...	Puthia H C. E. School.
,, Dinanath	15 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Lalitmohan	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Nisikanta	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
Set, Haralal	17 2 ...	Ditto.
Shea Bux	16-1 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Sahay, Sibasankar	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Sil, Ramhriday	19 ...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
Sinha, Bankubihari	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
,, Durganath	21 ..	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Krishnakumar	16-1 .	Comillah Zila School.
Smyth, G.	15-0-9	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sohan Lal	22 ...	High School, Rewari.
Thakur, Narendranath	17-2...	Hindu School.
Tribedi, Ramendrasundar	16-4...	Kandi School.
Venayak Rao Yadeva Bhope	19-4-3	Allahabad Zila School.
Watling, G.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Webber, V.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Wilson, R H.	17 ..	St. Paul' School, Darjeeling.
Wollaston, C. H.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Semn , Darjeeling.
Yan Hmoo	18-4 ...	Rangoon High School.
Zahural Haq	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbas Hassain	21 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Abdul Aziz	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Abdul Hakim	20 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
Abdul Samad	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Abdur Rahim	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Abdus Rahman	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
Adhikari, Satischandra	16 ...	Kishnaghar Collegiate School.
Adya Prasad	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Afzul Hassain	18 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
Aich Debendrachandra	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
Amir Ali	17-6 ..	Gurudaspur District School.
Armour, G. J. B.	17 ...	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Ascrappa, A. L. R.	13-5 ...	St. Thomas' College.
Atmaram Anant Dhamker	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Azizul Bari	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Azizul Haq	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
Azizul Hassain	17-10	Patna Collegiate School.
Baburao Keshavasarvate	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.

Bagchi, Krishnachandra	20-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
„ Satischandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Bagram, O. J.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Baksi Suryyakanta	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Gobinda Bajaji	17 ...	Dhar High School.
Balder Narayan	17 ..	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
Balgobinda	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
Balmakund	21 ...	Ditto ditto.
Balmakund	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Bandyopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	20 ...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Abinaschandra	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
„ Akhilchandra	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Apurbakumar	17-7 ...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Asutosh	17 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Bhabeschandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Binodlal	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
„ Girijabhushan	18-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	16-3 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Gopalcharan	18 ...	Puri Zila School.
„ Hemchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Herambachandra	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jagadananda	16 ...	Katwa School.
„ Jhulanchandra	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kalidhan	18 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Kalimohon	19-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kaminimohan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Kedarnath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Lakshminarayan	16 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Manmathanath	17-6 ..	Birbhoom School.
„ Manmathanath	17 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
„ Nagendranath	18 ...	Palamow Government School.
„ Narendranath	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Prabhacharan	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
„ Prasannakumar	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
„ Rajendralal	20 ...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Saradacharan	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Free Church Instn, Chinsurah.
„ Sasibhushan	20 ...	Narendra Krishna School, Hatuganj.
„ Satyaprakas	16-5 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Syamalananda	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
„ Taraknath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
„ Upendranath	18-3 ...	Hindu School.
Barat, Benimadhab	15-5 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Baral, Hairidas	16 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
Barkakat, Ramakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Zila School.
Barman, Golaknath	19 ...	Comillah Zila School.

Basak, Brindabanchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sasimohan	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Asminikumar	18-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	15-4 ...	Konnagar H. C E. School.
„ Bamandas	15 ...	Lahore Government School.
„ Bamapada	19 ...	Howrah School.
„ Basantakumar	16 ...	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Bhabendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Dakshinadayal	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Gobardhan	17 ...	L. M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Haranchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Janakinath	17 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Kailaschandra	18 ..	Naral H. C. E School.
„ Lalitmohan	17-6 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Matilal	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Paresnath	22 ...	Free Church Instn.
„ Peter	18-7 ...	F. C. Institution.
„ Satyananda	15 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Sibendranath	19 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Suryyakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca
„ Umapada	16 ...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Upendranath	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Basumallik, Asutosh	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Beletty, H.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bell, J. C.	15 ...	St. Joseph's School
Bhadra, Chandrakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Bhagaban Mahapatra	22 ...	Katak Academy.
Bhagabati Prasad	20 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Bhagirath Lal	17 ...	St John's College, Agra.
Bhairo Dayal	17 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
Bhar, Sashibhushan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	20 ...	Naral H C. E. School.
„ Bamandas	19 ..	Balagarh Aided English School.
„ Bidhubhushan	18 ...	Private Student.
„ Jogindrachandra	16 ..	Chuadanga H. C. E School.
„ Jnanendranath	17-6 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kshirodprasad	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
„ Kuladabhushan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Mahitmohan	18-1-2	Uttarpara School.
„ Nrisinhaprasad	19 ..	Ranaghat A. V. School.
„ Pitambar	15-6 ..	Metropolitan Instn , S. Branch.
„ Ramchandra	20 ...	Mirat High School.
„ Ramjadab	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Satyakumar	18 ...	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Jogeswar	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Lakshmanchandra	19 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Bholanath	18 ...	Lahore Government School.
Bindeswari Prasad	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.

Bhoonya, Bhairabchandra	17	...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Bhuray Lal	18	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Bishnu Sahay	18	...	Unao High School.
Biswas, Bankubihari	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	16	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	15		Patna Collegiate School.
Blunt, R. A.	17-1-15		La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bomwetsch, G S.	16	...	Calcutta High School.
Bowanjee Nawroje Khambatta	15-C-16		Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Brijlal Kayesth Srivastab	19	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Bryan, G.	18	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Buchanan, E. M.	16-3-5		Rangoon High School.
Carapiet, W.	19	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
Chajju Sing	17	...	Bareilly High School.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	18		Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Ganganath	16	...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
„ Grischandra	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Goshthabihari	19	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Gurudas	21	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Kalinarayan	18-7	...	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	19	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Manilal	18	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Nagendranath	16	...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Sitalchandra	18	...	Maharajah's School, Comillah.
„ Udaychandra	19	...	Ajodhya School.
Chandra, Adharlal	16	..	Hindu School.
Chandu Lal	19	...	Ludianah Mission School.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	16	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Annadaprasad	18	...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
„ Aghornath	20	...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Bhabataran	12	...	Nowgong Zila School.
„ Biharilal	17-1	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bipinbihari	22	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Brajendranandan	18-6	..	Kandi School.
„ Gaurranjan	18-2	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	17	...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Joginimohan	15-6	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	17	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kesablal	17	..	Baraset School.
„ Lalbihari	18	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Makhanlal	15-8	...	Uttarpara School.
„ Manmathanath	18	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
„ Nagendranath	17	...	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Paresnath	17	...	Hare School.
„ Pashupati	16	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Phelaram	18	...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
„ Prankrishna	16	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	15	...	Hindu School.
„ Radhamadhab	20	...	South Baharu School.
„ Rajendranath	16	...	L. M. S. School, Behala.

Chattopadhyay, Ramapati	14-7 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	16-6...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Sasadhar	17 ...	Gossain Durgapur School.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
„ Sasibhushan	16 ...	Gar Bhowanipur School.
„ Sitanath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Srischandra	17-5 ...	Ditto.
Chaturbhnj	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Chaube, Pannalal	17 ...	Private Student.
Chaudhuri, Ballabhikanta	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Bhagabatikumar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Brajaraj	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	16 ...	Garden Reach School.
„ Gurugobinda	18 ...	Dwarkanath School, Tangail.
„ Jogeschandra	18 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat
„ Krishnachandra	17 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
„ Maheschandra	20 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Mathuranath	17-8 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannachandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Rajkrishna	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	17 ...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Srikanta	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Syamacharan	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Tinkari	18 ...	Hare School.
Chhailbihari Lal	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Chotailal B.	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Coinre, Prabhaschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Dabakinandan	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Dacosta, C.	17-2 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
„ O.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussooree.
Dal Chand	19 ...	Hardui High School.
Das, Abala	...	Bethune Female School.
„ Bhagaban	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
„ Brajakisor	18 ...	Baraset School.
„ Charanchandra	15 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dwarkanath	29-8 ...	Teacher.
„ Dwijabar	21 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Haragobinda	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haribala	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Jadabindranandan	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Jaydeb	18 ...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	17-3...	Dinagepur Zila School
„ Kailaschandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kalikanta	17 ..	Tezpur Zila School.
„ Karunachandra	18-3...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Narendranath	15-9 ..	Private Student.
„ Nathujamna	20 ...	Residency College.
„ Nrityalal	16 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	17 ...	Katwa School.
„ Rakhalchandra	18 ...	Howrah School.
„ Rameschandra	16 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Ramkrishna	16-6 ...	Hindu School.

Das, Rasikchandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Saratchandra	21 ...	Barisal School.
„ Sarbananda	19 ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpur.
„ Taraknath	18-8 ...	Malda Zila School.
„ Umakanta	16 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	15 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Datta, Apurbakrishna	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Baikunthabihari	16-10	Baranagar Hindu School.
„ Baikunthanath	19-2...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Banikanta	17-1...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Bipinbihari (No. 1)	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Dwarkanath	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Harischandra	18 ...	St. Francis De Sales' School.
„ Jageschandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnakisor	18-4 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Mahendrachandra	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Manmathanath	16 ..	Pabna Zila School.
„ Nabakisor	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Piyarimohan	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Radhakanta	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Satyakrishna	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Srinath	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Suklal	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Syamacharan	18 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
Daulat Ram	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Davis, C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
De, Akshaykumar	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Akshaykumar	15 ...	Hare School.
„ Jagatchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jnanendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Khagendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Rameswar	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Satischandra	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Satkari	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	21 ...	Jagadballabhpur H. C. E. Schl.
Debi Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
Debi Sahay	21 ...	Ulwar High School.
Dhar, Gurucharan	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Mohinimohan	16-7...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
„ Nilmani	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Dip Chand	16 ..	Victoria College.
Dissanaika, H. D. S.	17 ...	Galle High School.
Dover, W. C.	16-2...	St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Sitaram	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Durga Prasad	20 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
Durrant, J.	17 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ellawalla, F. T.	19 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fernando, M. J.	17 ...	Prince of Wales' Collegiate Schl.
Fox, J.	17 ...	Doveton College.

Fox, L. H.	15 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Gokul Prasad	15-9 ..	Allahabad Zila School.
Ganes Prasad	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Gangadhar Balawant Gokhale	19 ...	City School, Nagpur
Gangasankar Nagar	21 ...	M. A O College, Aligarh.
Gangopadhyay, Anishprakas	19-6 ...	Hare School.
„ Basantakumar	18 ...	Barisal School
„ Bipinbihari	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Haridas	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Kalibhushan	19 ...	Barisal School.
„ Kumudnath	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Nabinchandra	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Pratapchandra	19 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
„ Rajkumar	18 ...	Bandgora H C E. School.
Gauri Sankar	15-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Akhshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Annadaprasad	18 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Asutosh	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhubanmohan	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
„ Bireswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Brajendrakumar	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Harachand	19 ..	Ravenshaw College.
„ Kailaschandra	17 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
„ Lalitchandra	19-10	Comillah Zila School.
„ Maheswar	20. ...	Pratabgarh High School.
„ Manmathanath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
„ Mrinalkanti	17 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Narendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Nibaranchandra	18-2 ..	Peshawar Mission School.
„ Nibaranchandra	16-8 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
„ Ramdas	16 ...	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Saratchandra	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Shasticharan	18 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Surendrakumar	17 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
„ Surendranath	18-6-5	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Tinkari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Matilal	18 ...	Baraset School.
Ghoshmajumdar, Priyanath	18-8 ...	L M. School, Midnapur.
Girija Sahay	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
Gobinda Prasad	20 ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Gobind Parushram Bam	18 ..	City School, Nagpur.
Godfrey, L E.	14-2 ...	Doveton College.
Gopalganesh Runode	19 ...	Nagpur City School.
Goswami, Banamali	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
„ Bhubanmohan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

Goswami, Debendranath	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Rajshaye Collegiate School.
Graves, F. N.	18 ...	St. James' School.
Guha, Anandabihari	18-4...	Comillah Zila School.
,, Anukulchandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kalidas	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Kedarnath	16-5 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
,, Maheschandra	16 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
,, Mahimchandra	16-8 ..	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Satyakumar	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Tripuracharan	17-9 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
Gulam Nabi	18 ...	Lahore Mission School.
Gupta, Charuchandra	16-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Golaknath	19-1 ..	Serampur College.
,, Kshetragopal	17-9 ...	Kandi School.
,, Pramathanath	15-6-4	Uttarpara School.
,, Priyanath	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Rasiklal	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Satyasaran	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Sibnath	16 ...	Kandi School.
Gurmukh Singh	20-7...	Delhi District School.
Gur Pershad	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Hafiz Ibadullah	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Hait Ram	16 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Hajra, Phakirdas	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Haldar, Hiralal	15-10	City Collegiate School.
,, Nandalal	19 ..	L. M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
Hall, W. H. A.	18-8-18	Allahabad Boy's High School.
Harabandhan Lal	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Hara Prasad	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Hardless, C. R.	15 ...	St, James' School.
Hefferman, W. St. M.	15-3 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Hehir, W. P.	23 ...	Wood's Academy.
Hemaetuddin	17 ...	Dacca Madrassa:
Hohenbocken, G.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Hotilal	18 ...	Muttra High School.
Hpo Tsan	16-8 ..	Rangoon High School.
Hukam Chandra	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
Izzatullah	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Jackson, R.	17-5-14	Cawnpur Memorial School.
Jagadish	17 ..	Ajmere Govt. Collegiate School.
Jagadamba Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Jagannath	20 ...	Muttra High School.
Jagganath	19 ...	Ajmere Govt Collegiate School.
Janaki Prasad	18-1 ...	Canning College.
Jaswantrao Despande	27 ...	Teacher.
Jay Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Jiyalal	19 ...	C M. High School Mirat
Johnstone, P.	...	Allahabad Girls' High School
Jowata Sahay	17-2 ...	Amritar District School.
Jugal Kisor	21 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Kali Charan	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Kalindri Prasad	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.

Kallan	18 ...	Shajehanpur School.
Kamata Prasad	20 ...	Barabaki High School.
Kanhya Lal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Kanhya Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Kapjilal, Jogendranath	17 ...	Birbhum School.
Kannu Mal	19 ...	Moradabad High School.
Kar, Gopalgobinda	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Mohinimohan	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Karan Ilahi	18 ...	Gujarat Government School.
Karmakar, Gopalchandra	17-6 ..	Northbrook School.
Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	15 ...	Hare School.
„ Jogendralal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kumadini	...	Bethune Female School.
„ Saradacharan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Kedar Nath	18 ...	Multan District School.
Kelly, J. F.	15-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Kenay, F.	18 ...	Ditto.
Kenay, John	20 ...	Ditto.
Khushali Ram	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Krishnaja, Haridate	17 ...	Nagpur City School.
Kumar, Dhirajchandra	19 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundan, Lal	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Kundu, Radhagobinda	16 ...	Dinagepur Zlila School.
Kunjabiharilal	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Kyaw Myal	19-11	Rangoon High School.
Laddhu Mal	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
Labiri, Bankimchandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Tarinikanta	19 ...	Nasirabad School.
Lakshminarayan	16-2 ...	Gya Zila School.
Lala, Mahadeb Prasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Birbhum School.
Lamb, C. W.	16-7 ...	Doveton College.
Latta Prasad	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Lucas, J.	20 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Luchman Das	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Lys, G. D.	17-1 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Madho Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Mahapatra, Bhagbatprasad	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Maheswar Prasad, 2	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Maitra, Jnanendralal	18-2 ..	Free Church Institution.
Majumdar, Annadaprasad	17-11	City Collegiate School.
„ Baikunthanath	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Chandrasekhar	19-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
„ Debendranarayan	16-8 ...	Hare School.
„ Janardan	20-7 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	24 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Kesablal	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Nirodchandra	17 ..	Kumarkhali School
„ Rasbihari	22 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
Makundbihari Lal	19 ..	Lakhimpur High School.
Mallik, Amritalal	18-4 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Girindralal	16-3 ...	Hooghly Branch School.

Mallik, Kalidas	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Nabinchandra	17 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
Mandal, Ganeschandra	17 ...	Seal's Free College.
,, Jagneswar	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Sasadhar	16 ...	Kumarkhali School.
Maulik Adharchandra	17 ...	Jhenidah H. C. E. School.
Mayes, C.	18 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mazharul Haq	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mehdi Hassan, S. M.	19 ..	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Menasse, T.	17-10.	St. Francis De Sales' School.
Mendes, E. L.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College
Milner, C. H.	18-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Mir Zakir Ali	17 ...	C M. High School, Jabbalpur.
Misra, Brajalal	20 ...	Mankar H. C. E. School.
,, Krishnachandra	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Rewaram	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Sarjuprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Jounpur.
Mitchell, A.	18-4 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Abinaschandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwariah.
,, Debendranath	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Dhangopal	17-11	Howrah School.
,, Jadunath	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Jaychandra	16 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Jotindralal	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Jugalkisor	15-8 ...	Searsole H. C E. School.
,, Kiranchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Nagendranath	13-9 ...	Hare School.
,, Nabakrishna	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Nagendranath	16 ...	Free Church Institution.
,, Nilmani	16-10	Calcutta Institution.
,, Nirmalchandra	17	Hazaribagh School.
,, Sureschandra	17-5...	Andul H. C. E. School.
,, Virginia Mary	...	Cawnpur Girls' School.
Monnier, E. G.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Monng Hpo Thine	17 ...	Moulmain Govt. High School.
,, May	17-6 ...	Akyab Govt High School.
,, ha Noo	18-4 ...	Ditto.
,, Hmo	17-6 ...	Rangoon High School.
Muhammad Baksh	20 ...	Ludiana Mission School.
,, Habibullah	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
,, Hassain	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Jan	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
,, Kalb Ali Beg	17 ...	Ditto.
,, Yusuff	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Abaninath	16-11	Birbhum School.
,, Anilendranath	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Asutosh	14-8...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Asutosh	17 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
,, Bimalacharan	15-3 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
,, Biswanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Brajakrishna	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.

Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra	16-4	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
,, Gangacharan	17 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Girbanicharan	17-7 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Girischandra	18-6 ...	Free Church Instn, Chinsurah.
,, Harilal	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Hrisikes	17-6 ..	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
,, Iswarchandra	17-6 ...	South Baharu School.
,, Jogindranath	19 ..	Oriental Seminary.
,, Jogeschandra	18-7 ..	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kalikananda	18-7...	Birbhum School.
,, Khagendranath	18 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
,, Krishnadhan	16-5 ..	Narail H. C. E. School.
,, Krishnamohan	19-6 ..	Useful Arts School.
,, Kshitibhushan	15 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Manmathanath	15 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Nagendranath	15 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School
,, Nagendranath	20 ...	Narendrakrishna Schl. Hatugunj.
,, Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Barasat School.
,, Nirmalabala	...	F. C. Normal School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Ravenshaw College.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
,, Rajendra-chandra	20 ...	Pakur School.
,, Ramgati	18 ...	Kandi School.
,, Rammohan	18 ...	Useful Arts School.
,, Ramtarak	20 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	16-9 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Satischandra	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Surendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Taraprasad	19 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
,, Umeschandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E School.
Munshi, Dakshinacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Murphy, C.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Mustafi, Lalbihari	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
Nadinandan, Lal	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Nag, Anandachandra	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
Nandan, Ramballabh	20 ...	Indian Institution.
Nandi, Baikunthakumar	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Chunilal	16 ...	Hindu School.
Narayan Rao Moreshwar Sane	16-5...	Allahabad Zila School.
Narayan Sarup	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Narku Lal	21 ...	Tikari H. C. E School.
Nepos, V. E.	16-9...	Doveton College.
Niaz Ali	17 ...	Bahraich School.
Nilambar Prasad	17 4 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Niyogi, Jasadanandan	18 ...	Pakur School.
,, Kaminiprasad	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Owen, M.	15-7...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Pain, Manilal	16 ...	Hare School.
Pal, Albert Upendranath	20 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
,, Amritalal	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.

Pal, Jadunath	18 ...	Baraset School.
,, Tarakchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Palit, Manindranath	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Nagendranath	18-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
Panchanan	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
Pande, Rambujhawan	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Pandit, Biswambharnath	16-10	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Jaynath	19-3 ..	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
,, Bishannarayan	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Panna Lal	18 6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Panta, Haridatta	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
Parmeswar Sahay	17-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Peters, J.	16-6 ...	Lahore Mission School.
Plomer, R	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Prabhu Dayal	16 ...	Mooltan District School.
Prabhu Dayal	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
Puran Chand	20 ...	Banda Zila School.
Purkait, Candramohan	19-7 ...	Contai School.
Purves, E.	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
Raghu, Prasad	16 ...	Fyzabad School.
Rahim-ud-din	18-6 ...	Comillah Zila School.
Raja Ram	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Raj Bahadur	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Ramanand	19 ...	Ditto.
Ramchandra Vishnu Sarun	19 ..	City School, Nagpur.
Ram Narayan	19 ...	American Mism Schl., Allahabad.
Ram Narayan	24-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Ram Prasad	14 ..	Fyzabad Zila School.
Ram Prasad	20-5 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
Ram Prasad	18 ...	Gonda High School.
Ram Ratan	16-5 ..	Gajarat Government School.
Ram Sahay	16 ...	Ditto.
Ranglal	19 ...	St. Stephen College, Delhi.
Ratnaipke, I. C.	18-2-5	Trinity College, Kandy.
Ray, Anandakisor	18 ...	Nasirabad School.
,, Bhabanicharan	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Chandramadhab	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Jahurilal	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Nrityagopal	18-4 ..	Magura H. C. E. School.
,, Panchanan	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Prabhuram	20 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
,, Priyanath	17 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Pulinchandra	17 ...	Kusthea English School.
,, Radhakanta	17-2 ...	Kandi School.
,, Rajanikanta	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Rajendranath	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Rajendranath	16-3 ...	Canning College.
,, Rajendranath (Junior)	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Ramapati	16-2-9	Gar Bhobanipur School.
,, Saratchandra	15-0-20	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Sitanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.

Raychaudhuri, Mrigankadhar	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Paresnath	17 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rennell, H.	17-9 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Rout, Jagatchandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Russell, A.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
Saha, Ganeschandra	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Prasannakur	17 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
Sailaja Prasad	18-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Sakhawat Hosain	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Samanta, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., Shampooker Branch
Sameraweera, D.	17-2-1	Trinity College, Kandy.
Samerawcera, J.	19 6-3	Ditto.
Sanyal, Banamali	20 ...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Bholanath	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
,, Bidhubushan	18 ...	Krishnaghar A V. School.
,, Charukanti	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Sabitrikumar	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Sardar Singh	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
Sarkar, Jyotindranath	16-7 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Krishnasundar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Kunjabihari	17-6 ...	Hare School.
,, Natabarchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Ramlal	18 ...	Kalikisor School, Hasara.
Satyanarayan	20 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Schoeneman, F.	15 ...	St. George's College.
Sen, Akhilchandra	20 ...	Pogose School.
,, Anantakumar	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Annadacharan	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
,, Binodbihari	16 ...	Hindu School.
,, Dwarkanath	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School
,, Gopinath	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Jatindranath	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
,, Kalibinod	18-6 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Mahendrakumar	15-1-15	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Phanibhushan	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Piyarimohan	22 ...	Presidency School.
,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Ramlal	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	14 ..	Kalia H. C. E School.
,, Saratchandra	16-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Sasadhar	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
,, Satischandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
,, Surendrachandra	14 ...	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	17 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.

Senmajumdar, Akshay-kumar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
Sethna, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Shah, Rupendralal	19 ...	St. John's College Agra.
Shahadut Ullah	16 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Shaikh Abdus Samad	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Shridharganesh Paranjpe	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Shridhar Luxman Pusatkar	19 ...	Ditto.
Shye, Kedarnath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Sibabakhsh Mal	19 ...	Chapra Zila School.
Sieber, E.	14-4-4	Trinity College, Kandy.
Sil, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haranchandra	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Simpson, H. J.	16-2 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Singh, Bidyaprasad	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
„ Ramnath	18 ...	Gonda High School.
Sinha, Akshaycharan	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Baijnath	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
„ Harendrachandra	15 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Kedarnath	19 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
„ Kisorimohan	17-6 ...	Pakur School.
„ Madhusudan	17-5 ...	Ditto.
„ Manmatha	17 ...	Bhastara School.
„ Rajanikanta	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Ramlal	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra	17 ...	Kandi School.
„ Sibaprasad	16-6 ...	Gya Zila School.
„ Surendranarayan	16-2 ...	Birbhum Schoc'.
„ Surendranath	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	20-6 ..	Gar Bhowanipur School.
Smith, Lalmohan	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
Smith, L. H.	...	Miss Arrakiel's School.
Singh, Sohan	16 ...	Gujrat Government School.
Sohan Lal	17 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
Solomon, S.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Som, Baikunthanath	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Baradasankar	18 ..	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Gopalchandra	15 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jadunath	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Stewart. B.	14-7 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
Srange, H. R.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Sukul, Harendranath	19 ...	Private Student.
„ Ramnarayan	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Sundar Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
Sundar Lal	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Suraj Narayan	15-4 ...	Canning College.
Suri, Dharamdas	18 ...	Lahore Govt High School.
Suryya Prasad	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Syad Mohiuldin	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Syed, Moshuq Ali	20 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Muhammad Hassain	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
„ Nazir Hassan	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Syad, Syad Jan	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Tennekoon, J. G.	17-9 ...	St. Thomas' College.
Thaddeus, A	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Tha Do Oung	16 ...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Thakur Prasad	16 ...	Barabanki High School.
Thakur Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
Trimbuck Anant Sathey	18-2-5	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Tytler, Joshua M.	87 ...	Galle High School.
Ukil, Syamacharan	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Venis, H. C.	13-6-4	L. M. High School, Benares.
Vithal Gobind Daoo	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Wali Muhammad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Walsh, M. P.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
Wheeler, E. M.	13-3-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Wilayat Hassain	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Wittinbaker. G. H.	17 ...	Doveton College.
Zohadur Rahim	15 ...	Dacca Madrasa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz	17 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Abdul Karim	16 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Acharrya, Ramchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
Adhikari, Hemnath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
Ambadas Ramchandra Hadapp	19 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Amba Prasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Anwarul Haq	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Arathoon, T.	17 ...	S. James' School, Calcutta
Aserappa, W. N.	18-1 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Azmat Ali	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Bagchi, Jadabchandra	21 ...	Digapatia H C. E. School.
,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Parjana H. C. E. School.
Baitalik, Umeschandra	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Baksi, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
Balaji Sakharam Vishrojawar	19 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Balkrishna Sahay	16-7	Ranchi Zila School.
Balwantrao Bhuskute	16 ...	Jabbalpur Zila School.
Bandyopadhyay, Amarapati	17 ...	South Suburban Schl. Kalighat.
,, Anandaprasad	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Asutosh	17 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Banwarilal	14 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Bishnucharan	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Bishnupada	18-7 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Brajagopal	20 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Chandrakumar	20 ...	Private Student.
,, Chandranath	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Chunilal	18 ...	Hindu School.
,, Durganath	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
,, Haricharan	18-5..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Haricharan	17 ...	South Subarban Schl., Kalighat.
,, Jaynarayan	18 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
,, Kalipada	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Lalitmohan	17-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
,, Nilkanta	18 ...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
,, Purnachandra	19 ...	Hindu School.
,, Radhagobinda	19-3...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Rakhaldas	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Rasbihari	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	17-1-7	Uttarpara School.
,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Burdwan E. School.
,, Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Private Student.
,, Umeschandra	20 ...	Ajodhya School.
,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
Bansi Lal	16-5 ...	Gya Zila School.
Banwari Lal	20 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Bapurao Sadasiba Bhagrikar	19 ...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Baruya, Debicharan	16 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
Basak, Anandahari	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Krishnachandra	17-3 ...	Ditto.
Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	South Subarban Schl, Kalighat.
,, Apurbakrishna	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
,, Bhagabaticharan	19 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Bidhumukhi	...	Dehra Mission Girls' School.
,, Debendranath	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Anwariah.
,, Dwarkanath	20-5 ..	Okhra Kunjakl Institution.
,, Gobindachandra	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Harakali	18 ..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Jagannathprasad	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Janakinath	19 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Khagendranath	16-8 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Lalitkisor	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Manmathanath	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
,, Promodkumar	15 ...	Hare School.
,, Rajkumar	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Ramanath	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Satischandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Satyacharan	18-9 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
,, Taraknath	20 ...	Indian Institution.
,, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pubna Zila School.
Bhagabati Charan	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Bhattacharyya. Haranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Haridas	16 ...	Ditto.
,, Mahendrachandra	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Sanatan	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Bhaumik, Purnachandra	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Biharilal	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Bishan Das	20 ...	Dehra Dun Mission School.

Bishnu, Chandrakumar	19-8 ..	Comillah Zila School.
Biswas, Mahendranath	17-7...	Hindu School.
„ Maheschandra	18 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
Brahmachari, Priyanath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
Brij Lal	18 ...	Government High Schl., Lahore.
Buxi, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
Cameron, C.	16-5...	St. Xavier's College.
Chakrabarti Anukul	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
„ Bamacharan	16-9 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Durgakanta	19 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Girischandra	17 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Harendralal	20-6 ...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
„ Iswarchandra	18 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	20 ...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
„ Krishnacharan	22 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Mahimchandra	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
„ Rampada	18 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	19 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Srischandra	18-2 ..	Malda Zila School.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S Branch.
„ Gadadhar	17-9...	Pakur School.
„ Haranath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	19-8 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Janakindu	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	L. M S School, Behala.
„ Kalicharan	21	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
„ Kalidas	20-3...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
„ Kartikchandra	17 ..	Howrah School.
„ Kshetranath	17 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Kuladanandan	17-11	Kandi School.
„ Manmathanath	16 6...	Chybasa Zila School.
„ Manmathanath	15 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Nabakisor	18 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nabinchandra	19 ..	Calcutta Institution.
„ Nagendranath	16-8 ..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nalinranjan	16-2 ..	Ditto.
„ Parayanchandra	17 ...	Sibpur H C. E School.
„ Rameswar	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Ramlal	19 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
„ Saradaprasad	29 ...	Teacher.
„ Satischandra	19-8 ..	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Srischandra	17 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Chaturbedi, Jagannath	17 ...	Farakabad Govt. High School.
Chaudhuri, Atalbihari	17 ...	L. M. S. Inst, Bhowanipur.
„ Bijaygobinda	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Isanchandra	18 ...	Bishenpur H C. E. School.
„ Iswarchandra	17-3 ..	Comillah Zila School.
„ Rajanath	19 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Sibcharan	19-6 ..	Private Student.
„ Srinarayan	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.

Chaudhuri, Umeschandra	18	...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Chintaman Krishna Diwalay	19	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Collins, P. H.	17	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Collins, W. H.	17	...	Ditto.
Damodar Pal	18	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Dan, Umeschandra	19	...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
Das, Anandanath	16	...	Cachar Zila School.
,, Baradacharan	19	..	Private Student.
,, Bholanath	16	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Bidyadhar	20	...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Haragopal	16	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
,, Kirtinath	18	...	Tezpur Zila School.
,, Lalitmohan	18	...	Gya Zila School.
,, Mathuranath	18	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Raghunath	22	...	Multan District School.
,, Rajanikanta	16	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhushan	18	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Tarinicharan	16	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Dasdas, Gosthabihari	19	..	South Suburban School.
Dasgupta, Sriskamal	16-7	...	Magura H. C E. School.
Datta, Adwaitacharan	18	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Annadaprasad	19	...	C M. High School, Mirat.
,, Asutosh	18	..	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Atulkrishna	16	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Bankubihari	17	...	Hare School.
,, Bankubihari	18	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Benilal	17	...	Khulna H. E. School.
,, Binodbihari	18	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Harakisor	18	...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
,, Jogindralal	15	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Jogeschandra	16	...	Barisal School.
,, Khagendranath	19	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Krishnanath	19	...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Nagendranath	18	...	Sylhet National Institution.
,, Priyatama		...	Upper Christian School.
,, Purnachandra	17	...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
,, Ramkumar	20	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Saratchandra	18	...	Chandernagore School.
Dayanath	18	...	Moradabad High School.
De, Baradaprasad	17	...	Hindu School.
,, Hridaychandra	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Kumudnath	19	...	Hindu School.
,, Lalitmohan	18 6	...	Allahabad Zila School.
,, Parcsnath	18	...	Balagar School.
,, Rajendralal	20	...	L M. School, Midnapur.
,, Tulsicharan	16	...	City Collegiate School.
Deb, Dwarkanath	21	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
DeSilva, D.	25	...	Prince of Wales Collegiate Schl.
Dhar, Manmathanath	20	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dhavalimaruti Vishnu	21-3	..	Dhar High School.
Dube, Baladebram	16	...	Allahabad Zila School.
,, Kanhayalal	17	...	Ditto.

Dube, Gopallal	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Lakshmiprasad	21 ...	Barari H. C. E. School.
Dunn, E.	15-6 ..	St. Francis DeSales' Schl. Nagpur.
Durga Prasad, L.	20 ...	Private Student.
Filose, J.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Gajadhar Lal	19 ...	Sultanpur School.
Ganesram Agarwala	17 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
Ganga Prasad	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Gangopadhyay, Banawarilal	19 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E School.
„ Biseweswar	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Panchanan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Paresnath	19-10	Canning College.
Garai, Mahendranath	20 ...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
Gauri Sankar	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Gauri Sankar	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	17-6 ..	Metropolitan Institution
„ Akshaykumar	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
„ Ambikacharan	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Anandamohan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Atulkrishna	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Atulkrishna	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	21 ...	Indian Institution.
„ Brajendra	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Charuchandra	19-1 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Dinanath	17 ...	Gosai Durgapur School.
„ Haricharan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Jatindranath	21 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Jogeschandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School
„ Lalmohan	19 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
„ Mahimachandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Mathuranath	18 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Netramohan	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Ramtaran	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
„ Sambhuchandra	19 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Saradaprasad	18 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh. Institution.
„ Satyendramohan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Sudharchandra	18 ..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Umeschandra	17-5...	Noakhali Zila School.
Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Basantabihari	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
„ Jagadbandhu	19-2 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Manmohan	14-10	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Priyanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Raghunath	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School
Ghulam Nabi	15 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ghuzunfur Ali	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Gopal Permanand Jistishi	18 ..	Jabbalpur High School.
Gopal Sitaram T.	19 ...	Ditto.
Guha, Grischandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Mukundanath	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Rajkumar	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School.

Cunewardene, A.	19	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Guni Vinayak Raghunath	25	...	Dhar High School.
Gupta, Amritalal	18	...	Barisa School
,, Bhagabaticharan	20	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Ramnarayan	17-9	..	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Srischandra	18	...	City Collegiate School.
Gurudas Ram	17	...	Gurudaspur District School.
Guthrie, J.	20	...	St John's College, Agra.
Guzratty, Ramdas	19-6	.	Metropolitan Institution.
Hajra, Chandrasekhar	17-10		Scarsole H. C. E School.
,, Pramathanath	19	...	City Collegiate School.
Haldar, Bipinbihari	17-9		Hindu School.
,, Janmejay	19	...	Goalanda School.
Har Gopal	19	...	Government High Schl, Lahore.
Haridas	16	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Harihar Prasad	20	...	Chapra Zila School.
Harivithal Limaye	17	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Hurmatulla	17	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ibrahim Beg Chughtai	18	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Janaki Singh	19	...	Arrah Zila School.
Jha, Arkanath	18	...	Darbhanga Raj School.
Jiban Lal	16	...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
Jodha Singh	18	...	Bareilly High School.
Johnson, E	15-10		La Martiniere College Lucknow.
Jugalkisor Lal	16	...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Jumna Lal	18	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Kar, Haridas	17	...	Residency College, Indore.
,, Pitambar	19	...	L M. School, Midnapur.
,, Suryyamohan	17-10		Bandgora H. C. E. School.
Kasinath Balaji Gokhale	20	...	City School, Nagpur.
Kesablal	17	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Khaja Ikramullah	21	...	C. M School, Azimgarh.
Khanditi, Upendranath	17	...	Mankar H. E. School.
Kshetriya, Sankataprasad	17	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Kyawzaway	18-10		Akyab Govt High School.
Lahiri, Balaram	21	...	Private Student.
,, Binodbihari	19-5	...	Malda Zila School.
,, Girischandra	16	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Kumudnath	18	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Matilal	19-6	...	Hare School.
Lala Dipurayan Lal	21	...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Madhao Ramchandra Deo	17	...	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
Madho Prasad Deolia	17	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Mahadeb Prasad	19	...	Arrah Zila School.
Mahesa Prasad	19	...	Benares Collegiate School.
Mahmud	16	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Maitra, Basantakumar	17	...	Kumarkali School.
,, Kasipada	18	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
,, Nitharmay	17	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Harischandra	17	...	Ditto.
,, Panchanan	18	...	Mahespur School, Nadea.
Makut Dharilal	21	...	Palamow Government School.

Mallik, Gokulchandra	18 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Nandalal	18 ...	Hare School.
Marley, H. E.	18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
Martin, C.	18 ...	Christian Boys' Boarding School, Batala
Mathuraprasad Lala	21 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Mee, A. R	17-7 ..	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Millerick, J.	19-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Mir Mushfi Hassain	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
Misra Nilmani	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Darsan	16 .	C. M. School, Monghyr.
Mitra, Adharchandra	19	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Aghornath	17 ...	Bagirhat School.
,, Ambikacharan	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Hemchandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Isanchaunra	18 ...	Loknath H. C. E. School.
,, Kedarnath	17 ..	Bankura Zila School.
,, Niranjankumar	16 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Prayagchandra	17-4 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Rajaninath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Saratchadra	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Satyacharan	17 ..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Sidheswar	16-11	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Surendranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Mohan Lal	18 ...	Government High Schl. Lahore.
Muhammad Abdoolah	19 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Abdul Moquit	18 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
,, Isa	18 ...	Doveton College.
,, Nawab Jan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Asutosh	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
,, Baidyanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Bamacharan	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Bidhubushan	17 ..	Barisa H. C. E. School.
,, Biharilal	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
,, Bipinchandra	17-5 ...	L M. S. School, Khangra.
,, Dwijaraj	19-8 ...	Hare School.
,, Girindranath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Gobindalal	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Mirzapur.
,, Harilal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Haripada	18 ...	Free Church Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Haripada	17-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
,, Jogindranath	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,, Kaliprasanna	16 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
,, Kamakshyanath	16-4 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kshirodchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
,, Manahar	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behara.
,, Nabinchandra	19-4...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
,, Nishikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
,, Raimohan	18 ...	Scal's Free College.
,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
,, Syamacharan	21 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.

Mukhopadhyay, Tarapada	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwaria.
„ Upendranath	19 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
Munder, Bhattalal	22 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Murison. J. A.	15·6 ...	Diocesan Mission School.
Nag. Jotindramohan	17-2 ...	Hare School.
Nandi, Ambikacharan	19 ...	Chundernagar School.
„ Asutosh	20 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Haripada	17-2 ...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
„ Kanailal	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Makundachandra	19 ...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Taramohan	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Trailokyamohan	20 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
Nand Ram	19 ...	Farrakabad Govt. High School.
Nayak, Lakshminath	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Nilakhe, Narayan Raghunath	23 ..	City School, Nagpur.
Niyogi, Durgadayal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Nownidh Lal	20 ...	Arrah Zila School.
O'Brien, P	17 ...	Bishop School, Nagpur.
Onkar Prasad Tewri	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Onraet, E D.	17-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Oudh Bihari	20 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
Pal, Brajendralal	19 ..	L. M S. Instn.. Bhowanipur.
Palit, Surendranath	18 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Paludhi, Harimohan	15 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Pande, Uditnarayan	25 ...	Ditto.
Panta, Gauridatta	18 ...	Almora Mission School.
Peters, Geo.	18-7 ...	Rangoon High School.
Pir Muhammad	17-6 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Prithie Nath	17 ...	Moradabad High School.
Radha Krishna	19-7 ..	Maharajah's College, Jeypur.
Raghubar Dayal	18 ...	C. M. H. School, Jounpur.
Raghubir Singh	21 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Raghunath Purusotham, D.	23 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Raha, Natabar	19 ...	Rajagram A. S School.
Ramchandra Prasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Ramjiban Lal	19-6 ...	Mazafarpur Zila School.
Ram Sahay	20 ...	Bareilly High School.
Rao G. Dhundiraj G.	20 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Raoji Ramkrishna Mudey	19 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Ray, Amritalal	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Bhairabchandra	18-2 ..	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Bisweswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Debendranath	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Durgadas	16-3 ...	Maharani Surnamay's School, Ulipur.
„ Gopalchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Gopimohan	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Guruprasanna	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Harendranarayan	17 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Herambanarayan	19 ...	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
„ Jadabananda	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Jagadischandra	19 ...	Seraiganj H. C. E. School.

Ray, Jagadischandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalidas	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Kalikumar	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Kalikumar	15-3	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Kartikchandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
„ Mohinimohan	17 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pramathabhushan	17 ...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Prasannagopal	18 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Rajanikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Rasbihari	18 ..	Burdwan English School.
„ Surendranath	16-8...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Suryyakumar	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Tinkari	17-6 ..	Syampukar Preparatory School.
„ Umanath	19 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
Raychaudhuri, Hiralal	18 ...	Hare School.
„ Suryyakanta	22 ...	Ditto.
Roy, J.	16 ...	Free School.
Rung Lal	20 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Sa, Baidyanath	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Chaitanyacharan	18 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
Saha, Harilal	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E School.
Sahay, Brajabhushan	17 ...	Purnea Zila School.
Sakharam Sitaram Wazalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Salig Ram	18 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
Sandiqui, Radhakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Zila School.
Sankataprasad Lala	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sanpui, Umeschandra	18 ...	L. M S. School, Behala.
Sanyal, Durganath	25 ...	Shushong Durgapur Maharaja's School.
Sarkar, Asutosh	20 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	17 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Chandicharan	19 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Chintamani	17 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Ekkrariprasad	17 ...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Hrishikes	17 ...	Bandgora H C. E. School.
„ Jnanendranath	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nabakumar	17-8 ...	Bogra Zila School.
„ Prasannakumar	18 ...	Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
„ Sasikanta	18 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Trailokyamohan	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	20 ...	Ampta School.
Sarma, Ganeslal	17-8...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur.
„ Ramankrishna	17 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Sen, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Ambikacharan	18 ...	Pogose School.
„ Banamali	17 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
„ Bhupendranath	16-3...	Hare School.
„ Bipinbihari	16 ..	Canning College.
„ Bipinchandra	19-6...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Girischandra	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Sen, Gopeswar	18 ...	Hare School.
„ Gopinath	17 ..	Deogarh Zila School.
„ Indubhushan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jagadischandra	16 ...	Hardui High School.
„ Jatindrachandra	14 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
„ Mahimchandra	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Prakaschandra	19-5 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Rameschandra	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Rameschandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Taraknath	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Tarilokyanath	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	16 ...	Gazipur Mission H School.
Senapati, Lalmohan	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Sengupta, Nibaranchandra	19 ...	L M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur.
„ Srisgobinda	17 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
Shana, Gaurchand	18 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shuttleworth, E. C. S.	15-1-10	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Sil, Mahendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Pannalal	17-9 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sinha, Bharatchandra	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Bishunpur H. C. E School.
„ Harischandra	18 ...	Kachiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
„ Jogendranath	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ A. Ram Indirj	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
„ Ramraksha	17 ...	Ampta School.
„ Santaprasad	20-6..	Private Student.
„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
„ Sheosaran	17-6...	Muzufferpur Zila School
„ Sureschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Sitram Vithal Bejalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Sohan Lal	15 ..	Govt High School, Lahore.
Som Hemsasi	17-11	Birbhum School.
„ Sibnath	19 ...	District School, Amritsar.
Srinibas Rao, C.	18 ...	F C. Institution, Nagpur.
Subhakar Lal	18-6 ...	Shajehanpur Zila School.
Sukul, Jugalkisor	19 ...	Gonda High School.
Sultan Bakhsh	20-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sundar Lal	20-5 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Suraja Prasad	19 ...	Farrackabad Govt High School.
Syambaran Lal	19 ...	Tikari H C E. School.
Syed Abul Latif	18 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Syed Zaheer-uddin Ahmed	16 ...	Doveton College.
Syed Zulfikar Haidar	20 ...	Hardui High School.
Talukdar, Brajakanta	18 ...	Maharani Surnamay's., Ulipur.
Taylor, T. E. A.	18 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Tewari, Ramprasad	19 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Thakur Prasad	16-6 ...	Gya Zila School.
Tribedi, Ramnarayan	19 ...	Hardui High School.
Tufzil Ahmed	17 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Thakerey, Vithoba Krishna	19 ...	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
Woods, W.	18 ...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Wylie, Patrick S.	18 ...	Ludiana Mission School.

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First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abadhabiharilal	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Anthony, C. E.	16-6 ...	Mussoorie School.
Aziz Mirza	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Balkrishna Lal	18 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	16-2..	Howrah Government School.
„ Asutosh	15-9...	Hare-School.
„ Bamandas	16-3 ..	Konnaghar H. C. E School.
„ Biharilal	18-1...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dharmadas	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hemchandra	17 ...	Ditto.
„ Hridaychandra	16 ...	Sajehanpur High School.
„ Jnanranjan	13-10	Serampur Collegiate School
„ Lalitkumar	14 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Nibaran-chandra	17-10-8	Uttarpara School.
„ Panchkari	16 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Srischandra	12	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Srischandra	17-3-11	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Upendranath	17-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Baruya, Ratnadhar	16 ...	Nowgong High School.
Basak, Gokulkrishna	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jugalkisor	16 ...	Hare School.
Basu, Bipinbihari	16-3 ...	Hindu School.
„ Chandrasikhar	17-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Charuchandra	16-5 ...	Ditto.
„ Narayanchandra	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Rasikchandra	14-2 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sriramchandra	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Battersby, Alice	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Belletty, L	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	18-1-19	Uttarpara School.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	16-3 ..	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Bholanath	17 ...	Bishnupur School.
„ Manmohan	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramjadu	16-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Rohinikumar	16-1 ...	Krishnaghar Anglo-Ver. School.
Bholanath	16 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bijay Bahadur	18 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bindilal	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Biswas, Ramnarayan	18 ...	Hindu School
Blanchett, H. R.	18-2 ...	Boys' High Schl., Allahabad.
Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	16-3...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	18 ...	Naral School.
„ Lalgopal	14-3 ..	Hare School.
„ Saratchandra	17-6 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	18-8...	Uttarpara School.
„ Tarakchandra	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.

Chattopadhyay, Brajendranath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Debendrachandra	18 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Hariprasanna	15 ..	Hare School.
„ Jyotisprasad	17-4 ...	Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	15 ...	Gosain Durgapur School.
„ Nagendranath	15-4-2	Uttarpara School.
„ Narayanchandra	17 ...	Pakur H. C. E. School.
„ Prabhatchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramananda	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Chattoraj, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Kandi School.
Chaudhuri, Pramathanath	15-6 ..	Hare School.
Clarke, A.	17·7 ..	Boys' High Schl., Allahabad.
Das, Annukulchandra	15-5 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Bipracharan	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
„ Bireswar	16 ...	Malda Zila School.
„ Bisweswar	17 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Debendranath	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Krishnadhan	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Khudiram	16-10	Birbhum School.
Dasgupta, Balaram	18-1 ...	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	13 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
Datta, Apurbachandra	16 ...	Pogose School.
„ Kalicharan	16 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	15 ...	Hindu School.
„ Satischandra	17 .	Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Dinabandhu	16-7 ...	Ditto.
„ Lalitmohan	16-2 ..	Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	20 ..	Jaynagar Institution.
Dhar, Priyanath	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
Edge, M. S.	17-6 ..	Doveton College.
Ghamandilal	19 ...	Hardui High School.
Ghosh, Aghornath	17 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Amarnath	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Bipinbihari (No. 1)	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandrakanta	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Priyanath	17-4 ..	Hindu School.
„ Ramchandra	17-6 ...	Kumarkhali School.
„ Satischandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Tarakgopal	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Tinkari	18 ...	Birbhum School.
Ghoshal, Rajendranath	16-5 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Godfrey, F. C.	15-2 ...	Doveton College.
Gopaldas	17-9 ...	Amritsar District School.
Goswami, Umeschandra	16 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Guha, Chandrakanta	16 ...	Jaggannath School, Dacca.
„ Gobindanath	23-2-19	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Rukminikanta	16 ...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
Gupta, Annadacharan	16-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ R. C.	14-7 ...	Doveton College.
Hajra, Dwijendrachandra	16 ...	Jaggannath School, Dacca.
Homer, J.	18-0-19	Trinity College, Kandy.

Hukum Singh	19 ...	Lahore Government College.
Jayaram	21 ...	Multan District School.
Jiwan Bakhsh	20 ...	Gujrat Government School.
Johanness, A.	15 ...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Kar, Nabinchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Karfarma, Suryyakumar	17-8 ...	Hindu School.
Krishnakumar	16-1 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lecladhar Joshi	16 ...	Almora Mission School.
Majumdar, Akshaykumar	16-0-15	Santos Janhabi School.
„ Satischandra	18 ...	Birbhum School.
Makund Lal	20 ...	Charkhari School.
Martindell, H. E. W.	16-3 ..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Mitra, Adharchandra	19 ...	Presidency School.
„ Charuchandra (No. II)	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jyotischandra	15 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kritibas	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Lalitchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Monnier, H.	15 ...	St Xavier's College.
Moula Bakhsh	19 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Moung Hpan	14-9 ...	Moulmein Govt. High School.
Moung Hpo An	20 ...	Rangoon Govt. High School.
Muhammad Sultan Alum	20 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopimohan	16-6 ..	Pakur H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	16 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Hemantakumar	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Hemchandra	18 ...	Radhallabh Instn., Kuchiakole.
„ Jagganath	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Jogindrakumar	16-5-5	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	16 ...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Kisorimohan	17-4 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Maumathanath	18 ..	Prannath School, Satkhira.
„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Rajendranath (Jr)	18-1-21	Uttarpara School.
„ Ramjiban	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Sasibhusban	17 ...	Kandi School.
„ Upendranath	16 ...	Barisa School.
Munro, J.	16 ...	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
Nandjilal	16-5 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Nehal Chand	18 ...	Government High Schl., Meerut.
Nitbihari Lal	16-8 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Niyogi, Rajaniprasad	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Pal, Amritalal	17-4 ...	Presidency School.
„ Baradasundar	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nagendrachandra	14-6 ..	Garden Reach School.
Paltooram	17 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Perry, H. W.	16-4 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Puri, Brijlal	18 ...	Lahore District School
Pyle, Annie	...	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
Qurban Hussein	18 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Radha Ravan Bhargu	15 ...	Muttra High School.
Ramnarayan	19-6 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.

Rauth, Purnachandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Ray, Haranchandra	16-3 ..	Hare School.
„ Jnanadakisor	16-6 ..	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Kumudinikanta	15 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Srischandra	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Raychaudhuri, Kalidas	16-4 ..	Baripur H. C. E. School.
„ Tejendranath	16-3 ...	Hindu School.
Riyazuddin Quazi	16 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Sardar Khan	19-8 ...	Amritsar District School.
Sarkar, Abhayacharan	15 ..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Asutosh	16 3 ...	Hindu School.
„ Mukundasundar	17 ...	Jangipur School.
„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Sayyad Afzal Imam	18 ...	Behar H. C. E. School.
Schneider, G. S.	18 ...	St Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sen, Bipinbihari	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Nytyagopal	17 ...	Badla H. C. E. School.
„ Pramathalal	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Saradacharan	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Sil, Narayanprasad	16 ...	Hindu School.
Singh, Biddyacharan	16-6 ...	Gorukpur C M. S. High School.
Sinha, Mathuranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Smith, W. F.	16 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Sukh Dyal, No. 1	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Syamnarayan	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
Syed Abdul Ghance	23 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syed Aulad Husein	16-6 ...	M A. O College, Aligarh.
Tasadduq Husain	19 ...	Delhi District School.
Taylor, E. E.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
Thakur, Harikinkar	18-8 ...	Birbhum School.
Vanghan, Eva	...	Girls' High Schl., Allahabad.
Wollaston, A.	16-6 ...	St Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Wontersz, J. W.	16-10-24	Trinity College, Kandy.
Wrixon, R B.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abbad Abul Mukarim	15 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Gani	18 ...	Murshidabad School.
Abdul Hamid, No. II	15 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Haq	16 ...	M A O College, Aligarh.
Abdul Latiff	20-9 ..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Abdul Majid	14 ...	Jorhat High School.
Abdul Quadir	18-2 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Abdur Rashid	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Abdur Rawoof	20 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Abul Hossen	19 ...	Barari H C. E School
Advani, Matiram S.	14 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Ahsunullah	20 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Ajodhyaprasad	21 ...	Saharanpur Mission School.
Ali Ahmed	19 ...	Private Student.
Alim-uz-Zaman	15 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Ali Sher	20 ...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Ambadatta	18 ...	Dehra-Doon Mission School.
Amratalal Kaystha Shrivastava	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Amrit Luxman Dighay	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Anantlal	18 ...	American Miss. Schl., Allahabad.
Anjanikumar	20 ...	Hardui High School.
Anwar Khau	20 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Apcar, M. M.	15 ...	American Phil Academy.
Arya, Kunjabiharilal	17 ...	Ludhiana High School.
Asaram	19 ...	Sitapur High School
Atmaram	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Azeezur Rahman Khan	17 ...	English Madrasa, Indore.
Babonau, T. W.	16-5 ...	Doveton College.
Babulal	18 ...	Meerut Govt. High School.
Badriprasad	21 ...	Private Student.
Badriprasad	17 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Bagchi, Amulyacharan	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Hemchandra	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Manaranjan	17-9 ...	Hare School.
„ Mrigendranath	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Rajeswar	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
Bahmanji, Muncherji	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Baisnab. Sarbananda	20 ...	Santosh Janhabi School
Baksi, Kshirodchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Bal, Digendranath	18-5 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
Balwant Singh	17 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Bansidhar	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Bardhan, Pransankar	21 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	18 ...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Amritalal	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Asutosh	18 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Bhubanmohan	15 ...	L M. High School, Benares.
„ Binodbihari	16-9 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Bireswar	16-6 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Dharmadas	16 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
„ Dinabandhu	20 ...	Saduhati School.
„ Harendramohan	17-3 ...	Commillah Zila School
„ Haricharan	16 ..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Haricharan	18-1 ...	Uttarpara School.
„ Hemchandra	18 . .	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalikinkar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kalipada	15 ...	L M. S Instn , Bhowanipur.
„ Kantichandra	18 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Kedarnath	16 4 ...	Sultanpur Zila School
„ Kisorimohan	20 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan	17 ...	Presidency School.
„ Manmohan	17-2 ...	Hare School.
„ Nandalal	16-9 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Nilratna	23 ...	Teacher.
„ Nrityagopal	18-6 ...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
„ Parbaticharan	16-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajanikanti	17-6-6	Uttarpara School.
„ Ramchandra	18 ..	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
„ Ramlal	15 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Ramlal	19 ...	Hindu School.
„ Rashbihari	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Sikharnath	17-6 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Surendranath	17 ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Sureschandra	18 ...	Shahjehanpur High School.
„ Syamacharan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Barnya, Ghanasyam	14 ...	Sibsagar High School.
Basak, Radhaballabh	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Syamchand	17 ...	Pogose School.
Basantalal	18 ..	Shahjehanpur High School.
Basu, Anandalal	21 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Annadaprasad	17-1 ..	Uttarpara School.
„ Atulkrishna (Jr.)	15 ...	Hare School.
„ Baikuntanath	16 ..	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
„ Dwijaraj	18 ...	Hindu School.
„ Dwijendranath	15 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Hemendramohan	17-4 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kedarnath	16 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
„ Kshetramohan	16-9 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Nripendranath	17 ...	Taky Government School.
„ Parmananda	18 ...	Katak Academy.
„ Pramathanath	15-9 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Purnachandra	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Rajendrakumar	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Naral School.
„ Sasibhushan	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Sibchandra	18-1-14	Uttarpara School.
Beniparashad	18 ...	Delhi District School
Benimadhoprasad	17 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Beshenlal	16 ...	Bareilly High School.
Bhaduri, Ramchandra	17 ...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
„ Satkari	17 ..	Howrah Government School.
Bhagawat Prasad	16 ...	Bareilly High School.
Bhagwan Das	17 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
Bhargawa Ramjidas	18 ...	Govt High School, Allahabad.
Bhattacharyya, Arunoday	16-4-12	Uttarpara School.
„ Baninath	17-3 ...	Khulna H. C. E School.
„ Bhabataran	17 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
„ Chandroday	15 9 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Harakumar	18-2 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kalinath	19 ...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
„ Mahendranath	17 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Nayananjan	15 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Prankrishna	21-3 ...	Cooch Behar Training School, Benares.
„ Purnachandra	20-1 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Mahanad Mission School.

Bhattacharyya, Saratchandra	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Bhaumik, Kalichandra	16 ..	Pabna Zila School.
Bhuian, Golakchandra	17 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
Bhushan, Benimadhab	23 ...	Jahanabad H C. E. School.
Biharilal	16 ...	Sitapur High School.
Bijay Sinha	22 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Biswambhar Dyal	17-6 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Biswanath Sahay	17-6 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
Biswas, Hridaynath	19 ...	Naral School.
„ Sasikumar	18 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Bisweswar Dayal	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Bisweswar Dayal	18 ..	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Bowden, W.	18 ...	Doveton College.
Brijlal	17 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Budhulal	19 ...	Banda Zila School.
Bukht Bali	19 ...	Unao High School.
Burt, W. S.	16-2...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Carbery, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Chaitram	18 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Chhajju Ram	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Chajju Singh	19 ...	Meerut Govt. High School.
Chakrabarti, Banamali	18 ...	Rrjshahye Collegiate School.
„ Gobindachandra	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Girischandra	20 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Iswarchandra	16-6 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Kailaschandra	19 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kartikchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kasinath	18 ...	Hetampur School.
„ Mukundachandra	18 ...	Serajganj H. C. E School.
„ Nabakumar	17 ..	City Collegiate School.
„ Ramkamal	18 ...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Saratchandra (Senior)	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	16 ...	Barisa School.
„ Syamakisor	17-7 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
Chandidatta	20 ...	A.M.E M. Centenuial High Schl.
Chandra, Abinaschandra	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Gopikrishna	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Rasmohan	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Charrier, H.	18-2-9	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Chatterjee, V. K.	16-4 ..	Doveton College.
Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	18-3	Kasipur Kasinath School.
„ Asutosh	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	17 ...	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
„ Baranasi	18 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Charuchandra	15-6 ..	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Charuchandra	16 ...	Presidency School.
„ Girischandra	17-5-4	Uttarpara School.
„ Jadabchandra	17 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
Jadumadhab	16-6...	Barasat School.
„ Janhabicharan	17 ...	Narul School.
„ Kartikcharan	17-8...	Kasipur Kasinath School.

Chattopadhyay, Kshetranath	16 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collg. Schl.
„ Lakshminarayan	18 ...	Radhaballab Instn., Kuchiakole.
„ Nabinchandra	18-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Nalinimohan	16-0-25	Uttarpara School.
„ Nirodchandra	18 ...	Hare School
„ Nisikanta	18 ...	Pogose School.
„ Nityananda	18 ...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Panchkari	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Pramathanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	18 ...	Magura H C. E. School.
„ Rajanikanta	16 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Santoskumar	17 ...	Bhastara School.
„ Syamacharan	18 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Chaube, Rambhajan	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Durgadas	20 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	19 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
„ Hiralal	19-6 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Mangobinda	16-5 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Rakhaldas	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Taramohan	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
Cheitram	17 ...	Muttra High School.
Chellaiah, E. D.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Cristopher, J.	18-4 ...	Mirzapur L. M. S Institution.
Chuttree, J.	23 ..	Jounpur C. M. School.
Collins, A. G.	18 ...	Mussoorie School
Connor, Thomas	16-2-15	Lahore High School.
Corrigan, L. S.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Das, Ambikacharan	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Brajpal	16 ...	Muttra High School.
„ Dinanath	15 ...	Cachar Zila School.
„ Ekkarilal	18 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Gangacharan	18 ..	Pogose School.
„ Harendranath	16-11	Howrah Government School.
„ Jogindramohan	19 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Kunjabihari	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Madhuban	16-6 ..	St John's College, Agra.
„ Matilal	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Nagendrachandra	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Prakaschandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Raghunath	19 ...	Agra Collegiate Schc
„ Rajchandra	18 ...	Cachar Zila School
„ Rajkisor	16 ..	Ravenshaw Coll[illegible]n., S. Branch.
„ Rajkumar	17-8 ...	Chittagong C[illegible]
„ Rasbihari	17 ...	L. M. S. In[illegible]
„ Uttamchandra	16 ...	Dhubri [illegible]r District School.
Dasgupta, Haribol	19-1 ..	Birb[illegible]es Collegiate School.
Datta, Ambika	16-6 ..	Pa[illegible]'s Free College.
„ Asutosh	18 ..	A[illegible]ridpur Zila School
„ Bipinbihari	19 ...	[illegible]etropolitan Institution.
„ Durgacharan	18 ...	[illegible]irbhum School.
„ Girindranath	17-6 ...	[illegible]rinity College, Kandy.

Datta, Haridas	17 ...	C.M.S. Boarding Schl., Calcutta.
,, Jogindrachandra	17-7 ...	Baraset School.
,, Kailaschandra	18 ...	Tezpur High School.
,, Kedarnath	17 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
,, Kumadkanta	17-2 ...	Birbhum School.
,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Hare School.
,, Sibnath	18 ..	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Trailokyanath	15-8 ...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
,, Upendrakumar	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Upendranath	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
David, T. R.	17 ...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Davis, E. T.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
D'Cruz, A.	16 ...	St Joseph's School.
De, Aghorchandra	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Harischandra	17-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kedarnath	18 ...	Radhaballab Instn., Kuchiakole.
,, Krishnakumar	19 ...	Jagannath School.
,, Mahimchandra	19 ..	Santosh Janhabi School.
,, Nrityagopal	15-6 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Purnachandra	16 ...	Ditto.
Deb, Prangopal	17 ...	Bogra Zila School.
Debidayal	18 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Debidayal	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Debiprasad	17 ...	Gya Zila School .
Deefholts, L. J.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
De Facien, Charles	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
De Sylva, H.	17 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
De Silva, M. C.	18 ...	Richmond College, Galle.
Desraj	17-9 .	Amritsar District School.
Dhanpat Ray	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Dhar, Annadacharan	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Parbaticharan	17-6 ..	Faridpur, Zila School.
Dhundi Raj Hari	19 . .	Jabbalpur High School.
Dindayal	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Din Ram	19 ...	Jhang District School.
Dubedi, Mathuraprasad	17 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Durgaprasad	16 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Durgaprasad	19 ...	Muttra Zila School.
Dan Singh	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School
,, Saprasad	18-6 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Charrier, and	16-6 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Chatterjee, W.	18-4 ...	St. Francis De Sale's School.
Chattopadhyay P.	20 ...	Richmond College, Galle.
,, Asuto.	17-10	St Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
,, Asutosh	19 ...	Naral School.
,, Baranasi	15 ,,	Murshidabad School.
,, Charuchanu.	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
,, Charuchandra	19 ...	Ditto.
,, Girischandra	18-2 ...	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	17 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Jadumadhab	16- ...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Janhabicharan	17 ...	Purnia Zila School.
,, Kartikcharan	17-8 ...	

Gangopadhyay, Meghnad	17 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Satkari	18-5 ...	Birbhum School.
Ghasitaram, Bedi	20 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Ghatak, Taraknath	18 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
Gholam, Rabbana	17 ...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Ambikacharan	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
,, Bhupendrasri	14 ...	Hindu School.
,, Bidhubhushan	15 ...	Naral School.
,, Binodbihari	18 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Bepinbihari	18-7 ...	Contai School.
,, Chandramohan	21 ...	Presidency School.
,, Debendranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, DebendranathNo.II	16 ...	Ditto.
,, Manmathanath	17-10-18	Uttarpara School.
,, Prasannakumar	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Purnachandra	16 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Rajendranath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Rajendranath	20 ...	C. M. S Boarding Schl., Calcutta.
,, Rajendranath	18 ...	Baraset School.
,, Rasiklal	14 ...	Jagannath School.
,, Syamacharan	18-5 ...	Uttarpara School.
,, Tarachand	17 ...	South Baharu School.
,, Upendranath	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Matilal	16 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E School.
,, Nandalal	15-0-4	Hindu School.
Gobindaprasad	17-7 ...	Chupra Zila School.
Gobindram	19 ...	Amritsar C. M. School.
Gopaldas	19 ...	Humes' High School, Etawa.
Gopal Ganes Chate	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gopal Vithal Athale	25 ...	Ditto.
Gope, Ramlal	17 ..	Musufferpur Zila School.
Gopinath, No. I	17-9 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Gopinath, No. II	18-6 ...	Ditto.
Goswami, Brajanath	40 ...	Teacher.
,, Harimohan	15 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
,, Tinkari	18 ...	Bahraich High School.
Guha, Prasannakumar	16-3 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ramchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
Gulzarilal	17 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Gunetileka, N. B.	16 ...	Richmond College, Galle.
Gupta, Gopalgobinda	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Gangacharan	17 ...	Hindu School.
,, Manmohan	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Nalinbihari	16 ...	Hare School.
,, Rajendranath	16 ...	Ditto.
Gurdit Singh Sokhe	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Habib Ahmed	21 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Hajra, Amritalal	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
Haldar, Basantakur	18-9 ...	Faridpur Zila School
,, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Dakshineswar	17 ...	Birbhum School.
Handy, C. C.	18-8-21	Trinity College, Kandy.

Haraprasad	19 ...	Sitapur High School.
Harbans Sahay	17 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Har Bux	18-2 ...	Ajmere Government College.
Harichand	18-10	Guzrat Government School.
Hariharcharan	18 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Hariprasad	18 ...	Barabanki High School.
Harnam Das	17 ...	Gujranwala Mission School.
Harprasad	17 7 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Healy, D.	15-9 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Hill, E.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Himmat Sahay	17 ...	Pertabgarh High School.
Hpa Htaw	17 ...	Akyab Government High School.
Hridaynarayan	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Htoon, C.	16 ...	Doveton College.
Hurprasad	18 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Hur Swaroop	18 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Imaduddin	18-3 ...	Lahore District School.
Imamuddin	21 ...	Ditto.
Ishan Ullah	24 ...	Batala Boarding School.
Izad Baksh	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
Jadubans Sahay	20 ...	Motihari Zila School.
Jafer Khan	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur
Jagannath	17 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Jagannath Bhargu	21 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Jagannath Pershad	20 ...	Banda Zila School.
Jagjibanlal	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Jamshedji Edalji, Battivara	18-8 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
Jayasuriya, C	19 ...	Normal School, Colombo.
Jayawardena, P.	18 ...	Richmond College, Galle.
Jaygobind Sahay	19 ...	Mozafferpur Zila School.
Jaykrishna	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Jayramdas	20 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Jesudason, D. S.	19 ...	Normal School, Colombo.
Jnandanlal	18-6 ...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Jones, J. E.	20 ...	Nainital Boys' High School.
Joshi, Chintamani	19 ...	Almora Mission School
„ Mahadeo Balwant	21 ...	English Madrasa, Indore.
Jwala Prasad	18 ...	Gujranwala Mission School.
Jyotribed, Lokamani	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Kabiruddin Ahmed	15 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Kakaram	19 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Kalka Prasad	19-6 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Kamta Prasad	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Kandhji Sahay	22 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Kar, Baradakanta	20 ...	Gobardanga School.
Karmakar, Biharilal	18 ...	Bankura Zila School.
Kartar Singh	18 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Kedarnath	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Kedarnath	16 ...	Gya Zila School.
Kedarnath	17 ...	Lahore District School.
Kesarinarayan	17 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Keshonarayan	20 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.

Khasnabis, Kunjamohan	16 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Khem Singh	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Kishendayal	16 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Koar Baldeo Singh	18 ...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Konwur Ram Singh	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Kowar, Rajanikanta	18 ..	Murshedabad School.
Kriparam	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Krishnaji Raoji Baisampaim	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Kshcersagar Babaji Kasinath	15-10	English Madrasa, Indore.
Kunjabiharilal	19 ..	Delhi District School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	18 ...	Nowgong High School.
„ Paresnath	17 ...	Pubna Zila School.
„ Ramanimohan	17 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
„ Taranath	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
Lakshmidatta	19 ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
Lakshminarayan	18-3 ...	Gonda High School.
Lakshmiprakas	23-1 ..	Chupra Zila School.
Lalbahadur	20 ...	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
Lattaprasad	17 ...	Barielly High School.
Leach, A.	18-9-11	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Leslie, F. M	14-4 ..	Doveton College.
Lynch, T. M.	18 ...	St. Francis De Sale's School.
MacDonald, G.	17 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Mahabirprasad	19 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Mahanti, Makundaprasad	18 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Mahtha, Pasupatinath	20 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
Maitra, Chandicharan	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
„ Kalinath	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Panchanan	17 ...	Kumarkhali E. C. E. School.
„ Syamacharan	18 ...	Behala M. School.
Majumdar, Harinath	17 ...	Basirhat Municipal School.
„ Rohinikanta	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Tarakanta	18-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Makhanlal	18-8 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Malakar, Govindachandra	18 ...	Tamluk School.
Mallik, Amritakrishna	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Matilal	16 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
Mandal, Haridas	17 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
„ Trailokyanath	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
Mangal. Gobindachandra	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Mannalal	19 ...	Sultanpur Zila School.
Marshall, G. W.	15 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Martin, N. I.	17 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Medlycott, R.	16 ...	St. Joseph's School.
Midhailal	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
Mendis, C.	18 ...	Prince of Wales' College, Matuwa.
Mendis, J.	19-4 ..	Ditto.
Miri, Mal	18 ...	Meerut Govt High School.
Mirza Bedar Bukht	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.

Misra, Babulal	19 ...	Gorakhpur C. M. S. High School.
„ Basudeb	18-6 ..	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Bholanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School
„ Bhubaneswar	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Jwalaprasad	20 ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Sripaticharan	18 ...	Tumluk School
Mitra, Amritalal	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Bhubanbihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Binodbihari	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School
„ Durgacharan	18 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Haridas	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Jnanendranath	15 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Jyotindranath	18 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Kalicharan	16-6...	Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nanikumar	19 ..	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Prankali	18-9 ...	L. M School, Khagra.
„ Priyanath	19 ...	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
„ Srikanta	19 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Upendranath	19 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Modak, Kedarnath	16 ...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
Mohanlal	17-6 ...	Bareilly High School.
Mohapatra, Tarapada	17 ...	Howrah Government School.
Morris, G.	16-0-9	Free School, Calcutta.
Morton E.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Morton, R.	17-6 ...	St John's College, Agra.
Moung Ba On	19 ...	Moulmein Govt. High School.
„ Gyeo	20-6 ..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
„ Hpo Yaet	18 ...	Moulmein Govt. High School.
„ Loo Yin	18-0-12	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
„ Pa	18-7 ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Hameed	18 ...	Sasseram H C. E. School.
„ Abdullah	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Badi-ul Hassen	18 ...	M. A. O College, Aligarh.
„ Farhut Ahmud	17 ...	Muttra Zila School.
„ Haneef	19-3 ...	Dinapore Aided School.
„ Hasain	19 ...	Gya Zila School.
„ Kazim	20 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Nassim	20-2 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Noor	21 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Reza Karim	17 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
„ Wahid Ali Khan	16 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	16 ...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Aghornath	16 ...	Canning College Lucknow.
„ Bhubanmohan	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bhupatinath	23 ...	Northbrook School.
„ Bishnupada	18 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
„ Chintaharan	17 ...	Intally Institution.
„ Chunilal	19 ...	Barisa School.
„ Debendrachandra	16 ...	Pogose School.
„ Golakbihari	18-5 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopinath	16-8-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	18 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
„ Harimohan	15-9 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Hemchandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
„ Jnanadaprasanna	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Kalipada	17 ...	Rawalpindi Mission School.
„ Kamodakinkar	17-2 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Nagendrachandra	20 ...	Pertabgarh High School.
„ Nalinikanta	15 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Nandalal	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nanigopal	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Narendranath	17 ...	Baraset School.
„ Pareschandra	18-3-25	Uttarpara School.
„ Piyarimohan	18 ...	Naral School.
„ Priyanath	15 ...	Muragacha H. C. E. School.
„ Raghukisor	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	16 6 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Rakhalchandra	16 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ramgopal	15-5 ..	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
„ Ramkanai	17 ...	Radhaballabh Instn., Chakdighi.
„ Rasbihari	15 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Tezpur High School.
„ Saratchandra	20 6 ...	Murshidabad School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Palamow Government School.
„ Saraschandra	18-4 ...	Howrah Government School.
„ Sibaprasad	16 ...	Barrackpur School.
„ Sriharsa	15 ...	Scarsole H. C. E. School.
„ Srischandra	19 ...	L. M S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Tulsidas	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Upendranarayan	18 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
Mukund Lal	17-6 ..	Hushiarpur District School.
Muller, F.	15 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Mulraj Khosha	18-10	Multan Cantonment School.
Khan, Mumtazuddin	21 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Murarilal	17 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
Murlidhar	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mussaddi Lal	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Nandlal	16 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Narayanprasad	17 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Naylor, R. G.	18-1 ...	Doveton College.
Nicholas, T. A.	16-2 ...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Niranjannath	22 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Niyogi, Kailaschandra	16-6 ...	Chupra Zila School.
O'Heary, C.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Pal, Aparaprasad	18 ..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Dwarkanath	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Pandit Kasinath	18 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Syamlal	19 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Panre, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Maharajah's Collegiate School, Burdwan.
Percival, J. R.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.

Peter, C.	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Phillips, R. H.	16 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Piyarilal	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Prabhas Diyal	16 ...	Lahore Mission School.
Prabhusankar Sahay	15 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Prayag Datta	21 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Pundit Ikbal Kishen	16-6 ...	Multan Cantonment School.
Purasottam Lal	17 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
Quinn, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Radhakishen	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Raghunandan	16-1 ...	Gonda High School.
Raghunandan Prasad	16 ...	Jhowganj H. C. E. School.
Raghunath Ganes	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
Raha, Purnachandra	18 ..	Commillah Zila School.
Rakshit, Kedarnath	19-8 ...	Burdwan English School.
Ramananda	17 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Ramchandra	19 ...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Ramdayal	18 ...	Delhi District School.
Ramkrishna, J.	17 ...	Rutlam Central College.
Ramkrishna	15 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Ramnarayan	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Ramnewas	18-6 ...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Ramprasad Lal	20 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
Ramsarup	18 ...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Ramsarup	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
Ranjit Singh	17-6 ...	Meerut Govt. High School.
Ray, Akinchan	18 ...	Purulia School.
„ Annadamohun	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Anandanarayan	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Bhupendranath	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Gaurpada	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Gopalkrishna	20-6 ...	Ditto.
„ Harikrishna	17-5 ..	Arrah Zila School.
„ Jadunath	20-4 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Jogadischandra	17 ...	Taki Government School.
„ Jogeschandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	18 ...	Ditto.
„ Kalinath	19 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Kiranchandra	17-6 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Kshirodchandra	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Kshirodchandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kshitishchandra	14 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Nikhilanath	14-3 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Prasannagopal	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Raimohan	18 ...	Jagannath School.
„ Rajendranarayan	18-2 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Rajendranath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Ramchandra	16 ...	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari	17 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Santoskumar	16 ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Burdwan.

Ray, Satyaprasanna	17	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Surendranath	16	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
Rayson, J.	17	...	St Xavier's College.
Reyazuddin Ahmed	18	...	Bareilly High School.
Rivett, H. L.	16	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Roohoollah	20	...	Unao High School.
Rudra, Rajanikanta	16	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sadananda	18	...	Private Student.
Sadhu, [illegible]shminarayan	19-3	...	Birbhum School.
Saha, Jnanendranath	17	...	Kumarkhali School.
Saha, Nibaranchandra	16	...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
Samanta, Prasannakumar	16	...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
Sankarlal	19	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sanyal, Kalipada	17-4	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Lalitmohan	17	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	18	...	Ditto.
Sarju Parsad	15	...	Private Student.
Sarkar, Abinaschandra	18	...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
„ Abinaschandra	18-6	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Ekkarinath	16	...	Ditto.
„ Sitikanta	16	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Upendranath	17	...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
Sarkel, Ramchandra	19	...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Basudeonandan	22-5	...	Jeypur Maharajah's College.
Sayyid, Zamiruddin Ahmed	16-10		Patna Collegiate School.
Seetlabaksh	20	...	Sitapur High School.
Sen, Bhupalchandra	14	...	Kalia H. C. E School.
„ Bipin	18	...	Kalna Maharajah's School.
„ Ekkari	17	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	16	...	Hare School.
„ Kalipada	17	...	Oxford Mission School.
„ Kaminikamal	13	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Kasiswar	14	...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
„ Nibaranchandra	18	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Prafullanath	17	...	Baraset School.
„ Rajanikanta	16	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Rajaniranjan	16	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra, No. I	18	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Saratchandra, No. II	19	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	16	...	City Collegiate School.
„ Umacharan	19	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Sengupta, Kumadnath	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	17	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Set, Mahimcharan	16	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
Shahenshah Hussain	17	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shaik Nabu Nawaz	19	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Collegiate School.
Shambhunath	19	...	Gurdaspur District School.
Sharpe, P.	16	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Shebadan Mal	21	...	Ajmere Government College.
Sheo Raj Bali	17	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Shib Dyal	22 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Shillingford, R. A.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Shway Nee	18-4 ..	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Siba Bux	18-6 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Siba Nayak	19 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Sibnarayan	18 ...	St. Stephen's High School.
Sil, Balaidas	17 ...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Jogindranath	17 ...	Hare School.
Singh, Guru Sahay	19 6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Michael	19 ...	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
Sinha, Basudeb	16-9...	Chupra Zila School.
„ Birchandra	15 ...	Kandi School.
„ Biswanath	18 ...	Lokenath H C. E. School.
„ Debakumar	16-3 ...	Chupra Zila School.
„ Kalikumar	15 .	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Munindralal	16-2 ...	Birbhum School.
„ Prasidhanarayan	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	18-4 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
„ Raghunandanprasad	16 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Rajkrishna	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rameswar	17 ...	Bishenpur School.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Sitaram	16-6 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Skelling, W.	15-9 ...	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie.
Som, Charusasi	17-6 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nandalal	17-3 ...	Uttarpara School
Sorabji Cowasji Dotewalla	16-1 ...	Residency College, Indore.
Srikrishna	18-8 ...	Gonda High School
Sriram	18 8 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Sukh Dyal, No. II	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Sukul, Prithwi Pal	18 ...	Bahraich High School.
Sundar Bhan	16 ...	Muttra High School.
Syamnath	18 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Syed, Amzad Ali	17 ...	Unoa High School.
Syyed Ahmad	17 ...	Burdwan Maharaja's Collegiate School.
Tarliton, E.	16 ...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Tazuddin	18-2-6	Amritsar District School.
Thado Phroo	17 ...	Akyab Govt. High School.
Thakur Prasad	18 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Thakur Prasad	18 ...	Hardui High School.
Tulsidayal	18 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Tulsiram	17 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Ukil, Saradaprasad	16-2...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Vinayak, Sadasib Patvardhan	16 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Vishnu, Sridhar Deshmook	18 ..	Ditto.
Wadhawa, Singh	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
Wallace, A.	14-6 ...	Doveton College.
Wallarton, J.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Wamon, Ramkrishna Dewalgaokar	19 ...	Private Student.

Wickremesinghe, F. M.	18	...	Richmond College, Galle.
Willes, C.	16-5	...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
Yamar, Hosain	20-6	...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Yassin, Ali	20	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Zorab, J. M.	14-5	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Aziz Khan	16	...	Malda Zila School.
,, Hameed Khan	20-3	...	Govt High School, Allahabad.
Abdus Samad	24	...	Calcutta Institution.
Abu Said	19	..	Bankipur Training Academy.
Acharyya, Kartikchandra	19	...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
,, Krishnagopal	17	...	Pabna Zila School.
,, Sasibhushan	16	...	Calcutta Institution.
Achyntanand Sahay	19	...	Monghyr Zila School.
Adhya Purnachandra	16	...	Hare School.
,, Radhikamohan	18	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Ahmed Din	19	...	Lahore Mission School.
Ajodhya Misra	23	...	Monghyr Zila School.
Akhte Muhammad Khan	17	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Alli Muhammad	20	..	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Ambadas Krishnarao Despande	18	...	Private Student.
Ambikaprasad	18-7	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Amirchand	18	...	St Peter's College, Agra.
Audhbihari Lal	20	...	Durbhangah Raj School.
Archibald, J.	16-3	...	St. Fidelise's School, Mussoorie
Arratoon, C. F.	16-7	..	Doveton College.
Ash, Ramgopal	17	...	Santipur Municipal School.
Ashruff Ali	19	...	Private Student.
Azharuddin Ahmad	17	...	Jenkin's School, Coooh Behar.
Azizur Rahman	18	...	Calcutta Madrassa
Babu Lal	16	...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Bag, Ramchandra	16	...	Baidyabati H. C E. School.
Bagchi, Dwijendranath	19	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
Baijnath	27	...	Saharanpur Mission School
Baijlal	20	...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Balanki Jenah	18	..	Puri Zila School.
Balbhaddar Prasad	19	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Balwunt Rao Ninayak Kher	21-5	...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
Balgopal Singh	20	...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Balkrishna Dattatraya Ragalwar	20	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
,, Gobind Bhate	20	...	City School Nagpur.
,, Nand	18	...	Balasore Zila School.
Balmakund	18	..	Ulwar High School.
Bamdeb Nanda	19	...	Katak Academy.
Bandyopadhyay, Baranasi	17	...	Presidency School.
,, Basantakumar	17		F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Dinanath	19-4-8		Uttarpara School.
,, Girindranath	19	...	Private Student.

Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	16	...	Barisa School.
,, Jnanendra chandra	16	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Kaliprasanna	16	..	L M S Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Kesabchandra	18	..	Private Student.
,, Narendranarayan	16-7	..	Kandi School.
,, Natabar	20	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Paresnath	17	...	Howrah School.
,, Pramadanath	20-7	...	South Subarban Schl., Kalighat.
,, Rajkumar	18	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Rameschandra	20	...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
,, Sanatkumar	16	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
,, Sanjibchandra	19	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	16	...	City Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	20	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Saratkumar	17	...	Hitampur School.
,, Sasibhushan	18	...	Jhinida H. C. E. School.
,, Senani	17	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Sibaprasanna	16	...	Ditto, S. Branch.
,, Surendranath	17	...	Ditto, ditto.
,, Surendranath	16-8	...	South Subnrban Schl., Kalighat
,, Syamapada	19-3	..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
,, Tinkari	17	...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Turiananda	17	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
Bannar, A.	16	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bansidhar	20	...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Baraia, Lakshminarayan	18	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Basak, Biharilal	17	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Basantaram	18	...	Gya Zila School.
Basu, Abinaschandra	15	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Akshaykumar	20	..	South Baharu School.
,, Amarnath	17-9	...	Howrah School.
,, Amritalal	18	...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Atulkrishna (senior)	16-6	...	Hare School.
,, Baikuntamohan	16-4	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Bankabihari	16	...	Private Student.
,, Basantakumar	17	...	Kalna F. C. Branch School.
,, Bindubashini		...	F. C. Normal School, Calcutta.
,, Hiralal	18	...	Bagnan H. C. E. School.
,, Kunjbihari	17-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Labanyaprabha		..	Bethune Female School.
,, Makshadakumar	15	...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Narbadacharan	16	...	Jabbalpur High School.
,, Nikunjabihari	17	...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Nimaichand	17	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Prabhashchandra	18	...	Mahanad Mission School.
,, Prasannakumar	17	..	Pogose School, Dacca.
,, Radharaman	20	...	Boinchi Behari Lal's Institution.
,, Raicharan	20	...	Bagirhat School.
,, Rajkumar	17	...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Umeschandra	15	...	South Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
Basudeb Prasad	17 6	...	Patna City School.
Bath, H. W. E.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

Beas, Gokaldas	21	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
Bendheswari Prasad Pande	17	Mirzapur Zila School.
Bhandari, Suryyakumar	18	Jahanabad H. C. E. School.
Bhattacharyya, Bhairab-sankar	18	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Debendrachandra	16	Jangipur School.
„ Indrachandra	16	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Isanchandra	18	Pabna Zila School.
„ Kamalakanta	21	Chittagong Collegiate School.
„ Manadaranjan	18-6	Brahmanbaria School.
„ Matilal	16-8	City Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldas	17-2	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Saratkumar	17	Nabadwip Hindu School.
„ Suryyamohan	17	Balasore Zila School.
„ Upendranath	21	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Bhaumik, Bidhubhushan	19	Jessore Zila School.
Biharilal	17	High School, Jabbalpur.
Bindheswari Sahay	17-6	Chupra Zila School.
Biswas, Abinaschandra	16	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Kalipada	18	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Krishnadas	18	Commilla Zila School.
„ Rakhalchandra	19	F. C Institution, Chinsura.
Bodhanram	15-9	Ranchi Zila School.
Borah, Lakshminath	17	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Sonaram	14	Ditto.
Brahma, Kshetranath	17	Krishnaghar A. V. School.
Brajjiwan Lal	18	Muttra High School.
Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	17	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Bhabanikanta	18	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	16	Barisal Zila School.
„ Gangacharan	20	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Gopalchandra	13-6	Birbhum School.
„ Hrishikes	17	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra	18	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Kalachand	17	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Kalikisor	18	Nasirabad Entrance School.
„ Kshirodnath	15-6	Konnaghar School.
„ Mokshadakanta	18	Abdul Gunney's Free School.
„ Ramchandra	17	Katwa School.
„ Saratchandra (Junior)	16	Hare School.
„ Sricharan	18	Rangpur Zila School.
„ Sripada	18	Ghatal H. C. E. School.
„ Tarakanta	21	Ruplal Raghunath School.
Chandnarayan	19	Fyzabad High School.
Chandra, Sattyacharan	16	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Chattopadhyay, Benimadhab	16-6	Baripur H. C. E. School.
„ Bholanath	17	Bankura Zila School.
„ Bidhubhushan	18-11	Uttarpara School.
„ Charuchandra	18	Radhaballabh Instn., Kuchiakole.
„ Debendranath	19	Oriental Seminary.
„ Debendranath	20	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.

Chattopadhyay, Dwijabar	17 ...	Parkur H. C. E. School.
„ Haridas	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jadabchandra	16 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
„ Kartikchandra	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Matilal	18 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Nalinimohan	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Nrityagopal	21 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Purnananda	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramgopal	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Rajendranath	15 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sureschandra	16 ...	Kalna Maharaja's School.
„ Suryyakanta	18 ...	Pakur H. C. E. School.
„ Syamalnath	16 ...	Presidency School.
„ Taranchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
Chaturbedi, Makhanlal	19-2 ..	Farrakabad Zila School.
„ Pitambardas	19-6 ..	Gonda High School.
Chaube, Bansidhar	20 ...	Cawnpur Zila School
Chaudhuri, Abinaschandra	18 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Basubeb	21 ...	A. M E. M. Centennial School.
„ Binodbihari	19 ...	Gobardangah School.
„ Durgabandhu	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
„ Girischandra	17 ...	Sylhet Zila School
„ Haricharan	17-9 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	16 ...	L. M. S. Instn,. Bhowanipur.
„ Nilmani	16-8 ..	Howrah Government School.
„ Pratapchandra	18 ...	Brahmanbaria School.
„ Saradacharan	19 ...	National Institution, Sylhet.
„ Umeschandra	19 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
Chhotalal	17 ...	Chupra Zila School.
Craig, C.	18 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
Dan, Nibaranchandra	19-5...	Burdwan English School.
Das, Ambikacharan	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
„ Amulyachandra	15 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Anukulchandra	16 2 ..	Hare School.
„ Balkrishna	18 ...	Delhi District School.
„ Bholanath	17 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Haricharan	20 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Harikrishna	20 ...	Tamluk School.
„ Jadunath	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Narayanchandra	21 ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Parasottam	18-4 ...	Private Student.
„ Rajkumar	20-5 ...	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
„ Udaynarayan	20 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Dasgupta, Sasimohan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Dastidar, Umeschandra	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Datta, Annadaprasad	16 ...	L M. S. Instn,. Bhowanipur.
„ Bhubanjay	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Biharilal	15-9 ...	Khulna H. C. English School.
„ Chandrakisor	17-8 ...	Commillah Zila School.

Datta, Chandrakumar	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Charuchandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Charucharan	17 ...	L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Girischandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gurucharan	17-2 ..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Hemkumar	18-3 ...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kisorimohan	16 ...	Dhubri High School.
„ Lalitmohan	18-2 ...	Useful Arts School.
„ Mahendranath	20 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranath	19 ...	Hindu School.
„ Maheschandra	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Mohanchand	17 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Nagendrachandra	17 ...	Hindu School.
„ Pulinbihari	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Rajendrakumar	17 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Rakhalchandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
De, Debendranath	15 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E School.
„ Hiralal	18 ...	Hare School.
„ Krishnachandra	21 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
„ Moharlal	15-4 ..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	15 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
„ Sasimohan	17 ...	Jagannath School Dacca.
„ Upendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Deb, Jogindralal	15 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Srinath	20 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Debi Prasad	18-6 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Dessa, W.	19 ..	Private Student.
Dias, F.	17 ...	St. Joseph's School.
Dinanath	18-5 ...	Residency College. Indore.
Dinanath Sahay	16 9 ..	Chupra Zila School.
Dorilal	21-10	Bareilly High School.
D'Rebella, J. C.	19 ...	F. C. Institution Nagpur.
D'Rozario, V.	17-6 .	St. Xavier's College.
D'Silva, F.	24 ...	Private Student.
Dube, Bhanu Perkash	20 ...	Teacher.
„ Bhawani Sankar	18 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
„ Ramtaran	16-5 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Durga Sahay	16 6 ...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Dutt, Prayag	21 ...	Farrakabad Zila School.
Elahi Bukhsh	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Gadre Biswanath Ramchandra	18 ..	English Madrasa, Indore.
Gambheer, J. S.	16 ...	Christ Church Schl., Cawnpore.
Gangaprasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Gangarai	21 ...	Victoria School, Ghazipur.
Ganga Sahay, III	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
Gangopadhyay, Adharchandra	16-6 ...	Chupra Zila School.
„ Banikanta	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Biharilal	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Harakanta	16 ...	Hashara Kalikisor School.
„ Khagendranath	16	Calcutta Institution.
„ Induprakas	19 ...	St. Xavier's College.

Ganpat Sahay	19 ...	Gya Zila School.
Gayaprasad	21 ...	Sultanpur School.
Ghosh, Adharchandra	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
,, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Amritalal	16 ...	Jangipur School.
,, Amritalal	20 ...	Naral School.
,, Asutosh	14 ...	Bengalitola P. School.
,, Brajanath	21-4 ...	Jamai Training School.
,, Charuchandra	19-9	Andul School.
,, Chunilal	21 ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Durgacharan	19 ...	Howrah School.
,, Harendrakumar	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School
,, Haridas	18 ...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur
,, Harischandra	17-6...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Jaychandra	19-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jaygopal	14 ...	L M. S Instn, Bhowanipur.
,, Jogeschandra	15-2 ...	Hare School.
,, Kunjabihari	15-6 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Priyanath	18 ..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Radhakanta	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Ramchandra	19 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
,, Rammay	16 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
,, Srikrishna	17 ...	Oriental Seminary
,, Susarmay	16-4 ..	Moradabad Govt. High School.
,, Umeschandra	16 ...	Kandi School
,, Upendranath	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Ghoshal, Nabakrishna	19 ...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Sasibhushan	17-4 ...	Hindu School
Gobardhan Lal	19 ..	Bankipur Training Academy.
Gopal Abaji Kherwadker	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gopalkrishna	21 ...	F. C. Instn, Nagpur.
Gopallal	17 ...	Sajahanpur High School.
Gopal Ramchandra	22 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Gopal Ramchandra	18 ..	Residency College, Indore.
Greenway, A. L. M.	17-1 ...	Diocesan Boys' Schl., Naini Tal.
Guha, Asminikumar	18 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Krishnadhan	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
,, Madhusudan	17-6 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Srinath	21 ...	Perozpur H. C. E. School.
Gupta, Gangacharan	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	21 ...	Private Student.
,, Jogeschandra	19 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Instn.
Gur, Negendranath	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
Haldar, Bipradas	16 ...	Taki Government School.
,, Gokulbihari	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Rakhaldas	19 ...	Basirhat Municipal School.
Hanumanprasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Harbilas	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
Hariharprasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Harkrishnaprasad	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Harnandan Sahay	18 ...	Ditto.
Harsarup	21 ...	Fyzabad High School.
Hazaree Munnalal	19 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.

Henderson, F.	17	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Hisamuldin	18	...	Amritsar C. M. School.
Indralal	23	...	Teacher.
Iswariprasad	17	...	Bareilly High School.
Jadubansi Sahay	19	...	Gya Zila School.
Jagaunath	19	...	Private Student
Jageswar Prasad	19	...	Muzafferpur Zila School.
Jagannath Prasad	17	...	Private Student.
Jagganath Sahay	18	...	Behar H. C. E. School.
Jamaluddin Mahammad	19	..	Dinajpur Zila School.
James, E. J N.	16-6	...	Doveton College.
Jha, Jadunath	18	...	Patna City School.
Jokhunram	18	...	Gazipur M High School.
Jwalaprasad	18-6	...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Kanhyalal	18	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kar, Sambhunath	19	..	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Karan, Piyarilal	18	...	American M. School, Allahadad.
Kasiprasad	17	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Kanshi Ram	21	...	Peshawar M. School.
Kelakaranarayan Ramchandra	19	...	English Madrasa, Indore.
Keshav Rao Parande	18	...	High School Jabbalpur.
Khub Lal	18-4	...	Chupra Zila School.
Kidarilal	18-6	...	Moradabad Govt. H. School.
Krishanlal	19	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Kuldip Sahay	22	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Kundanlal	18	...	Ludhiana High School
Kunjbiharilal	20	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Lachmi Das	19	...	Rai Bareilly High School.
Laha, Krishnachandra	19	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Lahiri, Chirasuhrid	16-6	...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
,, Saratchandra	16	...	Hare School.
,, Satkari	16	...	Doveton College.
Lakshman Chintamon Dike	21	...	Dhar High School.
Lakshman Vithoba Edavanakar	20	...	Ditto.
Lala, Annadacharan	20	...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
,, Durgaprasad	20	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Lattaprasad	17	.	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
Leeson, J. H.	18-5-16		Free School, Calcutta.
Luces, L. M.	18-6	...	St. Xavier's College.
Madanlal	19	...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Madhab Sakharam Pathak	19	...	F C. Institution, Nagpur.
Madho Anant Paraspe	20	...	High School, Jabbalpur.
Madho Rao Ganes Goray	19	...	Banda Zila School.
Madhulal	18	...	Gya Zila School.
Mahadeo Parusottam Damle	20	...	City School, Nagpur.
Mahadeoprasad	17-9	...	Ganda High School.
Mahanti, Durgacharan	18	...	Balasore Zila School,
Mahaputra, Gobindachandra	16	..	L. M. School, Midnapur.
Maheswar Prasad	16-6	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Maitra, Chandrabhushan	14-3	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
,, Purnachandra	17	...	Rangpur Zila School.

Maitra, Taraknath	18 ...	Parjana H C. E. School.
Majumdar, Binodbihari	15 ...	Gazipur M. High School.
„ Kedarnath	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Kalikanta	18 ...	Kustia H C. E. School.
Maluk Das	19 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Mandal, Jogindranath	21 ...	Baluti School.
„ Makhanlal	18 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Tinkari	16 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
Manglaprasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
Manohar Lal	18 ...	Lahore District School.
Martheneaz, F. A.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Masih, Ellen	...	Upper Christian School.
Matilal, K.	19 ...	Private Student.
Mayadas	17 ...	Gujrat Government School.
Meer Riyazul Hasan	20 ..	High School, Jabbalpur.
Mithunlal	17 ...	Ulwar High School.
Mitra, Abhayabar	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Anandachandra	18 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
„ Bhushanchandra	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Dwijendraprasad	16 ...	Naral School.
„ Hiralal	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Kalibar	17 ...	Naral School.
„ Mahendranath	19 ...	Presidency School.
„ Manindralal	17 ...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nibaranchandra	19-6 ...	Presidency School.
„ Radhikanath	18 ...	Gosain Durgapur School.
„ Ramtaran	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Saratchandra	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
„ Surendrakumar	18 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Surendranath	18-4 ...	Lahore District School.
„ Upendramohan	18 ...	Purulia School.
Mitter, Robert F.	16 7 ...	Jalandar M. School.
Mockbool, Ahmad	18 ...	Ruplal Rughunath School.
Mookta Bukhtaver Mal	20 ...	Darbar School, Jodhpur.
Muhammad, A. S.	10-8-26	Trinity College, Kandy.
Muhammed Bashirullah	19-6 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
Muhammad Hassan	18 ...	Sahajanpur High School.
Muhammad Musa	15 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
Mukerji, E. M. E.	16-2...	Ludhiana High School.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
„ Ajodhyanath	18-10	Jamai Training School.
„ Akshaykumar	18 ...	P. C Institution, Chinsura.
„ Aloknath	18-6 ..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Amritalal	17 ...	L. M S. Inst., Bhowanipur.
„ Basantakumar	16 .	Gauhati Zila School.
„ Debkisor	15-6-12	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Grindranath	17 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
„ Harisadhan	16 ...	Hare School.
„ Jibankrishna	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jnanendranath	15 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
„ Jogindranath	18 ..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kedarnath	18 ...	Free Church Brch. School, Kalna.

Mukhopadhyay Krishnadhan	17 ...	Behala Mission School.
,, Kunjabihari	16-11	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Nalinikanta	15 ...	Puri Zila School.
,, Nibaranchandra	16 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
,, Pramathnath	16 ...	Katwa School.
,, Radhakisor	18-6...	Balagar H C. E. School.
,, Rakhaldas	16 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Rakhaldas	19 ..	Badla H. C. E. School.
,, Ramanath	17-3...	Hetampur School.
,, Sashibhushan	17 ...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
,, Satyacharan	18 ...	South Suburban S., Kalighat.
,, Taraknath	18 ...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
,, Tinkari	18-2...	Birbhum School.
,, Upendrachandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Munshi, Bipinbihari	17-5...	Metropolitan Inst., S. Branch.
Munsi Lal	20 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Murlimanohar Sahay	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
Nago Keshao Wazalwar	19 ..	F. C. Inst., Nagpur.
Nandi, Nikunjbihari	20 ...	Ranaghat H. C. E. School.
Nandkisor	19 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
Narayan Sahay	16-9 ..	Chuprah Zila School.
Narayan Sibaji	20 ...	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
Nathmal	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
Nehalchand	17 ...	Guzrat Government School.
Nimidas	20 ...	Saharanpur Mission School.
Niyogi, Saratchandra	17 ...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Ohiduddin Ahmad	17 ...	Commillah Zila School.
Oo Gyaw	17 ...	Akyab Government High School.
Pal, Abinaschandra	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
,, Akshacharan	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
,, Amulyadhan	18 ...	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
,, Haripada	18 ...	Boinchi Bihari Lal's Institution.
,, Narahari	16 ...	Sridharbansidhar School.
Pandit, Kedarnath	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Srikrishna	16 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Kishenlal	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Paore, Bhutnath	23 ..	Calcutta Training Academy.
Patnaik, Chakradhar	17 ...	Katak Academy.
,, Ganeswar	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Pereira, F A.	18 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pillay, T. V. Appasawmy	17-6 ..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Prabhulal	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Pradhan, Gokulchandra	19 ...	Tamluk School.
Pramanik, Kshetranath	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
Prayag Din	15 ...	Barabanki High School.
Premchand	15 ...	Lahore Mission School.
Purves, F. M.	15 ...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhanath	17-9...	Chupra Zila School.
Raghubar Dayal	21 ...	Farrackabad Zila School.
Raghubar Dayal	20 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Raghunath, Sahay	19-6 ..	Bhagalpur Zila School.
Raibanuddin Ahmad	20 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
Rajaram Kayastha Shrivastava	18 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.

Rajnarayan	17 ...	American M. School, Allahabad.
Rajnarayan	18 6 ..	Chupra Zila School.
Rakshit, Karunakisor	22-11	Private Student.
Ramaprasad	20 ...	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
Ramchand	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Ramcharan	18 ...	Hardui High School.
Ramgholam	20 ...	Ditto.
Ramji Prasad	17 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
Ramkrishna Venanda Indurkar	22 ...	City School, Nagpur.
Ramlal	17-9 ...	Gonda High School.
Ramnarayan, No. 1	19 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
Ram Swarup	22 ...	Private Student
Rasayaha, H. S.	18 ...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Raturie, Harisharan	21-2 ...	Dehra Doon Training School.
Ray, Adharchandra	17-6 ..	Presidency School.
„ Amritalal	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
„ Anuklchandra	16 ...	F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
„ Asutosh	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Baradakanta	17 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
„ Bhubanmohan	17-9 .	City Collegiate School.
„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Haranath	19 ...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Jnanendramohan	15 ...	Ranaghat H. C. E School.
„ Jyotischandra	16-6 ..	Barahanagar Hindu School.
„ Kaminikumar	18 ...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Kedarnath	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Kedarnath	18 ...	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
„ Mahendrakumar	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
„ Manmohan	17 ...	Hare School.
„ Mukundalal	18 ...	Presidency School.
„ Nagendranath	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
„ Narayanchandra	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Parbatidas	16 ...	Murshidabad School.
„ Priyanath	18 ..	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Radhikaprasad	16 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Inst.
„ Sambhunath	19-1...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
„ Saradacharan	18 ...	L M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Saratchandra	19 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Satischandra	19-2...	Birbhum School.
„ Udaynarayan	20• ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
„ Umeshchandra	21 ...	Khanakul Krishnagar Inst.
Raychaudhuri, Biharilal	19 ...	Seal's Free College.
Brindabanchandra	17 ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Romaine, E. St.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
Rudra, Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Sudhirkumar	19 ...	Oxford Mission School.
Ryper, G. H.	15-4 ..	Doveton College.
Sadananda Chand	19 ...	Balasore Zila School.
Sadasib Ganes Dighe	22 ...	Presidency College, Indore.
Sadderuddin	21 ...	Private Student.
Sahu, Pramananda	19 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Saligram	16 ...	Bareilly High School.

Samunderkaran	20-3 ..	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Sanyal, Hemchandra	16-9...	Faridpur Zila School.
,, Jnanendrakumar	18-10	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
,, Trailokyanath	20 ...	Murshidabad School.
SarbadhikariJnanendranath	20 ...	F. C. Branch School, Kalna.
Sarkar, Baradakanta	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Gopindapada	16 ...	Maharaja's Coll. S. Burdwan.
,, Hrisikes	17-11	Ranchi Zila School.
,, Jadunath	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Jogindranath	16-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kedarnath	20 ...	Parjana H. C. E School.
,, Nogendranath	16-2...	Chupra Zila School.
,, Radhikaprasad	17 ...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Upendrachandra	19-9 ..	Dinajpur Zila School.
Sarma, Sibaram	16-8..	Debrugarh High School.
Sawooh, Aghorchandra	17 ...	Baidyabati H. C. E School.
Sayed Wahiduddin Ahmed	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
Seetla Buksh	17 ..	Jounpur C. M. School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Basantakumar	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Basantakumar	21 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Bhubanmohan	17 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
,, Bhubanmohan	20 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Bhutnath	17 ...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
,, Binodbihari	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dakshinaranjan	22 ...	Teghoria School.
,, Dineshchandra	14 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Gangaprasanna	16 ...	Ditto.
,, Gurugobinda	18 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
,, Harakali	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
,, Iswarchandra	20 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
,, Jnandrakumar	15 ...	South Suburban S., Kalighat.
,, Kaminimohan	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
,, Kshirodchandra	16 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,, Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Daulatpur School.
,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Puthia H. C. E School.
,, Radhikaprasad	18 ...	Presidency School.
,, Rajkumar	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
,, Ramkanai	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
,, Umeschandra	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
Sengupta, Upendrachandra	16-4...	Uttarpara School.
Shibji Mal	17 ...	Delhi District School.
Sibaprasad	16-6...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sil, Syamacharan	18 ...	Hooghly Branch School.
Singh, Baghel	19 ...	Bahraich School.
,, Dogar	21 ...	Jalandar Mission School.
Sinha, Atulkrishna	18-4 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Harimohan	18 ...	Ditto.
,, Lalji	19-6 ...	Chupra Zila School.
,, Ramjiban	16-2 ...	Ditto.
,, Saratchandra	19 ...	Hare School.
,, Susibhushan	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.

Sinha, Sibdhari	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
,, Sooba	21-6...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sukhdeb	17 ..	Benares Collegiate School.
Sitalprasad	21-2...	Moradabad Govt. High School.
Sitaram	18-3 ...	Arrah Zila School
Sohan Lal	21 ...	Barabanki High School.
Som, Pareschandra	16 ...	Hare School.
Sotiharbanslal	18 ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Soysa, W. J.	20-8...	Prince of Wales'Coll., Moratuwa.
Sriram	18 ...	Patiala Maharaja's College.
Sukla, Chandrabali	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
Sukul, Gangasahay	21 ...	Hardui High School.
Sukul, Hiralal	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
,, Pt. Krishna Datta	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
Swarup Lal P.	19 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
Syed Hassibul Hossain Alquadarz	15 ...	Wesleyan Mission Scl.,Bagbazar.
Syyid Abdurrahman	18-8 ..	Sr. Francis DeSale's S., Nagpur.
Tajamul Ali	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
Tarachand	20 ...	A. M. E. M. Centennial School.
Tewari, Bhaiyalal	18 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
,, Prabhudayal	20 ...	Gorakpur C. M. S. High School.
Tha Baw	16 ...	Akyab Government High School.
Thakur, Iswardatta	20 ..	Barari H. C. E School.
,, Ram	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
Trinayan, Barkakoti	18 ..	Sibsagar High School.
Umanandlal	21 ...	Azimgarh C. M. High School.
Venkatramana, C.	20 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Vinayak Babaji, Ayachit	18 ...	Ditto.
Waleul Haq	19 ...	Gaya Zila School.
Zainul Abdin	17-2 ..	Dinapur Aided School.

Graduates Medicine.

M. D.

De, Chundrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863	Ditto.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgeon, H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
Rudra Bhagabatchandra	...	1880	Medical College.

HONOURS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877	Medical College.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	1880	Ditto.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	1880	Ditto.
Ghosh, Srinath	..	1881	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	1883	Ditto.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	1883	Ditto.

M. B.

Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	1880	Medical College.
Adhyay, Binodbihari	...	1881	Ditto.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	1882	Ditto.
Basu, Biharikrishna	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Narayanchandra	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Prandhan	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Sanatkumar	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Girijapada	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Nabakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nagendranath	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Bhupatibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.

Das, Manmohan	1877	Medical College.
,, Pramathanath	1872	Ditto.
,, Siddheswar	1882	Ditto.
,, Sundarimohan	1882	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	1866	Ditto.
,, Kshirodkumar	1879	Ditto.
De, Birchand	1882	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	1877	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajendralal	1879	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath	1879	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	1864	Ditto.
,, Khudiram	1881	Ditto.
,, Phakirchandra	1868	Ditto.
,, Radharaman	1876	Ditto.
,, Srinath	1881	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankabihari	1870	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	1878	Ditto.
,, Kalipada	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	1881	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	1878	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	1880	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari	1871	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	1880	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	1877	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1874	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	1878	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	1878	Ditto.
,, Gangaprasad	1867	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	1877	Ditto.
,, Nityacharan	1880	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	1882	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	1866	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Kshirodchandra	1878	Ditto.
Syed Hossain	1878	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	1881	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	1882	Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
,, Girijasankar	1882	Ditto.
,, Matilal	1881	Ditto.
,, Sibaprasad	1880	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	1877	Ditto.
Sanyal, Pulinchandra	1881	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	1873	Ditto.
,, Natabar	1877	Ditto.
Sen, Khagendranath	1882	Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	1879	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	1865	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Asder Ali Khan	...	1878	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Bijaygobinda	...	1881	Ditto.
Bal, Taranath	...	1881	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Baneswar	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Brajendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haripada	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Harischandra	..	1861	Ditto.
,, Isanchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Kisborilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalinath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Suryyanath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1881	Ditto.
Bara, Sibram	...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Nrityalal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Sanatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath	...	1880	Ditto.
,, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bibhudasankar	...	1882	Ditto.
,, Binodkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Biharilal	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.

Basu, Kailaschandra	1874	Medical College.
„ Kedarnath	1876	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Khargeswar	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	1880	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	1863	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendramohan	1878	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	1879	Ditto.
„ Prabodhchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1867	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	1868	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Sikharkumar	1880	Ditto.
„ Suratlal	1880	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	1880	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Aksbaykumar	1880	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1865	Ditto.
„ Gokulchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritlal	1873	Ditto.
„ Bamandeb	1880	Ditto.
„ Duradas	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1871	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	1864	Ditto.
„ Sibchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Taradas	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath	1877	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	1882	Ditto.
„ Bijaykumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Durganath	1880	Ditto.
„ Harinath	1877	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	1881	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1869	Ditto.
„ Surryakumar	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	1866	Ditto.
Chambati, Amulyachandra	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	1878	Ditto.
„ Aghorchandra	1880	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	1880	Ditto.
„ Anukulchandra	1877	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	1865	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay	Bhubanmohan	1861	Medical College.
,,	Bhubanmohan	1872	Ditto.
,,	Dandiraj	1880	Ditto.
,,	Gobindachandra	1866	Ditto.
,,	Jagannath	1878	Ditto.
,,	Jaykrishna	1882	Ditto.
,,	Kalikrishna	1880	Ditto.
,,	Kamalakshya	1880	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath	1863	Ditto.
,,	Kshirodprasad	1881	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta	1872	Ditto.
,,	Namaichandra	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityananda	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath	1878	Ditto.
,,	Phakirchandra	1875	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath	1880	Ditto.
,,	Radhikaprasad	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri,	Apurbakrishna	1880	Ditto.
,,	Bijaygobinda	1872	Ditto.
,,	Brajanath	1874	Ditto.
,,	Chandranath	1879	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna	1871	Ditto.
,,	Kapileswar	1861	Ditto.
,,	Kshirodchandra	1879	Ditto.
,,	Nilmani	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.		1866	Ditto.
Das,	Adharchandra	1863	Ditto.
,,	Amarnath	1877	Ditto.
,,	Amritalal	1877	Ditto.
,,	Annadaprasad	1879	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna	1878	Ditto.
,,	Benimadhab	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari	1871	Ditto.
,,	Brajanath	1882	Ditto.
,,	Chunilal	1866	Ditto.
,,	Chunilal	1871	Ditto.
,,	Haranchandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Harischandra	1881	Ditto.
,,	Hiralal	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hiralal (1st)	1877	Ditto.
,,	Kalikumar	1866	Ditto.
,,	Kesabchandra	1867	Ditto.
,,	Madhakrishna	1880	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath	1878	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
,,	Ramkumar	1875	Ditto.
,,	Sibkrishna	1875	Ditto.
,,	Srinarayan	1880	Ditto.
,,	Syamchand	1880	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra	1880	Ditto.
Dasgupta,	Guruchoran	1878	Ditto.
,,	Gurudayal	1868	Ditto.
,,	Piyarisankar	1880	Ditto.

Datta, Akshaykumar	1879	Medical College.
„ Abinaschandra	1882	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	1880	Ditto.
„ Bankabihari	1880	Ditto.
„ Batakrishna	1873	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	1871	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	1880	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Gobardhan	1874	Ditto.
„ Gosthabihari	1880	Ditto.
„ Haralal	1871	Ditto.
„ Haralal	1874	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1866	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	1880	Ditto.
„ Krishnalal	1870	Ditto.
„ Manahar	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	1862	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	1878	Ditto.
„ Matilal	1880	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1881	Ditto.
„ Rebatimohan	1880	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Upendrakrishna	1880	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	1878	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	1865	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	1872	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	1869	Ditto.
Dhar, Batakrishna	1880	Ditto.
„ Gokulchandra	1880	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	1877	Ditto.
Fuzler Rahman	1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1878	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	1875	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	1882	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	1869	Ditto.

Ghosh, Binodbihari	..	1874	Medical College.
,, Dayalkrishna	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Dukari	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabkrishna	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Judunath	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Kamakshyanath	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Kasinath	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Kisorimohan	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Krishnadhan	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Lalbihari	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Madhabchandra	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Parbatichandra	..	1864	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar	..	1881	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Ratikanta	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Sureschandra	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra (1st)	..	1878	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	..	1879	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kaliprasanna	..	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	..	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	..	1873	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Dwarkanath	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan	..	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
,, Narendranath	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Nirmalchandra	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	..	1882	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	1866	Ditto.
,, Ramkali	..	1870	Ditto.
,, Sambhuchandra	..	1862	Ditto.
,, Tarinikumar	..	1880	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Nidhulal	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Nityacharan	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Prisitosh	..	1873	Ditto.

Kali, Chandrasekhar	..	1878	Medical College.
Kar, Amritalal	..	1881	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	..	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	..	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	..	1881	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	..	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	..	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	..	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	..	1865	Ditto.
Lutful Khabir	..	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Trilokyanath	..	1880	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhupalkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Ramchandar	..	1881	Ditto.
„ Symacharan	..	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Kanailal	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Nagendrakumar	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	..	1869	Ditto.
Mandal, Nilmani	..	1881	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	..	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	..	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Haridas	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Kailasnath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyambarnath	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Rajendrachandra	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	..	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	..	1866	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Aghornath ..	1881	Medical College.
,,	Amritalal ..	1877	Ditto.
,,	Amritalal ..	1881	Ditto.
,,	Annadaprasad ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Badrikanath ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabaticharan	1863	Ditto.
,,	Bholanath ..	1874	Ditto.
,,	Chandrakumar ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Dwarkanath ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ..	1882	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Herambanath ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Jadubhushan ..	1866	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath ..	1866	Ditto.
,,	Kalidas ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kaliprasanna ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Kesabchandra ..	1871	Ditto.
,,	Khelaram ..	1879	Ditto.
,,	Lalmadhab ..	1866	Ditto.
,,	Matilal ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Nripendrachandra	1878	Ditto.
,,	Parkaschandra ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Pramathanath ..	1877	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath ..	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajkisor ..	1863	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ..	1881	Ditto.
,,	Tinkari ..	1880	Ditto.
Munsi,	Amritalal ..	1873	Ditto.
Nan,	Hiralal ..	1878	Ditto.
Nandi,	Kunjabihari ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Nityananda ..	1862	Ditto.
Pain,	Akshaykumar ..	1876	Ditto.
Pal,	Akhilnath ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Banamali ..	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bholanath ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Biharilal ..	1874	Ditto.
,,	Janaranjan ..	1866	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Nabadwipchandra ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Tarinicharan ..	1873	Ditto.
Palit,	Bireswar ..	1868	Ditto.
,,	Debendranath ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Durgadas ..	1861	Ditto.
,,	Kshirodchandra ..	1878	Ditto.
Purkait,	Purnachandra ..	1879	Ditto.
Raha,	Kamalkrishna ..	1874	Ditto.
Ray,	Atulchandra ..	1880	Ditto.
,,	Debendranath ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Gangadhar ..	1878	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ..	1875	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ..	1872	Ditto.
,,	Haranath ..	1867	Ditto.
,,	Lalbihari ..	1877	Ditto.

Ray, Jagatchandra	..	1878	Medical College.
„ Jogneswar	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Kshirodchandra	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Nabagopal	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Sasthibar	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Rammay	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	..	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopiballabh	..	1881	Ditto.
„ Kunjabihari	..	1880	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalal	..	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Gangagobinda	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	..	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	..	1863	Ditto.
„ Bamandas	..	1879	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Gurugobinda	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Gurunath	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Kaljkanta	..	1880	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	..	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	..	1880	Ditto.

Sengupta, Bisnupada	..	1882	Medical College.
,, Hemchandra	..	1880	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	..	1880	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	..	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	..	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	..	1872	Ditto.
,, Narendraprasanna	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	..	1871	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	..	1865	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhushan	..	1879	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	..	1868	Ditto.
Zalmur Ali Ahmed	..	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	..	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1882.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ashe, R. S.	...	Medical College.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Girindranarayan		Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Medical College.
Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Guruprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Srischandra	..	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.

1883.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Sitalprasad	...	Medical College.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Beninath	...	Ditto.
Niyogi, Surendranath	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jotendranath	...	Medical College.
,, Nirodbihari	...	Ditto.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Adharchandra	...	Ditto.
Nallatamby, C W.	...	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Radhikaprasad	...	Ditto.

1883.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATIQN.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Medical College.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
De, Jaharlal	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Hrisikes	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Haridas	...	Medical College.
Sen, Harimohan	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Medical College.
Datta, Chunilal	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Pratapnarayan	..	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Ishanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankabihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhpay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	..	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1666	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadukhan Kshirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed, Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPAPATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S Examination, Rs. 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	..	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1882.

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { Mr. A. H. Pirie.
Rev. H. Finter.

(Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.)

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a*.) "Oh! woe to youth, which must be destroyed by old age! Woe to health, which must be destroyed by so many diseases! Woe to this life, where a man remains so short a time! If there were no old age, no disease, no death; if these could be made captive for ever!" 5

(*b*) "Kausalya said to Rama:—Do not desire, O my child, to possess the moon, because it is thousands of miles off, and it is not a plaything for children, and no child ever got it: if you wish, I will bring you some jewels that are brighter than the moon, and you can play with them"

(*c*.) "No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries" "No climate that is not witness to their toils." "Great men of science, literature, and art have belonged to no exclusive class or rank in life."

Change (*a*) into the *indicative* form, (*b*) into the *indirect* form of speech, and (*c*) into the *affirmative*.

2. "But now, Nature makes to us rich and magnificent presents; and we say to her—You are too luxuriant and munificent—we must keep you under, and prune you; we have talents enough in the other half of the creation; and if you will not stupefy and enfeeble the minds of women to our hands, we ourselves must expose them to a narcotic process, and educate away that fatal redundance with which the world is afflicted, and the order of sublunary things deranged." 6

Who is meant by *us* and *we?* How is Nature said to be too "luxuriant and munificent"? What is "the other half of the creation"? What is the "narcotic process"? Explain "to keep under,"—"to prune,"—"to our hands,"—to educate away," "sublunary things." Point out the figures of speech used in the passage.

3. "This *state* of things I have thought *it* necessary to premise for the information of the general reader, who might be apt *to forget*, that, although no great historical events, such as *war* or insurrection, mark the existence of the Anglo-Saxons as a separate *people* subsequent to the reign of William the Second, yet the great national *distinctions* betwixt them and their *conquerors*, the recollection of *what* they had formerly been, and to what they were now reduced, continued down to the reign of Edward the Third, to keep open the *wounds* which the Conquest had inflicted, and to maintain a line of separation betwixt the descendants of the victor Normans and the vanquished Saxons." 6

(*a.*) Analyse the above into its various sentences, and show their grammatical connection.

(*b.*) Give the case and construction of each of the italicised words.

4. (*a.*) Give Arnold's reasons for saying that "the power of French literature is in its prose writers, the power of English literature is in its poets." 3

(*b.*) Explain the expressions "Not one, but all mankind's epitome,"—"If glory be a distinction, for such a man death is not a leveller!"—and state to whom they are respectively applied in the text.

5. Write brief explanations of the following:— 5

(*a.*) As I heard the waves rushing along the sides of the ship, and roaring in my very ear, it seemed as if Death were raging round this floating prison, seeking for his prey; the mere starting of a nail, the yawning of a seam, might give him entrance.

(*b.*) It is the one neck nearer that wins the race and shows the blood; it is the one march more that wins the campaign; the five minutes more persistent courage that wins the fight.

(*c.*) Some nations are like children, and require a despot to nurse, and feed, and dress them, to give them pocket-money, and take them out for airings.

(*d.*) Napoleon's troops fought in bright fields were every helmet caught some beams of glory but the British soldier conquered under the cold shade of aristocracy, no honours awaited his daring, no despatch gave his name to the applauses of his countrymen, his life of danger and hardship was uncheered by hope, his death unnoticed.

6. Rewrite the following supplying the ellipses:— 4

The Dauphin then required—number—grave priests——bishops to give——their opinion whether—girl derived her power from good spirits or from———spirits; which——held prodigiously long debates about, in—course—which several learned men fell fast asleep and snored loudly. At last, when one gruff old gentleman had said—Joan, "——language do your voices speak?" and when Joan—replied to—gruff old gentleman, "A

pleasantor language—yours," they agreed that it—all correct, and—Joan of Arc was inspired from Heaven.

7. .Give the meanings of the following expressions, adding illustrations where possible:—Divide and conquer. Too much of a good thing. To cut one's coat according to one's cloth. To take care of number one. To set the Thames on fire. 5

8. (*a.*) Give the meanings and derivations of the words:—paradox, phantasmagoria, etiquette, augury, telescope. 9

(*b.*) Explain in your own words the sense of the following passage; no sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their deafening shouts overpowered the disonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as slowly and with a horrid carnage it was pushed by the incessant vigor of the attack to the farthest edge of the height.

9. (*a.*) "He is on the top of the Andes, or in a diving bell in the Pacific, or taking notes at Timbuctoo, or grubbing at the Pyramids, or scouring over the Pampas, or acting as prime minister to the king of Dahomey, or smoking the pipe of friendship with the Red Indians, or hutting at the Pole." 6

Explain the above.

(*b.*) Give the equivalents of the following in as few words as possible;—(*a.*) Every fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in water. (*b.*) The sun had passed twice over him in its annual course. (*c.*) The house stood from age to age without need of reparation (*d.*) Whatever might contribute to make seclusion pleasant, to fill up the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time.

10 (*a*). Give the substance of Kingsley's account of the cause of Earthquakes. 5

(*b.*) Write a brief biography of Buddha.

Examiners— { Mr. H. M. PERCIVAL, M. A.
Rev. J. EDWARDS, M. A.

ENGLISH.

(*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*)

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. (*a.*) To what Stock of Languages does English belong? Give reasons for your answer. 3

(*b.*) Give the dates of the four periods in which Latin words were introduced into English, adding four words to exemplify each period. 4

2. Show, by giving the derivation of "*a*" and "*the*," that the article in English is not properly a distinct part of speech. Parse "*the*" in the sentence '*the* more you study, *the* better it is." 3

3. (*a.*) Distinguish between Abstract and Concrete nouns; and between Collective and Common nouns. 3

(*b*) When do Abstract nouns take the article "*a*" or "*an*"? When do Collective nouns take a plural verb, and when a singular? 3

4. Mark and explain the suffixes and prefixes in the following words:—

(*a.*) Suffixes:—glimmer, whether, to lower, cleanse, worse, wisely, otherwise, flourish, whitish, foremost, children, outrage, sovereign, pencil. 4

(*b.*) Prefixes:—alike, alive, ascribe, avert, invent, injure, redeem, misdeem, overhear, overload. 2

(5.) (*a.*) Give the compounds of "*self*" with *I, thou, he, she, it, they.* 3

Frame sentences to exemplify the use of "*what*" "*but*" and "*as*" as relative pronouns.

(*b.*) Point out any differences of meaning in the following: "*who is he?*" "*who is it?*" "*what is he?*" "*what is it?*" 2

6. (*a.*) Distinguish between an Active and a Transitive verb. Are Intransitive verbs ever used Passively? 2

(*b.*) Define Weak and Strong verbs, and show clearly to which class each of the following verbs belongs: bid, do, tell, have, make, find, teach, buy, will, can. 3

(*c.*) Frame four conditional sentences, using the words *if, should, have, were,* to express the condition. 3

7. (*a.*) Put into indirect narration:— 2

You said to me "why are you come?"
You will say to me "are you coming?"
You said to me "come early: we shall be waiting for you."

(*b.*) Frame sentences to exemplify the meaning of the following expressions:— 2

(1.) Cognate accusative; (2.) Indirect object; (3.) Gerundive infinitive; (4.) Nominative absolute.

(*c.*) Show how the position of "*only*" in the following sentences modifies their meaning:— 3

Only he can speak English.
He only can speak English.
He can only speak English.
He can speak only English.
He can speak English only.
He is a fair scholar: only he cannot speak English fluently.

8. Analyse— 8

In the days of old, when the frogs were all at liberty in the lakes, and had grown quite weary of following every one his own devices, there arose, the fable says, much discontent amongst them; and, having assembled one day together, it was resolved to petition Jupiter to let them have a king of their own, to keep them in order and make them lead honester lives.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Stephen, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

I. Translate into English— 15

1. Natus homo est, sive huno divino semine fecit
Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo;
Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto
Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cæli,
Quam satus Iapeto, mistam fluvialibus undis,
Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum.

2. Mirantur sub aqua lucos, urbesque, domosque
Nereides, silvasque tenent delphines, et altis
Incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsant.
In mare lassatis volucris vaga decidit alis.

3. Imposuitque comæ radios, præsagaque luctus
Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit:
"Si potes hic saltem monitis parere paternis,
Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris."

4. Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti
Infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas
Urna dedit sonitum: longum caput extulit antro
Cæruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.

5. Sexque datis leto, diversaque vulnera passis,
Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater,
Tota veste tegens: "Unam minimamque relinque;
De multis minimam posco," clamavit, "et unam."

6. Hic nos frugilegas adspeximus agmine longo
Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes,
Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.

7. (*a.*) Nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives
Poscebatur humus.
(*b.*) Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui
Vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum.
(*c.*) Eripe flammis
Siquid adhuc superest et rerum consule summæ.
(*d.*) Major sum quam cui possit Fortuna nocere.

II. 15

1. Decline in the singular, *toto corpore, recens tellus, melior quisquam;* and in the plural, *illo semine, eodem gradu.*

2 Compare *recens. fortius, minimam, meliorem, dives, facilis,* and *acer.* State the principal ways in which adverbs are formed from adjectives.

3. Parse and conjugate, *satus, tetigere, utere, extulit, parce.* Give the *gerund* and *future infinitive* of each.

4. Write all the persons of the present indicative of *potes;* the present indicative and imperfect subjunctive active of *extulit;* and the imperative *active*, and present indicative *passive* of *fecit.*

5. State and account for the cases of *Iapeto, loris, segetes, illo, flammis.* What cases are governed by *parco, pareo, consulo, impero,* and *jubeo?*

6. Derive *cuncta, semine, effigiem,* and *agmine.* What is the difference of meaning between *cuncta, omnia,* and *tota;* and between *ille* and *iste?*

III. 8

1. What and where were *Junonia Samos, Cadmeida arcem, Virgineus Helicon, gelidi pineta Lycæi, maximus orbe Eridanus.* Account in each case for the epithet.

2. Explain the allusions in these expressions: Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso; Flumina Stygio labentia luco; Varios induta colores concipit Iris aquas. What were the various *ætates mundi* according to Ovid?

IV. Translate into Latin— 12

Ovid was brought to Rome when eight years of age. His father wished him to become a pleader (causidicus), and caused him to be instructed in the best schools both at Rome and at Athens. But he preferred (malle) to write poems rather than to plead (dicere) causes; and became, after the death of Horace, the most distinguished poet of his time. Some Latin poets have written better verses than Ovid, but none have written so many. Yet it cannot be denied that his fifteen books of Metamorphoses form one of the best Latin poems.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. John Hewlett, M. A.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:— 18

Divitias alii præponunt, bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates. Belluarum hoc quidem extremum, illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem, sed hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest. Jam virtutem ex consuetudine vitæ nostræ sermonisque nostri interpretemur, nec eam, ut quidam docti, verborum magnificentia metiamur virosque bonos eos, qui habentur, numeremus, Paullos, Catones, Gallos, Scipiones, Philos: his communis vita contenta est, eos autem omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur. Tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, quantas vix queo dicere. Principio qui potest esse "vita vitalis," ut ait Ennius, quæ non in amici mutua benevolentia conquiescit? Quid dulcius quam habere quicum

omnia audeas sic loqui ut tecum? Quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes qui illis æque ac tu ipse gauderet? Adversas vero ferre difficile esset sine eo, qui illas gravius etiam quam tu ferret.

(*a.*) State briefly what you know of the persons mentioned in this extract.

(*b.*) Parse *posita*, *metiamur*, *audeas*, and *gauderet*. Write out the present indicative and perfect subjunctive of *metiamur*, *gauderet*, and *gignit*.

(*c.*) Parse *ullo pacto*, and give the remaining cases of the phrase. From what verb is *pacto* derived?

(*d.*) Decline *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, *qui*, and *quis*. Explain accurately the meaning of each.

(*e.*) Give the comparatives and superlatives of *multus*, *bonus*, *difficilis*, *miser* and *dulcis*.

2. Translate into English:— 18

Quin etiam si quis asperitate ea est et immanitate naturæ, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, qualem fuisse Athenis Timonem nescio quem accepimus, tamen is pati non possit, ut non anquirat aliquem apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis suæ. Atque hoc maxime judicaretur, si quid tale possit contingere, ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret, et in solitudine uspiam collocaret atque ibi suppeditans omnium rerum, quas natura desiderat, abundantiam et copiam hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eriperet. Quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre posset cuique non auferret fructum voluptatum omnium solitudo? Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta, ut opinor, dici solitum nostros senes commemorare audivi ab aliis senibus auditum: "si quis in cœlum ascendisset naturamque mundi et pulchritudinem siderum perspexisset, insuavem illam admirationem ei fore: quæ jucundissima fuisset, si aliquem cui narraret habuisset.

(*a.*) Parse *fugiat* atque *oderit*. Account for the mood and tense of each verb.

(*b.*) Give the gender and the genitive singular of *congressus*, *virus*, *solitudo*, *sermo*, *res*, and *sidus*.

3. (*a.*) Explain the difference in meaning between the singular and the plural of *copia*, *carcer*, *castrum*, *ædes*, *tabella*, *mos*, *litera*. 6

(*b.*) Mention any nouns that have different genders in the singular and the plural.

(*c.*) What is a *deponent* verb? Give three examples.

4. Translate into Latin:—

(*a.*) All good citizens deserve to be loved.

(*b.*) They sent envoys to sue for peace.

(*c.*) But all things are full of errors. Achilles drags Hector, tied to his chariot; he thinks, I suppose, that he tears his flesh, and that Hector feels the pain of it; therefore he avenges himself on him, as he imagines; but Hecuba bewails this as a sore misfortune.

GREEK POËTRY.

Examiner—REV. JOHN HEWLETT, M. A.

N. B.—The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English:—

A.

Ὣς φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δέ οἱ ἦτορ 8
στήθεσσιν λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
ἢ ὅ γε φάσγανον ὀξὺ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ
τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, ὃ δ' Ἀτρείδην ἐναρίζοι,
ἠὲ χόλον παύσειεν, ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμόν.
Ἕως ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
ἕλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος, ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
οὐρανόθεν πρὸ γὰρ ἧκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη,
ἄμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε.
Στῆ δ' ὄπιθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἕλε Πηλείωνα,
οἴῳ φαινομένη· τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔτις ὁρᾶτο.
Θάμβησεν δ' Ἀχιλεύς, μετὰ δ' ἐτράπετ'· αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω
Παλλάδ' Ἀθηναίην· δεινὼ δέ οἱ ὄσσε φάανθεν.
Καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
Τίπτ' αὖτ', αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, εἰλήλουθας;
ἢ ἵνα ὕβριν ἴδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο;
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καί τελέεσθαι ὀΐω·
ἦς ὑπεροπλίῃσι τάχ' ἄν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ·

B.

Ἦμος δ' ἠέλιος κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθεν, 8
δὴ τότε κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια νηός·
Ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς,
καί τότ' ἔπειτ' ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν·
τοῖσιν δ' ἵκμενον οὖρον ἵει ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
Οἱ δ' ἱστὸν στήσαντ', ἀνὰ θ' ἱστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν·
ἐν δ' ἄεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἱστιον, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα
στείρῃ πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε νηὸς ἰούσης·
ἡ δ' ἔθεεν κατὰ κῦμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον·
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' ἵκοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,
νῆα μὲν οἵγε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἠπείροιο ἔρυσσαν
ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν·
αὐτοὶ δ' ἐσκιδνάντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.
Αὐτὰρ ὁ μήνιε, νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισιν,
Διογενὴς Πηλέος υἱός, πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν,
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον· ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ
αὖθι μένων, πι θέεσκε δ' ἀϋτὴν τε πτόλεμόν τε.

C.

Ὣς ἄρ' ἔφη· καὶ ἀναίξας δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον 8
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καί μιν προσέειπεν·
Τέτλαθι, μῆτερ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ,
μή σε, φίλην περ ἐοῦσαν, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωμαι
θεινομένην· τότε δ' οὔτι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,
χραισμεῖν· ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.
Ἤδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα
ῥῖψε, ποδὸς τεταγών, ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίοιο·
Πᾶν δ' ἦμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἠελίῳ καταδύντι
κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ· ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν·
ἔνθα με Σίντιες ἀνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.
Ὣς φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη
μειδήσασα δὲ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον.
Αὐτὰρ ὃ τοῖς ἄλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν
οἰνοχόει, γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.
Ἄσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
ὡς ἴδον Ἥφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπνύοντα.

2. What is the date usually assigned to the capture of Troy? Relate briefly the train of events that led to the Trojan war according to Greek mythology. What are the different theories as to the origin of the Homeric poems? Supposing Homer to have been a real person, what can we conclude from tradition and his poems as to his life? Trace the influence of the Iliad and the Odyssey on Greek civilisation. 5

3. Draw a map of ancient Greece, marking the sites of six of its leading cities. 3

4. (*a*). Write down the mood, tense, and voice, with the first person present indicative (active or middle), of the following verbal forms:—

ἀναστήσειεν, ἔγνω, φάανθεν, εἰλήλουθας, ὀλέσσῃ, ἔθεεν, τέτλαθι, ἀνάσχεο, ἐνῶρτο, and *ἐδέξατο*.

(*b*). Give the Attic forms of the following words:—
Ἀτρείδαο, ἠέλιος, πέτασσαν, φάνη, ἀλεξέμεναι, and *κάππεσον*. What is the force of the termination-*σκετο* in *πωλέσκετο*?

(*c*). Decline throughout *μέγα ξίφος, ναῦς μέλαινα, γλυκὺ νέκταρ,* and *ἄσβεστος γέλως*.

(*d*). Give the comparatives and superlatives of *μέγας, μέλας, ὀλίγος, γλυκύς, φίλος,* and *μάκαρ*.

5. Translate into Attic Greek:— 8

(*a*). I distributed an essay which I had written.

(*b*). They replied that, they had been despatched, not to take oaths, but simply to hear the letter.

(*c*). What do you think is the greatest advantage that you have derived from being wealthy?

GREEK PROSE.

Examiner—MR. H. STEPHEN, M. A.

N. B.—The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

I. Translate into English :—

(*a*). Xen. Anab. I, 4, 8. Κῦρος δε, συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, εἶπεν· Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξένιας καὶ Πασίων· ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθωσαν, ὅτι οὔτε ἀποδεδράκασιν, (οἶδα γὰρ ὅπη οἴχονται,) οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν, ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις ὥστε ἑλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· Ἀλλὰ, μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω· οὐδ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς, ὡς ἐγὼ, ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις, χρῶμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἀπιέναι βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσυλῶ· Ἀλλὰ ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους· 18

(*b*. 8, 20—Τὰ δ' ἅρματα ἐφέροντο τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, κενὰ ἡνιόχων· Οἱ δὲ, ἐπεὶ προΐδοιεν, διίσταντο· ἐστι δ' ὅστις καὶ κατελήφθη, ὥσπερ ἐν ἱπποδρόμῳ, ἐκπλαγείς· καὶ ὑδὲν μέντοι οὐδὲ τούτον παθεῖν ἔφασαν· οὐδ' ἄλλος δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ ἔπαθεν ὑδὲν, πλὴν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοξευθῆναί τις ἐλέγετο·

(*c*). II 2, 10—Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ ἐγένετο, εἶπεν ὁ Κλέαρχος· Ἄγε δὴ, ὦ Ἀριαῖε, ἐπείπερ ὁ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν στόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν, εἰπὲ τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις περὶ τῆς πορείας· πότερον ἅπιμεν ἥνπερ ἤλθομεν, ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ ἐννενοηκέναι δοκεῖς ὁδὸν κρείττω; Ὁ δ' εἶπεν· Ἦν μὲν ἤλθομεν ἀπιόντες, παντελῶς ἂν ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπολοίμεθα· ὑπάρχει γὰρ νῦν ἡμῖν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων· Ἑπτακαίδεκα γὰρ σταθμῶν τῶν ἐγγυτάτω οὐδὲ δεῦρο ἰόντες ἐκ τῆς χώρας οὐδὲν εἴχομεν λαμβάνειν·

(*d*). 5, 39 Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἕλληνες· Ὦ κάκιστε ἀνθρώπων, Ἀριαῖε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, ὅσοι ἦτε Κύρου φίλοι, οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτ' ἀνθρώπους, οἵτινες, ὁμόσαντες ἡμῖν τοὺς αὐτοὺς φίλους καὶ ἐχθροὺς νομιεῖν, προδόντες ἡμᾶς νῦν Τισσαφέρνει, τῷ ἀθεωτάτῳ τε καὶ πανουργοτάτῳ, τοὺς τε ἄνδρας αὐτοὺς οἷς ὤμνυτε, ἀπολωλέκατε, καὶ, τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμᾶς προδιδωκότες, ξὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεσθε;

II. 1. Parse, giving the nominative and genitive singular, τριήρεις, χρήματα, κακίους, εἰδότες, and ἰόντων· What are ἐρεῖ and ἀποσυλῶ? Decline together fully in both the singular and the plural, τίνα γνώμην, κρείττω ὁδόν, μεγὰς βασιλεύς and ἐγὼ αὐτός· 18

2. Give the different Comparatives and Superlatives corresponding to ἀγαθός, κακός, ἐγγύς and φίλος·

3. Parse, and give the principal parts (present and future active, perfects and aorists, active, middle, and passive) of the verbs ἀποπεφεύγασιν, ἑλεῖν, συλλαβών, ἀπολοίμεθα, προδόντες, and ἔπαθεν·

4. Write out fully the indicative of the present active of ποιέω and δίδωμι; that of the presents of εἰμι, εἶμι and οἶδα; that of the imperfects of οἶδα and χράομαι; and that of the perfect passive of δώκω.

5. How are the relations of time and place, and how are wishes, commands, and prohibitions expressed in Greek? Give examples. Distinguish παρῇ. παρείη, παρίῃ, παρῇει, and παριῇ· Translate ὅπως ὃν ἔσεσθε ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἧς κεκτῆσθε, and explain anything peculiar in the Syntax.

III. Translate into Greek:—

1. When Darius knew that his end was approaching, he wished to have both his sons beside him. Now Artaxerxes, the elder, happened to be present, and Cyrus, the younger, he sent for from the province of which he had made him satrap. 14

2. Tissaphernes, perceiving that the Milesians were about to revolt to Cyrus, put some of them to death and banished others. But Cyrus, having collected an army besieged Miletus both by land and by sea, and endeavoured to restore the exiles, and made this a pretext for collecting a still larger army.

3. When Cyrus saw that his brother with the centre of the Persian army was making a circuit so as to be in the rear of the Greeks and thus destroy them, then he charged upon the Persians with six hundred horsemen, and overcame the six thousand and put them to flight.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners { Baboo Bireswar Chattopadhyay, M. A.
„ Syamacharan Mukhopadhyay.

(N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full markes*)

1. (1.) देवशर्मा प्राह, वत्स, अनुग्रहं ते करिष्यामि, परं रात्रौ त्वया मठमध्ये न प्रवेष्टव्यम्; यतो निःसङ्गता यतीनां भूषणते। तेन त्वया व्रतग्रहणादूर्द्धं मठद्वारे तृणकुटीरके स्थितव्यमिति। स प्राह, भगवन्, भवदादेशः प्रमाणम्।

(2.) स ब्रूते देव अस्ति महती वार्त्ता, नामाख्यातुकामः सत्वरमागतोऽहम। श्रूयताम्। अस्ति जम्बुद्वीपे विन्ध्यो नाम गिरिः। तत्र चित्रवर्णो नाम मयूरः पक्षिराजो निवसति।

(3). ततो मयोक्तम्, स एवास्मत्प्रभुः महाप्रतापोऽतिसमर्थः, त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं तस्मिन् युज्यते, किं पुनाराज्यमिति ।

(4). राजाह अलमनेनातीतोपालम्भेन, प्रस्तुतमनुसन्धीयताम् । चक्रवाको ब्रूते, देव विजने ब्रवीमि । यतः

वर्णाकारप्रतिध्वानै-र्नेत्रवक्त्रविकारतः ।
अप्यूहन्ति मनो धीरास्तस्माद्वहसि मन्त्रयेत् ॥

(5). देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु । एष युद्धार्थी विपक्षो दुर्गद्वारि तिष्ठति । तद्देवपादादेशात् बहिर्निःसृत्य स्वविक्रमं दर्शयामि । तेन देवप्रसादस्यानृण्यमुपगच्छामि ।

(*a*) Translate the above extracts into English. 8

(*b*.) Change the voices (वाच्य) of all the sentences in (1). 3

(*c*.) Name and expound the *samásas* in आख्यातुकामः and पक्षिराजः in (2), and account for the dropping of म् of आख्यातुम् and न् of राजन् in the compound words. 2

(*d*.) Give the roots of श्रूयतां and प्राह, and conjugate them in the indicative present, past and future, and in the imperative. 2

(*e*.) From what word is महती derived? Decline it in all genders. 2

(*f*.) Analyse the *sandhi* in the last sentence in (3). 1

(*g*) Derive त्रैलोक्य and parse युज्यते in (3). 1

(*h*.) Give the root of अनुसन्धीयताम् in (4), and its indicative present, past and future in the active voice, and also its past participle. 2

(*i*.) Give equivalents of the word एषः in (5) and account for the dropping of its *visarga*. 1

2. Explain fully the following: 10

(*a*.) विद्या शस्त्रञ्च शास्त्रञ्च, द्वे विद्ये प्रतिपत्तये ।
आद्या हास्याय वृद्धत्वे, द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा ॥

(*b*.) ऊर्जितं सज्जनं दृष्ट्वा द्वेष्टि नीचः पुनः पुनः ।
कवलीकुरुते स्वस्थं विधुं दिवि विधुन्तुदः ।

(*c*.) विद्या विवादाय, धनं मदाय,
शक्तिः परेषां परिपीड़नाय ।
खलस्य, साधोर्विपरीतमेतत्
ज्ञानाय दानाय च रक्षणाय ॥

(*d.*) अश्वमेधसहस्रञ्च सत्यञ्च तुलया धृतम।
अश्वमेधसहस्राद्धि सत्यमेव विशिष्यते ॥

(*e.*) भुक्तं प्रियाण्यन्नानि धर्म्मश्च चरितो महान।
त्वत्प्रसूतिः प्रिया प्राप्ता, न मां तपस्त्यजीवितम् ॥

3. कोऽद्य मत्कार्म्मुकाक्षेप-विदीपित-दिगन्तरैः।
शरैर्निर्भिन्नसर्व्वाङ्गो दीर्घनिद्रां प्रवेक्ष्यति? ॥

(*a.*) Expound the *samásas* in the above *sloka.* 2

(*b*) Give a Sanskrit equivalent in one word of the phrase 1

"दीर्घनिद्रां प्रवेक्ष्यति,"

(*c*) What would be the difference of meaning if यत्नत-कार्म्मुक were substituted for मत्कार्म्मुक? 1

4. Translate into Sanskrit: 8

It is the time of dawn. The sun will soon rise. The air is cool. This is the best time to walk. If we walk in the morn we shall have health. We must get out of bed ere the sun rises. Do not walk on the grass, for it is wet with dew. How bright are the drops of dew on the blades of grass! How the birds sing on the tree! What fine hues are seen in the east! The sun will rise there.

5. Give the story on which the saying "पुनर्मूषिको भव" is founded. 6

[N.B.—*Preference will be given to answers worded in Sanskrit.*]

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English:—

8 قيل بينما الحجاج جالس في منظرة له وعنده و جوه اهل العراق اذ اتي بصبي من الخوارج له من العمر نحو بضع عشرة سنة و له ضوابتان مرخيتان قد بلغتا خصره فلما ادخل عليه لم يعبأ به ولم يكترث وصار ينظر الى بناء المنظرة و مافيها من العجائب و يلتفت يمينا و شمالا ثم اندفع يقول ابنون بكل ربع آية تعبثون و تتخذون مصانع لعلكم تخالدون قال و كان الحجاج متكئا فجلس و قال يا غلام اني ارى لك عقلا و

دهنا أحفظت القرآن قال أرخفت عليه الضياع حتى احفظه وقد حفظه الله تعالى قال أفجمعت القرآن قال أو كان مفرقا حتى اجمعه قال أفاحكمت القرآن قان أليس الله انزله محكما قال الحجاج أفا ستظهرت القرآن قال معاذ الله ان اجعل القرآن وراء ظهري قال و يلك قاتلك الله ماذا اقول قال الويل لك ولقومك قل أو عيت القرآن في صدرك *

2. Write down the above passage, with full vowel-points. 5

3. Give the etymology of معاذ الله, خفت, بضع, بينما, 4
and ليس, ارى, تتخذ, دن, القرآن, تعالى, قاتلك الله, ويلك, وراء.

4. Give a short history of the حجاج, and of the خوارج, 3
in Arabic sentences.

5. (*a*). Put full vowel-points in the following sentences, 3
ماتفعلوا من خير يعلمه الله and زيد الضاوب رأس الجاني.

(*b*.) State which of these two sentences is correct— 3
فشربوا منه الا قليلا منه or فشربوا منه الا قليل منه
Give the rule.

6. (*a*.) Put down the grammatical distinctions between 2
لم and لما, when they precede a مضارع.

(*b*.) Translate into English:— 6

واصغي اذا ذكي والغير حديثه بسمعي ولكني اذوب به فكوا * نبي جمال كل مافيه معجز من الحسن لكن و جهه الاية الكبرى * اقام بلال الحال في سجن خده يراقب من لالاء غرته الفجرا * اذا ما الناس جر بهم لبيب فاني قد اتلتهم و ذافا * اقرن برايك راى غيرك واستشر فالراي لايخفى على الأذنين * فالمرء مرآة تريه وجهه ويري قفاه بجمع مرآتين *

(*c*.) State the خاصيت of فعللة.

7. Translate into Arabic, with necessary vowel-points:— 4
Did you go to the house of the prosecutor on the afternoon of the 11th ultimo between the hours of five and six o'clock; and if so, did you then and there see the prisoner?

I have no accurate recollection of the date: but I did go to the prosecutor's house on the evening of the day on which the attempt on his life was made, and I then saw the prisoner, with a crowd of other natives there

Relate the circumstances under which you arrested him; and add any particulars that may appear to you to have an important bearing on the case.

I knew that the prisoner bore ill-will to his master, and when I saw him wringing his hands, beating his breast, and making great protestations of grief, my attention was attracted. I therefore watched him very narrowly.

Now be cautious as to what you are going to say; for you will doubtless have to give your testimony on oath in this matter before a court of justice.

I am ready to swear to everything I shall say. When I asked the prisoner why he was crying, he appeared very much confused, and his answers were evasive.

That is not evidence. You must state the questions you put to the prisoner, and the answers he gave.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

[N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Translate into English:—

چندانکه مقود کشتي برساعد پیچید و بر بالاي ستون رفت ملاح زمام از کفش در گسلانید و کشتي براند - بیچاره متحیر بماند - روزي دو بلا و محنت کشید روز سوم خوابش گریبان گرفت و در آبش انداخت - بعد شبا دوزي دگر برکنار افتا - از حیاتش رمقي مانده بود - برگ درختان خوردن گرفت و بیخ گیاهان بر آورد تا اندک مانده قوت یافت - سر در بیان نهاد و همیرفت تا از تشنگي بیطاقت شده بسر چاهي رسید - قومي برو گرد آمده بودند و شربت آبي به پشیزے همي آشامیدند - جوان را چیزے نبود طلب کرد و بیچارگي نمود رحمت نیاوردند - دست تعدی دراز کرد میسر نشد - تنے چندرا فرو کوفت مردان غلبه کردند و بے محابه بزدند مجروح شد —

(قطعه)

* پشه چو پرشد بزند پیـــل را *
* باهمه مردی و صلابت که اوست *
* مور چـــگان را چو بود اتفـــاق *
* شیرژیان را بدر آرند پرست *

بحکم ضرورت درپے کاروانے افتاد و برفت - شب انگاه برسیدند بمقامي که از دزدان پرخطر بود - کاروانیان را دید لرزه بر اندام افتاده و دل بر هلاک نهاده - گفت اندیشه مدارید که دربن میان یکے منم که تنها پنجاه مرد را جواب دهم -

(b.) State the بحر of the *Kita'* (قطعه) in the above passage 2

(پشه چوپرشد الخ)

2. Give the مادہ and literal meanings of مقود , ملاح , 4
صلابة and محابا , میسر , تعدی , منحیر.

(b.) Explain the forms شبانگاه , شباروز , بیابان and کاروان 2

3. Give the different meanings of م , with examples. 2

4. Translate the following into English or Urdu:— 6

* درختے که بیخش بود برقرار *
* به پرور که روزے دهد میوه بار *
* کرت بیخ اخلاص در بوم نیست *
* ازین برکسي چون تو محروم نیست *
* هران که افگند تخم بر روي سنگ *
* جوی وقت دخلش نیاید بچنگ *
* منم آبروی ریا را محـــــل *
* که این آب در زیر دارد وحل *
* چه دانند مردم که درجامه کیست *
* نویســـده داند که در نامه چیت *
* چه وزن آورد جای انبان باد *

* که میزان عدل است و دیوان داد *
* مرائی که چندان ورع مینمود *
* بدیدند هیچش در انبان نبود *

کنند ابرو پاکیزه تر زاستر * که آن در حجاب است و این در نظر
بزرگان فراغ از نظر داشتند * از آن بر نیان آستر داشتند
ور آوازه خواهي در اقلیم فاش * برون حله کن گودرن حشو باش
بباري نگفت این سخن بایزید * که از منکر ایمن نرم کز مرید
کسانی که سلطان و شاهنشه اند * سواسر گدایان این درگه اند
هدان به گر آبستن جوهري * که همچون صدف سر بخود دربری
گر امروز گفتار مانشنوي * مبادا که فردا پشیمان شوي

(*b*) Point out all the Arabic words in the first six *baits* of the above extract. 2

(*c*) Is there any *bait* or *misra'* in the passage which contains only Persian words? If so, write them out. 2

5 Explain the final ی in درختی , روزے , کسانی , جوهري , شوي , سعدی and بلی ,

(*b*) How many meanings has the word قلب ? 3

6. How many kinds of اضافت are there? 3

7. Give examples of some words which have a و before the علامت مصدر , but which is changed into الف and یا in the مضارع. 3

8. Explain the که in که هر کجا که رود قدر و قیمتش دانند , and also state why there is only one که in هر کجا که رفت خیمه زد و خواب گاه ساخت. 2

9 Translate into Persian:— 10

"The camel is a domestic animal, and is used principally as a beast of burden. He can travel as far in a day as the horse, but his average daily journey in a caravan is from eighteen to twenty miles, and he will carry a load of from five hundred to a thousand pounds. He is mild, patient and hardy, requires little food, and in a case of need can put up with the coarsest kind; and is capable of sustaining a march of several hundred miles in a burning sandy desert without water."

URDU.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

[N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*] 8

1. Translate into English :—

دیکھہ حال غروب شمس ذرا * هین هزارون منافع اي دانا
بے غروب افتـــاب اگر هوتا * رنج لوگون کو بیشتر هوتا
عیش و راحتکے هین بهي محتاج * استرا حتک هین بهي محتاج
نکلین تا ماندگي سے اونکے بدن * پائین قووت حواس مرد و زن
قووت هاضمہ قیـــام کرے * فکر هضم طعام شام کرے
هاضمے مین نهـــو فتور ذرا * پهونچے شب کی غذا سوي اعضا
دن همیشـــہ اگر رها کرتا * محنتین آدمي کیـــا کرتا
حرص سے راحتین بهلا دیتے * جســـم کو آدمي گهلا دیتے
که بلا شبہ لوگ هین اکثر * مستعد مال جمع کرنے پر
رات کي تیرگي نه آني اگر * محنتون سے نه باز رهتے بشر
متصل ایسے کام کرتے حریص * کام اپنے تمـــام کرتے حریص
آصد شب کا قاعدہ سن اور * هی یهہ نکتہ مقام فکرت غور
دهوب اگر شام کو نه ٹل جاتي * پهر تو ساري زمین جل جاتي
کبهي روئیدگي نه پاتي نبات * هوتے ضائع تمـــام حیوانات
* پس یهہ هی حکمت خداے قدیر *
* جو امور انام کا هی خبیـــر *
* اس طرح اوس خدا نے ٹهرایا *
* حکمت پاک کو یهي بهـــایا *
* رهے خورشید کو طلوع و غروب *
* هی نظام جهـــان کا یهہ اسلوب *

(*b*). Scan the last verse, and give the name of the بحر in which the poem is written. 2

(*c*.) Point out separately all the Arabic and Persian words in the above passage. Give their literal meanings. 3

2. Give the feminines of کشمیري , سنار , خان , and جه 1

(b) Give the plurals of پانو , گاے , روپیه , and سایه 1

(c) Write down the genders of پاني , شریعت , حقه , قلم , تیر , and کمان. 2

3. Explain the syllables گر , گار , and گیر in بیداد , گرستمگار and عیب گیر. Form their corresponding abstract nouns. 3

4. Distinguish between کرامت and اعجاز. Give the meanings of رَحم and رِحم. 1

5. Translate literally into English :— 6

جب آس پاس اپنے آدمیون مین سے کوئي نظر نه آیا
اور دو پہر کي دھوپ سو پر پڑي اور وہ دھوپ گوم بدن کو
لگي تب بیتاب و بیقرار ھوا اور وہ ھرن که چھلاوے کي
طرح نظرون سے اوجہل ھو گیا تھا اوس جنگل مین که
سکنتلا کي جہان بود و باش تھي نمودار ھوا - راجه نے جھنجلا
اور طیش کھا تیر کو کمان کے چلے سے جوڑ کر چاھا که اوسے
نشانه کرے - ھنوز تیر قبضے سے کمان کے سرکنے نه پایا تھا که
آواز آئي تم راجه ھو اور ھم چتنے جنگل کے جوگي تپسوے
اور جتنے رھنے والے ھین کیا چرند کیا پرند تمہارے سایه مین
بستے ھین بھولکے تم رکھوالے ھو ھاھا مہاراج ھمارے تب بن کا
ھرن شکار مت کرو •

(b.) Point out all the irregular feminines occurring in the above passage. 2

6. How many tenses are formed with the present participle? Explain and illustrate the force of each. Decline the word کوئي. 4

7. How are the comparatives اسم تفضیل formed in Urdu? 3

8. Find out the year from آفتاب دین نہان شدھاے گفتا در زمین according to the ابجد Write out the numerical in سیاق character also. 2

9. Correct the following passage :— 4

مین ان سب میبت کو جو اپنے پہلا دونو صفر مین اوٹھایا

تعین ایش اور ایشرت کي سبب بهول گئے - یهانتک که پهر
صفو کي طیاري کرکے بغداد سے روانه هوي اور اوس شهر سے
تجارت کي مال خرید کر بانسرا کو لیگئے وهان سے اور سوداگرون
کي سات جهاز پر تیار هوے اور ایک بڑا صفر کي اراده کئے *

10. Translate into Urdu :— 8

"A distinguished Surgeon of whom questions were asked concerning the torture machine, said : 'The best way to explain it is to give you actual experience; then you will know exactly how it feels. Here is an electrical battery. I pull out this tube a little way. Now let me place this in your hand. There! 'Oh!' exclaimed the enquirer, as a tingling, thrilling sensation ran through every finger, and his hand closed in an involuntary grasp. 'Does it hurt?' asked the Doctor. 'A little.' 'Well, we'll try again. Now you see, I pull this tube further out I again apply it to your hand, and,'——'Whoop!' shouted the victim, 'take it away.'"

HINDI.

Examiner—K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1 Translate the following passage into English :— 16

छं० । मंडप विलोकि विचित्र रचना रचिता मुनिमन हरे ।
निज पानि नजक सुजान सब कहं आनि सिंहासन धरे ॥
कुलइष्ट सरिस बसिष्ट पूजे बिनय करि आसिष लही ।
कौसिकहिं पूजत परम प्रीति कि रीति तौ न परै कही ॥३९॥

दो० । बामदेव आदिक ऋषय पूजे मुदित महीस ।
दिये दिव्य आसन सबहि सब सन लही असीस ॥३०६॥

चौ० । बहुरि कीन्ह कोसलपतिपूजा । आनि ईस सम भाव न दूजा ॥
कीन्ह जोरि कर बिनय बड़ाई । कहि निज भाग्य बिभव बहुताई ॥
पूजे भूपति सकल बराती । सम समधी सादर सब भांती ॥
आसन उचित दिये सब काहू । कहौं कहा सुख एक उछाहू ॥
सकल बरात जनक सनमानी । दान मान बिनती बर बानी ॥
बिधि हरि हर दिसिपति दिनराऊ । जे जानहिं रघुबीर प्रभाऊ ॥
कपट बिप्रबरभेष बनाये । कौतुक देखहिं अति सचु पाये ॥
पूजे जनक देव सम जाने । दिये सुआसन बिन पहिचाने ॥

a. What is nominative to चूरे and what its objective ?

b. Parse पानि.

c. Derive बचिरता सरिस महीस.

d. Give four synonyms of महीस in the same literal sense.

e. Who was कौसिक ?

f. In what case is बसिष्ट and what is nominative to पूजे ?

g. What is the difference between ऋषि and ऋषय ?

2. चौ०। राजा सब रनिबास बुलाईं। जनकपचिका बांचि सनाईं॥ 10
सुनि संदेस सकल हरषानी। अपर कथा सब भूप बखानी॥
प्रेम प्रफुल्लित राजा रानी। मनऊं सिखिन सुनि बारिदबानी॥
मुदित असीस देहिं गुरुनारी। अति आनंदमगन महतारी॥

a. Give the meanings of रनिवास and बांचि.

b. What is the meaning of मनऊं सिखिन सुनि बारिदबानी ?

c. Give four synonyms of बारिद in the same literal sense.

d. What would be the meaning of the word if instead of बारिद it were बारिधि ?

e. What is meant by गुरुनारी and महतारी ?

दो०। मिले लषन रिपुसूदनहिं दीन्ह असीस महीस।
भये परस्पर प्रेमबस फिरि फिरि नावहिं सीस॥ १४७॥

चौ०। बार बार करि बिनय बड़ाई। रघुपति चले संग सब भाई॥
जनक गहे कौसिकपद जाई। चरनरेनु सिर नयनन लाई॥
सुनु मुनीस बर दरसन तोरे। अगम न कछु प्रतीति मन मोरे॥
जो सुख सुयस लोकपति चहहीं। करत मनोरथ सकुचत अहहीं॥
सो सुख सुयस सुलभ मोहि स्वामी। सब सिधि तव दरसन अनुगामी॥

3. Write out the above passage in simple prose using your own words as far as you can. 12

4. Translate the following passage into English :— 12

दोहा। पुरुषनि तें दुगुनी सुधा बुद्धि चौगुनी तीय।
काम आठ साहस छगुन या बिधि तिय सब कीय॥

ताते हौं कहतु हौं काम परे जाकी बुद्धि फूरै सोई पंडित। बहुरि करटक बोल्यो भाई इन दोऊन में तौ अति प्रीति है। तुम कैसें बिगार करवायहो। फेरि दमनक बोल्यो कि मित्र जो काज

उपाय तें होय सो बल तें न होय। जैसें एक सांप कौं बाहे काज में मरवायो तैसें हौं हू याहि मरवाऊंगो। करटक कहो यह कैसी कथा है। तहां दमनक कहतु है।

उत्तर दिसा में विंध्याचर नाम पर्वत। वहां एक तरु पर काग का.लो रहै अरु वाकी जर में एक सांप हू। अब काग्लो में अंडा दये तब सर्प ने रुख पर चढ़ि खायलिये अरु अंडानि के लालच सों नित रुख पै चढ़ि वाके खोंधा में जाय जाय बैठै।

a. Derive বিগার.

b. Give four synonyms of রুখ.

BENGALI.

Examiners— { Babu Bireswar Chatterjee, M. A.
„ Syamacharan Mukerjee.

[*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*]

1. Explain fully the following passages, correcting any errors of the press you may find in them and clearing all allusions. 16

(*a.*) যদি মিবারে থিউকিদিদিস অথবা জেনোফন থাকিতেন, তাহা হইলে 'পেলপনিসসের সমর' অথবা "দশ সহস্রের প্রত্যাবর্ত্তন" কখনও এই রাজপুতশ্রেষ্ঠের অপেক্ষা ইতিহাসে অধিকতর মধুর ভাবে কীর্ত্তিত হইত না।

(*b*) যে দিন মহম্মদ ঘোরীর আগমনে থানেশ্বরে ভীষণ সমরক্ষেত্রে হিন্দুরাজ পৃথু অনাথ ভারতবাসীর পক্ষে দেহ ত্যাগ করিয়া ভারতকে নিঃসহায় করেন, সে দিন যে সূর্য্য অস্ত গিয়াছে, তাহা আর উদিত হইল না।

(*c*) উন্নতিই সভ্যতার মুখ্য ভাব। সামাজিক জীবনের সম্পূর্ণতা সাধন এবং ব্যক্তিগত আন্তরিক জীবনের উন্নতিবিধান সভ্যতার প্রধান অঙ্গ।

(*d.*) অযোধ্যায় আগমন করিবামাত্র ভরত ন্যায়স্বরূপ রাজ্যভার রামচন্দ্রের হস্তে সমর্পণ করিয়া বিগতজ্বর হইলেন।

(*e*) জন্মান্তরীণ প্রীতি না থাকিলে মন কখনই অকারণ হয় না।

(*f*.) বৃথায় পূজিলা সতী জটিল প্রথম-পতি
পতির কল্যাণে মিছা দেবী আরাধীলা।
দেব দেবী শিবা শিবে কে বা আর আরাধিবে
বলীর সকলে সখা হয় গো প্রমীলা॥

(*g*.) ক্ষণেকে চেতন-লয় ক্ষণেকে চেতনা হয়
ক্ষণেক পাতালে যেন প্রবিশে ধরণী।
ধরিয়া ভৈরবী-লীলা দশাননে দেখা দিলা
মহামায়া মোহময়ী দেবী পুরাতনী॥
কপালে পাংশুর ছটা শিরে শোভে রাম-জটা
সীতার নয়ন-জল বহে দুনয়নে।
কুন্তলে জড়িত মুখ নিশা-শেষে অমুখ
চন্দ্রমা গলিত যেন অশোকের বনে॥

2. (1.) এইরূপে কোমল প্রাভাতিক লক্ষ্মী, তেজঃপূর্ণ মধ্যাহ্ন শ্রীশান্তিময়ী সায়ন্তন শোভায় পুণ্যশিল ডেবিড হেয়ার পুলকিত থাকিতেন, এইরূপে তাঁহার আবাস-ভূমি নিরন্তর স্বর্গীয় ভাবে পরিপূর্ণ রহিত।

(2.) করে করবাল বীর রক্ত-কলেবর।
রৌদ্ররস চলে যেন শান্তির গোচর॥

(*a*.) Explain the rhetorical figures in the above extracts. 3
(*b*.) Expound the *samasas* in them. 2
(*c*.) Derive প্রাভাতিক, সায়ন্তন, শান্তিময়ী and পুলকিত 2

3. দয়ালু এবং বোধিসত্ত্বের অংশে উপজন্ম জীমূতবাহন ভিন্ন ভূতলে কোন্ ব্যক্তি, কল্পবৃক্ষকে অর্থিসাৎ করিতে সাহসী হয়।

(*a*) Parse দয়ালু and অর্থিসাৎ and give their etymology. 2

(*b*.) Write a short account of Jimutavahana as given in your text-book; and explain the significance of the epithet "বোধি-সত্ত্বের অংশে উৎপন্ন" as applied to him.

4. Give the meaning and derivation of the following:— 3
অভ্যুল্লিহ, বীর্য্যস্তম্ভা, কিংকর্ত্তব্যবিমূঢ়, ঔর্দ্ধদেহিক, সাপ্তভৌমিক and শতঘ্নী.

5. Give, from the note on the following passage in your text-book, the geography and modern name of any four of the places mentioned in it.

তিনি মিথিলা, কাশী. কেকয়, অঙ্গ, মগধ, পূর্ব্ব-দেশ, সিন্ধু, সৌবীর, সৌরাষ্ট্র, ও দাক্ষিণাত্য প্রভৃতি (১) জনপদের নৃপগণকে নিমন্ত্রণ পূর্ব্বক মহা সমারোহে অশ্বমেধ যজ্ঞের অনুষ্ঠান করিয়াছিলেন।

6. Translate into English :— 8

আল্‌ফ্রেডের পিতা বড় বিদ্যারসজ্ঞ ছিলেন না, কিন্তু জননী অত্যন্ত বিদ্যাবতী ছিলেন। তিনিই আলফ্রেডের বাল্যকালের শিক্ষাগুরু। তিনি আপন সন্তানকে বর্ণ পরিচয়ার্থ শিক্ষা দিতে আরম্ভ করেন এবং স্যাক্‌সন্ কাব্য গ্রন্থ হইতে শৌর্য ভাবাত্মক মূর্ত্তি সকল দেখাইয়া আল্‌ফ্রেডের মনে বাল্যকাল হইতে বীর-রসের সঞ্চার করাইয়া দেন। আল্‌ফ্রেডের মাতা আপন সন্তানকে ঐ সকল ছবি দেখাইতেন। তদ্দর্শনে সুকুমারমতি আলফ্রেডর কোম লহৃদয়ক্ষেত্রে বীর-মূর্ত্তি সকল অঙ্কিত হইয়া যাইত। আর্লফ্রেড এক দিন মাতার নিকট ঐ পুস্তক প্রার্থনা করাতে তিনি বলিয়াছিলেন "তুমি পড়িতে শিখিলে ইহা প্রাপ্ত হইবে।"

URIA.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

[*The figures in the margin indicate fnll marks.*]

1. *a.* Translate into English the following passage :— 16

ଏଉପେ ହନୁମତ ବଚନକୁ ଶୁଣି ।
କହିଲେ ସେ ଜାନକୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଶିରୋମଣି ।। ୪୪ ।।
ମର୍କଟ ବିଶେଷରେ ଅଳପ ଶରୀର ।
ହୋଇଛିତ ତୁମ୍ଭର କିଉପେ ରାମଙ୍କର ।। ୪୫ ।।
ଶ୍ରମୁକୁ ମୋତେ ନେବ ବୋଲନ୍ତେ ଶରୀର ।
ହୋଇ ଗିରି ପରିରେ ଦିଶିଲା ସୁନ୍ଦର ।। ୪୬ ।।

ଏଉପେ ଉପଧରି ସୀତାଙ୍କ ଆଗରେ ।
ଛିଡ଼ା ହୋଇ କରି ସେ କହିଲେ ବିନୟରେ ॥ ୪୭ ॥
ମୁ ମନେ କଲେ ଶଙ୍କା ଛଡ଼ିଏ ଲଙ୍କାପୁର ।
ଉପଡ଼ାଇ ନେବି ଗୋ ଭୟକୁ ଦୂର କର ॥ ୪୮ ॥
ମୋର ବଚନରେ ଶୋକରୁ ଏବେ ତେଜ ।
ଦେଖିବଟି ରାମଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଜ ॥ ୪୯ ॥
ହନୁମତଙ୍କର ବଚନ ଶୁଣି ସୀତା ।
ଚାହିଁଲେ ସେ ତାହାଙ୍କ ଉପକୁ ଛଡ଼ି ଚିନ୍ତା ॥ ୫୦ ॥
ମହାଗିରିବର ପରାୟେ ଆକାଶର ।
ନିକଟରେ ଯାଇ ଲାଗିଅଛି ଶିର ॥ ୫୧ ॥
କ୍ଷଣେ ରହି ମହା ଆନନ୍ଦ ହୋଇଲେ ।
ସେ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏମନ୍ତ ବଚନ କହିଲେ ॥ ୫୨ ॥
ପବନ ଦେବଙ୍କର ଅଟ ହେ ନ
ସେହି ଉପେ ତୁମ୍ଭ ଗମନ ପରାକ୍ରମ ॥ ୫୩ ॥
ତୁମ୍ଭର ସତ୍ତ୍ୱବଳ କଳନା କଲି ମୁହିଁ ।
ଅନଳ ପରି ତେଜ ପୁଞ୍ଜକୁ ଅଛ ବହି ॥ ୫୪ ॥
ତୁମ୍ଭ ବିନା ଆନ କେବଣ କପିଶ୍ଚର ।
ଆସନ୍ତା କି ଅକପାରକୁ ହୋଇ ପାର ॥ ୫୫ ॥

b. What is the literal meaning of ଶିରୋମଣି ?

c. What is the difference between ଦିଶିଲେ and ଦେଖିଲା ?

d. Parse ନେବ and ନେବି.

e. In the line ମୁ ମନେ କଲେ ଶଙ୍କା ଛଡ଼ି ଏ ଲଙ୍କାପୁର which is nominative to କଲେ ? what governs ଲଙ୍କାପୁର ?

f. What is the meaning of ପରି ?

g. What is the meaning of ଆନ ?

ଏହି ଋପେ ପ୍ରତାପୀ ରାବଣର ବାଣୀ ।
ଶୁଣି ମହା କୋପରେ ଜନକ ଦୁଲଣୀ ॥ ୧ ॥
ଅନ୍ତର ପାଇ ମଧ୍ୟେ ତୃଣଟି ଏ କଲେ ।
ସେ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏମନ୍ତ ବଚନ କହିଲେ ॥ ୨ ॥
ପୁଣ୍ୟକୁଳେ ଜନମ ହୋଇଛି ମୋହର ।
ଭାରିଯା ଅଟେ ପୁଣି ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କର ॥ ୩ ॥
ଏମନ୍ତ ହେଲା ଠାରେ କି ଋପେ ନିନ୍ଦ୍ୟକଥା ।
ମୋଠାରେ ସମ୍ଭବିବ ଜାଣ ରେ ଦଶମଥା ॥ ୪ ॥
ଏହି ଋପେ କହି ରାବଣକୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠ ।
କରି ପୁଣି କହିଲେ ବଚନ କରି ଋଷ୍ଟ ॥ ୫ ॥
ସତୀ ନାରୀ ପର ଭାରିଯା ଅଟଇ ।
କି ଋପେ ତୋର ଭାର୍ଯ୍ୟା ହୋଇବି କହ ମୁହିଁ ॥ ୬ ॥
ସାଧୁମାନଙ୍କର ଧରମକୁ ଚାହିଁ ।
ହେ ଅସାଧୁ ସାଧୁଙ୍କ ବରତ କର ତୁହି ॥ ୭ ॥

2. *a.* What is ପ୍ରତାପୀ ? and to what does it refer ? 8

b. What is the meaning of ଦୁଲଣୀ ? and in what case is it ?

c. Explain the 3rd and 4th lines in the above extract.

d. What is the meaning of ଭାରିଯା ? Is it the proper word ? If not, why is it so written ?

e. Translate into English the last eight lines of the above extract.

3. *a.* Translate into English the following passage : 12

୧୭୩୮ ସାଲରେ ଲିନିୟସ କିଛି ଦିନ ପାଇଁ ପାରିସଯାତ୍ରା କଲେ ସେହି ବରଷଶେଷରେ ସେ ସ୍ୱଦେଶ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଗମନ ପୂର୍ବକ ଷ୍ଟକହଲମ ନଗରରେ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ ।

ପ୍ରଥମରେ ସମସ୍ତେ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିଥିଲେ ; ମାତ୍ର ପରିଶେଷରେ ସୌଭାଗ୍ୟୋଦୟ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ରାଜ୍ଞୀ ଇଲିୟେନାର କାସ ଚିକିତ୍ସାରେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବାରୁ ତଦବଧି ସେହି

ନଗରରେ ଅଢ ଆଦରଣୀୟ ଚିକତ୍ସକ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲେ । ସାମୁଦ୍ରକ ସୈନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ ଚିକତ୍ସକ ଏବ ରାଜକୀୟ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ-ବଦ୍ ପଦରେ ନଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଏହ ରୂପେ ନଯୁମିତ ଆୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେଲେ । ପରସ୍ପରନଗ୍ରଗ ୫ ବରଷ ବାଦ ସେହ ପ୍ରିୟଢମା କାମିମାର ପାଣିପୀଡ଼ନ କଲେ ।

b. Give the etymological analysis and meaning of ଉଦ୍ଭଦ୍ବଦ୍ and of ପାଣିପୀଡ଼ନ

ଢାହାଙ୍କର ପହୀ ଇପ୍ସାପୃ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ସାଧନରେ ଏକାନ୍ତ ଅଧବସାୟିନୀ ଥିଲେ । ଯେମାନେ ଅସଦଗ୍ଧ ଚିତ୍ରରେ ଢାହାଙ୍କ ପଢ ସମ୍ଭ୍ରବ୍ୟାହାରେ କାରାଗାରରେ ବାସ କରବାର ଅନମ୍ମଢ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ; ବୋଧ ହୁଏ ପଢପ୍ରାଣା ରମଣୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧି-କୌଶଲ ଓ ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗରେ କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସାଧନ ହୋଇ-ପାରେ ସେମାନେ ଇଦ୍ବିଷୟରେ ବଶେଷଜ୍ଞ ଥିଲେ ନାହିଁ । ସେ ଏକ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ କାରଣ ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ଏହ ଅଭ୍ରଲଷିତ ସମାଧାନ ଉପାୟ ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ବରତ ହୋଇ ନାହାନ୍ତ । ଏବ ଯଦ୍ଦ୍ୱାର ଏଢ଼ଇ ବଷୟର ଆନୁକୂଲ୍ୟ ହେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଏଢାଦୃଶ ବ୍ୟାପାର ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଲେ ଇଦ୍ବିଷୟରେ କୌଣସି କ୍ରମେ ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତ ନାହିଁ ।

4. *a.* What is the meaning of ଏକାନ୍ତ and of ଅଧବସାୟିନୀ ? 14

b. Explain the phrase ଅସଦଗ୍ଧ ଚିତ୍ରରେ

c. What is meant by ପଢପ୍ରାଣା ରମଣୀ ? What is the difference between ପଢପ୍ରାଣା and ପଢକ୍ରଢା ?

d. Render into English the several terms ବୁଦ୍ଧିକୌଶଲ and ଉଦ୍ୟୋଗ.

e. What is meant by ବଶେଷଜ୍ଞ ?

f. What is ଅଭ୍ରଲଷିତ ସମାଧାନ ?

g. Is ရဲရဝ substantive or adjective? If the latter, give its substantive form.

h. What is the adjective from which ဣရှုရှုဏ္ဍ comes, and what adjective again is the reverse of it?

i. What is ဖုပေဿ၊ and what is its reverse?

BURMESE.

Examiner—Rev. G. DeCruz.

1. Translate the following into English:—

ဤယောက်ျားသည်။ အများနှင့်မထူ။ အမူကြမ်းခက်။ ကွဲအက်ညစ်တေ။ လိပ်ကျောက်ရေနှင့်။ ဆင်ခြေဘဝါး။ ထန်းဘလပ်ပျားကဲ့သို့။ ကြီးမားသော် ခြေဆဝါးလည်းရှိသည်၊ မြင်းခေါင်းဘောက်ကွေး။ မွေးမှင်သဲသဲ၊ ဆန်ထုပ်ဆွဲသကဲ့သို့။ ကွဲးလျားကျသောသလုံးသားလည်းရှိသည်။ ရိုးဆက်ထိန်ကွေ။ မစေ့မစပ်။ဂျင်ဖုတပ်သကဲ့သို့။ မသပ်မပယ်။ ရွံဘွယ်စသီး။ အလွှန်ကြီးသော ဒုးဆစ်လည်းရှိသည်။စရပ်ဟောင်းကျောင်းဆိုး။ အ 25
ရိုးပျက်ပြို့။ရနယ်အိုကဲ့သို့။ဖရိုဇရဲ။ ကြီးကြဲယိမ်းရိုင်သော။နံကိုင်းနံရိုးလည်းရှိသည်။ထန်းစစ်ကြော

ဝက်မြှောင်။ မဲခင်ကြွက်သိုက်။ တဖြက်ချေးမွှိုက်ကဲ့
သို့။ ဘုတ်သိုက်တူဖြစ်။ ကောက်ကျစ်ထိန်ရွတ်
သော။ မုတ်ဆိတ်ပါးမုန်းလည်းရှိသည် မဖြောင့်
ကောက်ကွေးပြောင်းဘူးမွေးကဲ့သို့။ နီတွေးသော
ကြင်စွယ်လည်းရှိသည်။

2. Parse ရိုးဆက်လိန်ကွေ့ in the above passage. 5

3. Explain the force of the particle ဘွယ် in ရှိုဘွယ် and also of the following particle when affixed to roots of verbs :— 5

ရုံ or ရုံမျှ။ မှန်း။ ချင်း။

4. Give the literal meanings of the expressions ကွဲအက်
ညစ်တေ and ကြိုးကြဲယိမ်ရိုင်။ 5

5. Explain and illustrate with examples the use of the following affixes of tenses :— 5

သေး။ ခဲ့။ ဘူး။ နှင့်။ ခင်။ လ

6. Give the literal meanings of ကာယဝလ end ညာဏ
ဝလ, and explain how they are applied in the Zaneka zat. 5

ARMENIAN.

Examiner—Mr. T. Malcolm.

Conjugate fully the following words:

ճանաչեմ . մափիջիմ .

Decline the following words:

կաճին . Հեղոյս . հեղուշն :

Parse the following sentences:

Արձանագրեաս 'իյսուցուկի անաւանց

Ծերակուտին հրով մայիցուց :

Վարոյան ոչ իշխեաց մոալ 'ի Հայաստան ,

Գուացէ ննջութ̄ մատնեսցի 'իձեռս խոորովսու :

Give the meanings of the following words:

Հեղեղ . Հեղգ . Ճիղ . Ձետ . Մշտիկ .

Միրգ . Նսխալ . Նշենի . Վարսամ . Գուճք :

Translate the following into English.

Կամեցեալ եղոսրովուս վրէժս առնուլ 'ի Հայոց և առաւել ևս 'ի յունաց՝ փութացաւ էառ քագաւուն հազար հեծեաս՝՝ և հարիւր հաջար հետաակս , և խաղաց 'ի վր̄ նց̄ , և յետ բաղում պատերազմաց հաղթութ̄ե լեալ 'իմեջ յունաց և պարսից՝ անկաւ հայաստան ընդ իշխնութ̄ խսորովու , և նա առաքեաց 'ի հայս մարզպան նսր , և ինքն հիւանդացեալ անկաւ 'ի մահիճս , և ոչ ուան[illegible]պատմիւք , սուսաւսրեալ յԱստուածային Որրհաց , ընկալաւ դհուաստս քե̄ի , և մկրտեցաւ , և ուրախութ̄ որաի մեռաւ յամի տեառն 579. և 'իթո-ջին հայոց , իը̄ :

TRANSLATION.

Examiners

PANDIT MAHABCHANDRA TARKALANKAR.
„ TARAKUMAR KABIRATNA.
REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.
MAULAVI AHMAD.
MR. HARIGOPAL PADHYAY.
MR. BALAJI VINAYAK GOKA.
MR. T. MALCOLM.
REV. G. DECRUZ.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

(*a.*) During four long months the garrison had known nothing of what was going on in the outer world. They were aware of the advance and retreat of Havelock, and that was all. At last, on the 23rd of September, they heard the booming of the guns at the Alumbagh. On the morning of the 25th they could see something of the growing excitement in the city; the people abandoning their houses and flying across the river. Still the guns of the rebels kept up a heavy cannonade upon the Residency, and volleys of musketry continued to pour upon the besieged from the loopholes of the besiegers. But soon the firing was heard from the city; the welcome sounds came nearer and nearer. The excitement of the garrison grew beyond control. Presently the relieving force was seen fighting its way towards the Residency. Then the pent-up feelings of the garrison burst forth in deafening cheers; and wounded men in hospital crawled out to join in the chorus of welcome. Then followed personal greetings as officers and men came pouring in. Hands were frantically shaken on all sides. Rough-bearded soldiers took the children from their mothers' arms, kissed them with tears rolling down their cheeks, and thanked God that they had come in time to save them from the fate that had befallen the sufferers at Cawnpore. 20

(*b.*) * * * We have to educate a people who cannot at present be educated by means of their mother-tongue. We must teach them some foreign language. The claims of our own language it is hardly necessary to recapitulate. It stands pre-eminent even among the languages of the West. It abounds with works of imagination not inferior to the noblest which Greece has bequeathed to us; with models of every species of eloquence; with historical compositions, which, considered merely as narratives, have seldom been surpassed, and which, considered as vehicles of ethical and political instruction have never been equalled; with just and lively representations of human life and human nature; with the most profound speculations on metaphysics, morals, government, jurisprudence, and trade: with full and correct information respecting every experimental science which tends to preserve the health, to increase the comfort, or to expand the intellect of man. Whoever knows that language, has ready access to all the vast intellectual wealth, 30

which all the wisest nations of the earth have created and hoarded in the course of ninety generations. It may safely be said that the literature now extant in that language is of far greater value than all the literature which three hundred years ago was extant in all the languages of the world together. Nor is this all. In India English is the language spoken by the ruling class. It is spoken by the higher class of natives at the seats of Government. It is likely to become the language of commerce throughout the seas of the East.

HISTORY.

Examiners— { Mr. R. Carter, M. A.
Rev. C. Baumann.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Relate the gradual conversion of the Early English to Christianity. 3
2. What was the Black Death, and what were its immediate and remote consequences, social and political? 5
3. Give some account of English legislation during the reign of Edward the First and of William the Third. 6
4. Sketch the career of Napoleon from the peace of Amiens to the battle of Waterloo. 5
5. Who were the most eminent English men of letters during the period called the Revival of Literature? Enumerate their chief works. 5
6. Write brief notes on the following: Trade-gilds—Catholic Emancipation—The South Sea Scheme—The gradual abolition of slavery in English colonies—Attainder. 5
7. What intercourse was there between Europe and India previous to the discovery of the Cape route? 5
8. Describe briefly the rise and fall of the Bahmini kingdom and its offshoots. 5
9. From what various causes have wars arisen between the English and the following peoples: the Nepalese, the Burmese, and the Affghans? 6
10. State briefly what you know of the following: The permanent Settlement of Bengal—Todar Mall—The Subsidiary System—Zulfikar Khan—The office of Writer in the East India Company—The Regulating Act—The treaty of Salbai—Major Sleeman—Dhuleep Singh. 5

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { REV. LALBIHARI DEY.
DR. P. K. RAY.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Draw a diagram showing the Equator, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic circles, the Poles, and the Zones of Climate. 3

2. (*a.*) Name the principal Feudatory States of India, with the chief town of each. 3

(*b.*) Name the large towns situated on the river Ganges. 2

3. (*a.*) Name four chief cities of Germany, and state why each of them is famous.

(*b.*) Where are the following, and why are they remarkable:— Lyons, New Orleans, Dundee. Boston, Portsmouth, Venice, San Francisco, Birmingham? 4

4. Describe the course of each of the following rivers: Amazon, Rhine, Congo, Mississipi, Yang-tsy-Kiang. 5

5. (*a.*) Describe the physical structure of North America. 2

(*b.*) Name the chief Lakes of Africa. 2

6. Draw a map of England and Scotland, marking accurately the following places: London, Manchester, Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. 7

7. (*a.*) What is meant by the following:—the trades, the anti-trades, the belt of calms, the antipodes, fossil, and water-shed? 3

(*b.*) Explain and illustrate the meaning of the following statement: "The river is its own engineer." 2

8. Describe the origin, source, and cause of the Gulf-stream, and the work done by it. 5

9. What is meant by saying "that the average annual rainfall of the Mahanadi basin is fifty inches"? What becomes of this rain-water? Whence and how does it come? 5

10. Give a short account of the Indian Monsoons. How are they produced? 5

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { MR. H. W. MCCANN, M. A. D. SC.
BABOO BIPINBIHARI GUPTA, M. A.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. The quotient arising from the division of 6[illegible]546 by a certain number is 1559 and the remainder is 3107: find the divisor. 2

2. Subtract $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{4}{25}$ of £31 5*s.* from $\frac{4}{7}$ of $\frac{2}{11}$ of $\frac{49}{64}$ of £100 16*s.* 8*d.*, and express the remainder as the decimal of £10 8*s.* 4*d.* 4

3. Seven bells begin to strike simultaneously and strike at intervals of 2, 3, 5, 15, 21, 65, 77 seconds respectively. After 4

what time will they again strike simultaneously, and how often will each have struck?

4. (i.) Simplify $\frac{2\frac{2}{3} + 5\frac{7}{9}}{1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5}} \div (\frac{3}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ of $\frac{7}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ of $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{5}{6}})$. 2

(ii.) Find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{13}}$ to five places of decimals. 3

5. A besieged garrison consists of 300 men, 120 women, and 40 children, and has provisions enough for 200 men for 30 days. If a woman eats $\frac{3}{4}$ as much as a man, and a child $\frac{1}{2}$ as much, and if after 6 days 100 men with all the women and children escape, for how long will the remaining provisions last the garrison? 4

6. A person begins to speculate with a certain sum of money: in his first transaction he loses $\frac{1}{7}$th of this sum: in his second he gains 10 per cent. on his investment: in his third he loses $\frac{9}{11}$ths of the sum invested: in his fourth he gains $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. If he then has Rs. 10,000, with what sum did he start? 5

7. Divide $x^n - a^n$ by $x - a$, and find the continued product of $x - a, x^2 + ax + a^2, x^3 + a^3$. 3

8. Resolve into factors $x^2 + 13x + 42$, $x^2 + x - 42$, $343x^3 + 512y^3$. 3

9. Find the highest common factor of $x^3 - 7x^2 - 80x + 576$, and $3x^2 - 14x - 80$, and the lowest common multiple of these two expressions and $3x^2 + 17x - 90$. 5

10. If $a : b :: c : d :: e : f$, show that each of these ratios is equal to 3

$$\sqrt[3]{a^3 + c^3 + e^3} : \sqrt[3]{b^3 + d^3 + f^3}.$$

11. Solve the equations—

(i.) $(6x + 9)^2 + (8x - 7)^2 = (10x + 3)^2 - 71.$ 2

(ii.) $\cdot 65x + \frac{.585x - .975}{.6} = \frac{1.56}{.2} - \frac{.39x - .78}{.9}.$ 3

(iii.) $$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x-2}{2} - \frac{x+y}{14} &= \frac{x-y-1}{8} - \frac{y+12}{4} \\ \frac{x+7}{3} + \frac{y-5}{10} &= 1 - x - \frac{5(y+1)}{7} \end{aligned}\right\}$$ 3

12. The distance from a place P to another place Q is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles: two persons A and B start together from P to go to Q, the former by carriage which travels at the rate of 6 miles an hour, the latter walking at the rate of 3 miles an hour. If A remains at Q for 15 minutes and then returns by the carriage to P, find where he will meet B.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— { Rev. B. Davis, M. A.
Rev. Father Younan, M. A. SJ.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Bisect a given rectilineal angle. 1

(*a.*) OC is a straight line which bisects the angle AOB, and OD is any other straight line without the angle AOB; show that the angles DOA, DOB are together double of the angle DOC. 2

2. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel. 1

(*b.*) ABC is a triangle; straight lines AD, CE bisect the angles at A and C, and from B, BE is drawn equal to BC, and BD equal to BA: show that EBD is a straight line. 2

3 If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square on the line between the points of section. 4

(*c.*) Prove the same algebraically. 2

(*d.*) If A, B be fixed points, and C any other point, the sum of the squares on AO and BO is least when O is the middle point of AB. 3

4. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference. 2

(*e*) If two straight lines AB, CD in a circle intersect in E, the angles subtended by AC and BD at the centre are together double of the angle AEC. 3

5. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it. 4

(*f.*) AO, BO are radii of a circle at right angles to each other, ACD is a straight line meeting OB in C and the circle in D. Then the rectangle contained by AC, AD is double of the square on OB. 5

6.* Inscribe a triangle in a given circle. 3

(*g.*) O is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle ABC. OC is joined and OD drawn perpendicular to OC, meeting the circle in D towards BC; E is the centre of an equal circle touching BC and AC produced; show that ED touches the first circle at D. 4

7. Find the area of a regular octagonal field, each of whose sides measures 5 chains; give the result in acres, roods, &c. 5

8. The area of a triangular field is 2 acres 3 chains; the line drawn from the vertex of the same perpendicular to the base measures 13 poles or perches; what is the length of the base line in chains and links? 4

* Given as set.

9. A two-wheeled carriage whose axletree is four feet long is driven round a circle; the outer wheel makes one and a half revolutions for every single revolution of the inner one. The wheels are each three feet high; what is the circumference of the circle described by the outer wheel? 5

First Examination in Arts.

1882.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Mention the principal characteristics of Wordsworth's philosophy of nature and of life, illustrating your remarks from his writings. State what you consider to be the chief defects of his style. Compare him with Milton. 5

2. Give a summary of the *Laodamia*. What lessons was that poem intended to convey? What does Wordsworth say about the *Sonnet?* State the rules to be observed in that form of composition. Which of Wordsworth's poems that you have read treat of historical subjects?

3. Explain:— 10

(*a.*) Huge trunks! and each particular trunk a growth
Of intertwisted fibres serpentine
Upcoiling, and inveterately convolved;
Not uninformed with phantasy, and looks
That threaten the profane;—a pillared shade.

(*b.*) A lover of all the mighty world
Of eye and ear,—both what they half create
And what perceive; well pleased to recognise
In nature and the language of the sense
The anchor of my purest thoughts.

(*c.*) Through no disturbance of my soul,
Or strong compunction in me wrought,
I supplicate for thy control,
But in the quietness of thought:
Thee this unchartered freedom tires;
I feel the weight of chance desires.
* * * * *
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong,
And the most ancient heavens through thee are fresh and strong.

(*d.*) Where I may oft out-watch the Bear
With thrice great Hermes.

(*e*) Condemn'd a needy supplicant to wait,
While ladies interpose, and slaves debate.

(*f.*) Plaintive at first were the tones and sad; then soaring to madness
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.

4. In the *Vanity* of *Human Wishes* what classical characters are introduced? Give the substance of what is said about each. What autobiographical allusions occur in that poem? 5

5. Give a description of "Basil the blacksmith," and narrate the part taken by him in the *Evangeline*. What flowers does Longfellow allude to for purposes of comparison, and with what does he compare them? What epithets does he apply to the *turkey*, *crow*, *bear*, and *alligator*, respectively? Quote any four lines descriptive of American scenery that strike you in the second part of the poem. What was the date of the events recorded in the first part? 7

6. Express in prose the full meaning of the following extracts, avoiding the use of metaphor:— 11

(*a.*) With distant voice neglected Virtue calls,
Less heard, and less, the faint remonstrance falls:
Tir'd with contempt, she quits the slipp'ry reign,
And Pride and Prudence take her seat in vain.
In crowd at once, where none the pass defend,
The harmless freedom, and the private friend:
The guardians yield, by force superior ply'd,
To Int'rest Prudence; and to Flatt'ry, Pride.
Here beauty falls, betray'd, despis'd, distress'd,
And hissing Infamy proclaims the rest.

(*b.*) And ever against eating cares
Lap me in soft Lydian airs
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out
With wanton heed and giddy cunning
The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.

At what period of his life did Milton write *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*? With which character does he himself most sympathize? How does he show this?

7. Explain the allusions in the following passages:— 7

(*a.*) Short sway! fair Austria spreads her mournful charms,
The queen, the beauty, sets the world in arms.

(*b.*) Not tricked and frounced as she was wont
With the Attic boy to hunt.

(*c.*) Thou art too fair to be left to braid St. Catherine's tresses.

(*d.*) Over them wander the scattered tribes of Ishmael's children,
Staining the desert with blood.

(*e.*) Then Beaumount, friend! who would have been the friend.
If he had lived, of him whom I deplore.

Name the metre and scan the last line of *a*, *b*, and *c* respectively.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. "The conception of gods in human shape has always a "tendency to monstrosities and caricature": illustrate this remark (*briefly*) from any of Homer's pictures of life in Olympus. 5

2. What allegorical interpretation has been put upon the share taken by the gods in the Homeric combat, and upon Jupiter's calm contemplation of the discord among them? 3

3 How does Homer contrast the behaviour of the Greeks and Trojans when engaging in battle?

4. What considerations must be borne in mind when estimating the moral doctrine of the Iliad in reference to Helen? 5

5. Mention different views that have been taken of Hector's character; and compare him with Achilles. 2, 3

6. Give some account of Goldsmith's personal character; and point out the chief characteristics of his humour. What may be said in opposition to the commonly-accepted belief that he was badly treated by the world of his day? 3,3,4

7. Explain the following passage:—

(*a.*) Kenrick, a hack employed by Griffiths to maltreat the book, flourished his bludgeon in a brave manner. 2

(*b*) I have been invited to a pawnbroker's table by pretending to hate gravy; and am now actually upon treaty of marriage with a rich widow for only having observed that the bread was rising. 2

(*c*) The wits of the tavern might put up the horse-collar as before. 1

(*d.*) I cannot afford to court the draggle-tailed muses. 1

(*e.*) Oh, there indeed I'm in bronze .... When I ask, I am not to be put off, madam. No, no, I take my friend by the button. A fine girl, sir; great justice in her case. A friend of mine—borough interest—business must be done, Mr. Secretary. 2

(*f.*) They who bring with them, to the pages of classical fiction, a taste which has been built up by modern song and romance, must be warned at once that there is no love-story in either Iliad or Odyssey. 2

(*g.*) A muster-roll which was to them what the Roll of Battle Abbey was to the descendants of the Normans in England. 1

(*h*) The exact prototype of those knightly troubadours of later times who combined the accomplishments of the minstrel with the prowess of the soldier.

8. Sketch very briefly Wellington's career in India; and consider his character as a politician. 4, 4

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. Stephen, M. A.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate:— 7

(*a.*) Phaselus ille, quem videtis, hospites,

Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,
Neque ullius natantis impetum trabis
Nequisse præterire, sive palmulis
Opus foret volare, sive linteo.

(*b.*) Florido mihi ponitur picta vere corolla
Primitu', et tenera virens spica mollis arista;
Pallentesque cucurbitæ, et suaveolentia mala.
Sanguine hanc etiam mihi. sed tacebitis, aram
Barbatus linit hirculus, cornipesve capella.

(*c.*) Sis quocunque tibi placet
Sancta nomine, Romulique
Antiquam ut solita es, bona
Sospites ope gentem.

(*d.*) Torquatus volo parvulus,
Matris e gremio suæ.
Porrigens teneras manus,
Dulce rideat ad patrem
Semihiante labello.

2. (*a.*) Parse and conjugate *picta, linit, rideat.* Derive *corolla, nomen, lumen, luna.* 7

(*b.*) Account for the mood of *foret.* What is peculiar about the construction *ait fuisse celerrimus?* Give the regular construction.

(*c.*) Give the Latin *diminutive* endings of nouns and adjectives, and the *inceptive* and *frequentative* endings of verbs, with examples.

(*d*) State and exemplify the two constructions of *volo;* and explain the difference of meaning.

3. (*a.*) Name the other chief lyric poets of Rome. Quote or give in English the substance of Catullus' lines to Cicero. 4

(*b.*) Who, or what and where, were *Sirmio, Lariæ lacus undæ, uterque Neptunus, Gemelle Castoris?*

(*c.*) What were *hendecasyllabi, palimpsesti, umbilici, membrana directa plumbo?*

4. Translate:— 8

(*a.*) Emi seu puerum, togamve pexam,
Sextus protinus ille fenerator,
Ne quid forte petam timet cavetque,
Et secum, sed ut audiam, susurrat:
"Septem millia debeo Secundo;
Fair to h[illegible] nullus est in arca."
O Sexte, negare quum rogaris;
[illegible]nto durius, antequam rogeris!

Omnius est lectus salvo tibi, Roma, marone;
Et sua riserunt sæcula Mæonidem.
Rara coronato plausere theatra Menandro;
Norat Nasonem sola Corinna suum.

(*c.*) Nympharum pater, amniumque, Rhene,
Quicunque Odrysias bibunt pruinas,
Sic semper liquidis fruaris undis,

Sic et cornibus aureus receptis,
Et Romanus eas utraque ripa:
Trajanum populis suis et urbi,
Thybris te dominus rogat, remittas.

5. (*a.*) Parse *pexam*, and *durius*. Decline *nullus quadrans* and *utrumque cornu* in the plural. Conjugate the compounds of *emo* with *pro* and *re*; and those of *fero* with *ab* and *ex* 8

(*b.*) Write the present indicative of *nolo*, and the present indicative *passive* and imperfect subjunctive *passive* of *facio*. Express in Latin: I have no doubt that he will become great.

(*c*) State the uses of the Latin supines. Give the different ways of expressing: The emperor sent his son to command the army.

(*d.*) Explain the meaning of *quum* with the indicative, and *antequam* with the subjunctive. Distinguish in meaning: *Multa sunt quæ demere possis*, and *multa sunt quæ demere potes*.

6. Give the derivation and meaning of the word *epigram*. What new character did Martial give to the epigram as a poem? What emperors does he refer to as his contemporaries, and in connexion with what historical events? Who was Quinctilian? Give some account of the persons alluded to in (*b.*) 4

7. Translate into Latin: 12

Martial in one place seems to express the opinion that he was himself second to Catullus only among the poets. If this be understood only of such poems as may be called epigrams, his estimate of himself is probably right. For it cannot be denied that many of his little poems exhibit such wit (sal) and curious felicity of words as few, whether ancient or modern, have surpassed.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

N.B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a brief sketch of the career of Catilino. What is the date of his death? 6

2. Translate into English: 10

Introduxi Vultrucium sine Gallis: fidem publicam jussu senatus dedi: hortatus sum, ut ea, quæ sciret, sine timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, quum vix se ex magno timore recreassset, a P. Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et litteras, ut servorum præsidio uteretur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet: id autem eo consilio, ut, quum urbem ex omnibus partibus, quem ad modum descriptum distributumque erat, incendissent cædemque infinitam civium fecissent, præsto esset ille qui et fugientes excIperet et se cum his urbanis ducibus conjungeret. Introducti autem Galli jus jurandum sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem datas esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse præscriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent: pedestres sibi copias non defuturas: Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse illum tertium Cornelium, ad quem regnum hujus urbis atque imperium pervenire

esset necesse: Cinnam ante se et Sullam fuisse: eundem dixisse fatalem hunc esse annum ad interitum hujus urbis atque imperii, qui esset annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, post Capitolii autem incensionem vicesimus.

(*a.*) Parse the phrase *id autem eo consilio*, accounting for the cases.

(*b.*) Give the singular and plural genitives and the etymological meanings of *jus*, *senatus*, *exercitus*, *fatum*, *præsidum*, and *haruspex*.

(*c.*) Explain fully the allusion in *ex fatis Sibyllinis*.

(*d.*) Sketch the history of the equestrian order.

3. Translate into English: 10

Quam ob rem, Quirites, quoniam ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi sæpe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt et debiti, sed profecto justiores numquam Erepti enim estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu et erepti sine cæde, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione: togati me uno togato duce et imperatore vicistis. Etenim recordamini, Quirites, omnes civiles dissensiones non solum eas, quas audistis, sed eas, quas vosmet ipsi meministis atque vidistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit, ejecit ex urbe C. Marium, custodem hujus urbis, multosque fortes viros partim ejecit ex urbe, partim interemit. Cn Octavius consul armis expulit ex urbe collegam: omnis hic locus acervis corporum et civium sanguine redundavit Superavit postea Cinna cum Mario: tum vero, clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt. Ultus est hujus victoris crudelitatem postea Sulla, ne dici quidem opus est quanta deminutione civium et quanta calamitate rei publicæ. Dissensit M. Lepidus a clarissimio et fortissimo viro L. Catulo: attulit non tam ipsius interitus rei publicæ luctum quam ceterorum.

(*a.*) Explain the origin of the appellation *Quirites*.

(*b.*) Explain the historical allusions in the extract.

(*c.*) Parse the sentence, *togati me uno togato duce et imperatore vicistis*. Explain the custom alluded to in *togati* and *togato*.

(*d.*) Give the comparatives and superlatives of *sæpe*, *male*, *bene*.

4. Translate into English: 10

Quæ quum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi Romani præsidia non desunt: vos ne populo Romano deesse videamini providete. Habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram reservatum: omnes ordines ad conservandam rem publicam mente, voluntate, studio, virtute, voce, consentiunt: obsessa facibus et telis impiæ conjurationis vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis arcem et capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis ignem illum Vestæ sempiternum, vobis omnium deorum templa atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat. Præterea de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum atque liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focis vestris hodierno die vobis judicandum est.

(*a.*) Parse *deesse videamini providete*. Give the principal parts these verbs.

(*b.*) Explain the difference etymologically between *templa* and *delubra*.

5. Translate into Latin : 14

(*a.*) These are the foundations, these the elements, which must be maintained by our leading men, and defended even at the risk of life : the rites of religion, the auspices, the powers of the magistrates, the authority of the senate, the laws, the institutions of our ancestors, the courts of justice, the administration of justice, the national credit, the provinces; the allies, the prestige of the empire, the military system, the treasury.

(*b.*) I had read your letters, from which I gather that my friend Cæsar thinks you are an excellent lawyer. You have reason to rejoice that you went to a country where you could gain the repute of being a learned man. And if you had gone to Britain, too, assuredly there would have been no man in that island, considerable as it is, more skilful than yourself.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Give a brief account of the kings of the solar race mentioned in that portion of *Raghubansa* which you have read. 3

2. (1). अथैकधेनोरपराधचण्डात्
गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि ।
अक्ष्णोऽस्य मन्युर्भवता विनेतुं
गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोघ्नीः ॥

(2.) रथाङ्गनाम्नोरिव भावबन्धनं
बभूव यत् प्रेम परस्पराश्रयम् ।
विभज्यमप्येकसुतेन तत् तयोः
परस्परस्योपरि पर्य्यवीयत ॥

(3.) त्वचं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौरवीम्
अधिज्यधन्वा पितुरेव मंत्रवत् ।
न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः
क्षितानभद्रैकधनर्धरोऽपि सः ॥

(*a.*) Expound the *samasas* एकधेनोः, एकसुतेन, एकपार्थिवः and एकधनर्धरः. Does एक in all the compounds mean the same thing? If not, give all the different meanings. 2

(*b.*) What is referred to by अपराध in the first *śloka*? 1

(*c.*) Explain the force of all the adjectives in the first *śloka*. 2

(*d.*) Account for अक्ष्णः in the first *śloka* (from अक्ष neuter) being in the passive form, and give 3rd singular present (लट्) of अक्ष. 3

(*e.*) Parse कोटिशः, पय्यचीयत and मंत्रवत्. 2

(*f.*) Give the meanings of कृशानुप्रतिमात्, स्पृशयता and भावबन्धनं. 2

(*g.*) Explain the formation of the words घटोघ्नीः, विभक्तम् and रौरवीं. 2

(*h.*) Account for the masculine and dual form of रथाङ्गनाम्नोः. 1

(*i*) What is the force of अपि. in विभक्तमपि. 1

(*j.*) What stage of life, according to old *Hindu* practice, is indicated by the first line of the *śloka ?* 1

3. (*a.*) पयः पूर्वैः स्वनिःश्वासैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते ॥ 4

(*b.*) मत्प्रसूतिमनाराध्य प्रजा अतले न भविष्यति ॥

(*c.*) विषयेषु विनाशधर्म्मसु

(*d.*) यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः ॥

Write grammatical notes on कवोष्णं, अनाराध्य, विनाशधर्म्मसु and द्वितये.

4. पुण्डरीकातपत्रस्तं विकसत्काशचामरः ।
ऋतुर्विडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छ्रियम् ॥
एवं तयोरध्वनि दैवयोगात्
आसेदुषोः सख्यमचिन्त्यहेतु ।
एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान्
सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् ॥
आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायम्
अवाप्य यः क्षत्रियकालरात्रिम् ।
धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य
सम्भावयत्युत्पलपत्रसाराम् ॥
स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंवित्
आरम्भसिद्धौ समयोपलभ्यम् ।
आदास्यमानः प्रमदामिषं तत्
आवृत्य पन्थानमजस्य तस्थौ ॥

Explain the above (in Sanskrit if possible). 6

5. असह्यपीडं भगवन् ऋणमन्त्यमवेहि मे ।
अरुन्तुदमिवालानम् अनिर्वाणस्य दन्तिनः ॥

(*a*) What ऋण is referred to? How many kinds of ऋण's are there, and what are the means of being freed from them? 2

(*b*) Explain the second half of the *śloka*, and the simile contained in it. 1

6. तस्य प्रसह्य हृदयं किल लोकचक्षुः
मत्तप्ररोह इव सौधतलं विभेद।
प्राणान्सहेतमपि तं भिषजामसाध्यं
लाभं प्रियानुमनसे त्वरया स मेने॥

Give the purport of the above in easy prose. 2

7. चक्रेण तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन
मणिं विसृष्टं यमुनौकसा यः।
वक्षःस्थलव्यापिरुचं दधानः
सकौस्तुभं क्ष्वेपयतीव कृष्णम्॥

(*a*) Render the above into prose order. 1

(*b*.) Who is referred to by यः? 1

(*c*) Give the nominative form of यमुनौकसा in all numbers and genders. 1

(*d*.) Give the original root of क्ष्वेपयति, and its 1st singular perfect (लिट्), 3rd plural present (लट्) and past participle (क्त) 3

(*e*.) Derive तार्क्ष्य and कृष्ण. 1

8 Translate the following into Sanskrit:— 8

(*a*.) Ingratitude is a crime so shameful that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

(*b*.) Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature when we shake off our veracity.

(*c*.) A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most powerful, or wealthy.

(*d*) Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address and graceful conversation.

(*e*.) A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return kindness for injury.

(*f*.) Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

SANSKRIT

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. (*a*.) Translate the following passage into English:— 16

आशीर्भिरभ्यर्च्य ततः क्षितीन्द्रं
प्रीतः प्रतस्थे मुनिराश्रमाय ।
तं पृष्ठतः प्रष्ठमियाय नम्रो
हिंस्रेषु दीप्रास्त्रधरः कुमारः ॥ २४ ॥
प्रयास्यतः पुण्यवनाय जिष्णो-
रामस्य रोचिष्णुमुखस्य धृष्णुः ।
त्रैमातुरः कृत्स्नजितास्त्रशस्त्रः
सध्र्यङ् रतः श्रेयसि लक्ष्मणोऽभूत ॥ २५ ॥
इषुमति रघुसिंहे दन्दशूकान् जिघांसौ
धनुररिभिरसह्यं मुष्टिपीडं दधाने ।
व्रजति पुरतरुण्यो बद्धचित्राङ्गुलित्रे
कथमपि गुरुशोकान्मा रुदन्माङ्गलिक्यः ॥ २६ ॥
अथ जगदुरनीचैराशिषस्तस्य विप्राः
तुमुलकलनिनादं तूर्यमाजघ्नुरन्ये ।
अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोरबाहु-
स्तरुषु चुकुवुरुच्चैः पक्षिणश्चानुकूलाः ॥

(*b.*) What is the derivation of प्रष्ठः ? How does it differ from प्रेष्ठः ?

(*c*) In what case is हिंस्रेषु ? By what is it governed and in what sense is it used ?

(*d.*) By what is the genitive रामस्य governed ?

(*e.*) Parse प्रयास्यतः and सध्र्यङ्, and give the meaning of the last word.

(*f*) Parse इषुमति and व्रजति.

(*g*) Give the literal as well as the conventional meaning of दन्दशूकान्.

अटाट्यमानोऽरण्याणीं ससीतः सहलक्ष्मणः ।
बलाद्बुभुक्षुणोत्क्षिप्य जह्रे भीमेन रक्षसा ॥
अवाक्शिरसमुत्पादं कृतान्तेनापि दुर्दमं ।
भङ्क्त्वा भुजं विराधाख्यं तं तौ भुवि निचख्नतुः ॥ ३ ॥
आंहिषातां धरुव्याघ्रः शरभङ्गाश्रमं ततः ।
अध्यासितं श्रिया ब्राह्म्या शरण्यं शरणैषिणां ॥ ४ ॥

पुरो रामस्य जुहवांचकार ज्वलने वपुः ।
शरभङ्गः प्रदिश्यारात् सुतीक्ष्णमुनिकेतनं ॥ ६ ॥
यूयं समैष्यथेत्यस्मिन्नासिष्मद्वि वयं वने ।
दृष्टास्य स्वस्ति वो यामः स्वपुण्याविजितां गतिं ॥ ६ ॥

2. (*a.*) Is there any difference in meaning between अरण्यानी and अरण्य? Give the derivation of the latter. 14

Undo the *sandhi* in बलाद्बुभुक्षुणोत्क्षिप्य, and parse each word.

Derive अवाक् and give the literal meaning of निचख्नतुः

Give the roots of भङ्क्त्वा and निचख्नतुः, and their 3rd singular in लुङ् (aorist) and their participles क्त.

Translate into English the last six lines from आंहिषातां to विजितां गतिं.

3. (*a.*) Translate the following into your own vernacular :— 16

असंस्कृत्रिमसंव्यानावनुप्त्रिमफलाशिनौ ।
अभृत्रिमपरीवारौ पर्यभूतां तथापि मां ॥ ३७ ॥
श्वश्रेयसमवाप्तासि भ्रातृभ्यां प्रत्यभाणि सा ।
प्राणिवस्तव मानार्थं व्रजाश्वसिहि मा रुदः ॥ ३८ ॥
जक्षिमोऽनपराधेपि नरान्नक्तन्दिवं वयं ।
कुतस्त्यं भोरु यत्तेभ्यो द्रुह्यद्भ्योऽपि क्षमामहे ॥ ३९ ॥
तौ चतुर्दश साहस्रबलौ निययतुस्ततः ।
पारश्वधिकधानुष्कशाक्तीकप्रासिकान्वितौ ॥ ४० ॥
अथ सम्पततो भीमान् विशिखै रामलक्ष्मणौ ।
बहुमूर्द्धा द्विमूर्द्धांश्च त्रिमूर्द्धांश्चाहतां मृधे ॥ ४१ ॥
तैर्विक्रुरुग्नसंभुग्न क्षुण्णाभिन्नविपत्रकैः ।
निमग्नोद्विग्नसंहीणैः पप्रे दीनैश्च मेदिनी ॥ ४२ ॥

Exhibit the *samâsas* in the first two lines of the above extract. What is peculiar to the conjugation of the class of verbs to which प्राणिवः belongs?

Give the roots of all participles क्त in the last two lines.

Can you identify the arms mentioned above with any weapons in our days?

In what sense is बल used in the above extract?

4. Translate the following sentences into English :— 4

करिष्यमाणं विज्ञेयं कार्यं किं नु कृतं परैः ।
रामो यज्ञद्रुहो हन्ति कालकल्पशिलीमुखः ॥
मांसान्योष्ठावलोप्यानि साधनीयानि देवताः ।
यजन्ति रामात् रक्षांसि विभ्यत्यनुवते दिवः ॥

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English :— 12

• و استشعر الحلم في كل الامور و لا •
• تبـــدر ببـ ادرة الا الي رجل •
• و ان بليت بشخص لا خلاق له •
• فكـــن كانت لم تسمع و لم يقل •
• و لا تمار سفيهـــا في محاورة •
• و لا حليما لكي تنجـــو من الزلل •
• ثم المزاح فدعه ما استطعت ولا •
• تكن عبوسا و دار الناس عن كمل •
• و لا يغرك من تبد و بشـــاشته •
• منه اليك فان السم في العسل •
• و ان اردت نجاحا او بلوغ منى •
• فاكتم امورك من حاف و منتعل •
• و ابكر بكـــور غراب في شذا نمر •
• في باس ليث كمي في دهاثعل •
• بجـــود حاتم اقدام عنتـــرة •
• في حلم احنف في علم الا مام علي •
• و هن و غر و باعد و اقترب و انل •
• و بخذو جد تقم و اصفح وصل وصل •

* بلا غلـــو ولا جهـــل ولا سرف *

* ولا توان ولا سخـــط ولا مذل *

* وكن اشد من الصخر الاصم لدى البأسا *

* واسيـــر في الافاق من مثل *

حلو المزاقة مرا لينا شرسا * صعبا ذلولا عظيم المكر والحيل

صهذبا اروذعيـــا طيبا فكها * غشمشم غير هيـــاب ولا وكل

(*b.*) Give the allusions contained in the 8th *bait.*'

2. Explain the تعليل in بوت , عل . داي , عد , and جاء. 3
تمار.

(*b*) Write out the امر حاضر and مضارع of بوت and غر. 2

3. Give the etymology and the meanings of the words 2
استشعر , تبدر , بليت , هن , and إذل.

(*b.*) Give the singular of the words خور , اوغاد , عقاقير , 2
غطارفة and زغل. Give their English synonyms.

4 Parse in full the following *baits*, and give their vowel- 5
points :—

ليس يخلو المرء من ضد وان * حاول العزلة في راس حيل

غب عن النمام و اهجره فما * بلغ المكـــروه الا من نقل

5. How many حروف مصدر are there? Write out separately 4
those used for جمايه اسميه and those for جمله فعليه.

6. Enumerate the افعال ناقصه and explain their use, with 3
examples

7. Give the second person singular feminine and the first 2
person plural masculine of ياخذون and جاء in the ماضي and
مضارع of both voices.

8. Define مضاعف and state how many kinds they are. 3

9. Translate into Arabic:—
(*a*) My two good brothers came to see me. 1
(*b*) By God! I will not strike you. 1
(*c.*) Honesty is the best policy. 1
(*d*) To rise early in the morning conduces to health. 1

(*e*) She gave him 72 *dinars* and 15 *dirhams*, whereupon he prayed for her health and prosperity. 2

(*f*.) Piety and benevolence are not always successful in this world. 2

(*g*) I will not leave thee till thou give me the money, for I assure thee, thou wilt obtain its benefit. 2

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABDUL HAI.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:— 12

فهوب الـ ـطان احمد من دلك للجب - الى قرا يوسف في ثامن عشر رجب - فسكن تيمور زعازعه - و طمن بذلك مراقبه و مدازعه - و تمهل فى السير - و استعمل فى مخوة مباحث سوى و غيو - و صار يتجاوز و يتجاول - وينشد و هو يتغافل * شر * امرة عن سعدى بعاوى و انتم * مرادى فلا سعدى اريد و لا علوى * فتوجه ذلك القشعمان - الى مصيف التركمان . فاغمد السيف - و كف عن الحيف - و تصرم الصيف * اشعار * فى العسكر المنصور نحن عصابة * من دولت اخس بذا من معشر * خذ عقلنا من عقد نا فيما ترى * من خسة ورقاعة رتهور * تكريت تعجزنا و نحن بعقلنا * نمضي لنأخذ ترمدا من سنجر * شعر * انا و الراح للاواح راحة * و كم في فبض ساقي بسط راحة * أنعمى عن عيوبك اذتراني * بعين النقص عاذا الا وتاحة * فالرأس من سوب الى الحمل - و الرقبة الثور - والكتف الى الجوزاء - و لصـــدر الى السرطان - و السرة الى الاسد - و القلب الى السنبلة - والظهر و البطن الى ميزان * و العورة الى العقرب * و الفخذ الى القوس - و لركبة الى الجدي - و الساق الى لدلو - و القدم الى الحوت * شعر

كأنك من جمال بني اقيش • يفعفع بين رحليـــه شن
قل تسمع إشفع تشفع سل تبله تجد • تفويف خلعة عز و
اقنبس نعمي •

2 Write out all verses in the preceding passage, with all vowel-points. 4

3. (*a*) What are the rules when شمس and قمر are added with numbers from 1 to 15, and 100, and 1000. 5

(*b*) Write the Arabic for the Hijri year 1299. 2

4 Write down the names of the twelve moons, with all vowel-points, pointing out those which are declinable منصوف. 4

5 Give the etymology of هذا, ليس, لاسيما, and اما بعد. 3

6 Find out the Hijri year from the verse of the Koran ظهر الفساد. 2

7. Scan any one of the above verses, mentioning its metre. 4

8 Translate into good Arabic :— 14

"During the nine succeeding years four kings in succession enjoyed the crown of Ghizni, whose names need not be drawn from oblivion. In the year 1058, Sultan Ibrahim ascended the throne. He is represented as a prince of great temperance and learning, and a very rigid follower of the tenets of the Prophet. He is said to have repeatedly transcribed the Koran with his own pen, and to have deposited these beautiful specimens of caligraphy, more worthy of a clerk than of a king, in the libraries of Mecca and Medina.

The Seljook Turkomans having repeated their incursions, he engaged to cede to them, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories they had conquered, on condition that they should cease from further encroachments; and they appear to have adhered to their engagements. Freed from these formidable foes in the west, he prepared to lead his army into the east to curb the spirit of the Hindoos. He is said to have penetrated further into the country than any of his predecessors, and to have carried off more than a hundred thousand prisoners to Ghizni. His reign is said to have extended to forty years, and to have terminated in the year 1098 A. D."

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate ful marks.*

1. Translate into English :—

ندیده ز تعجیل ناورد او * کس از گرد بر گرد او گرد او
زپرتاب تیرش دران ترک تاز * فلک تیر پر تاب ها ماند باز
تنیده تنش در رصدهای دور * برو حانیان بر جسدهاي نور
دران راه بے راه ز اوارگي * همش بار مانده همش بارگي
زرفرف گذشته بفرسنگ ها * دران پرده بنمود آهنگها
ز دروازه سده تا ساق عرش * قدم برقدم صمت افگنده فرش
ز دیوانگه عرشیان برگذشت * بدرج آمده و درج را درنوشت
جهت را ولایت به پایان رسید * قطیعت به پرگار دوران رسید
مجرد روي را بجائے رساند * که از بود او هیچ با او نماند
در ان دائره گردش راه او * نمود از سر او قدم گاه او
ره رفتنی زیر و بالا دلیر * که در دائره نیست بالا وزیر
حجاب سیاست بر انداختند * ز بیگانگان حجره پرداختند
* دران جاے کاندیشه نا دیده جاے *
* درود از محمد قبول از خداے *
کلامي که بے آلت امد شنید * لغائے که آن دیدني بود دید
* دران نرگسین حرف کان باغ داشت *
* مگر چشم او کحل ما زاغ داشت *
گذر بر سر خوان اخلاص کرد * هم او خورد هم بخش ما خاص کرد

(*b*). Give the allusions in the last two *baits*. 2

(*c*.) Explain the second گ in بیگانگان in the 12th, and the ی in برجسد هاے نور in the third, *baits*. 2

2. Write out the امر حاضر and ماضي of فرستادن , زیستن , انپاشتن , سرائیدن and چیدن. 1

(*b*.) Give the different meanings and use of از, تا and ب , with examples. 2

3. Give the etymology and meanings of the words 3

مباهات , تملق , تمنا , تقدير , تحليل , تصور , مسلم محبت and متلاشي .

4. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary : — 8

* آنجا که سبک‌ـــروحيش آيد بتكلم *
* ز آسيب گراني بخرد گوش اصم را *
* تا شاهد علم و عملش چهره نيفروخت *
* معلوم نشد فائدهٔ نه کيف و نه کم را *
* تأثير برد سهم تو از حکـــم کواکب *
* تغيير دهد هيبت تو طعم نعـــم را *
* انعام تو بر دوخته چشم و دهن آز *
* احسان تو پشگافته هر قطرهٔ يم را *
* زان گريه دهد روشني دل که بياموخت *
* روشن‌گری آئينهٔ انصـــاف تو نم را *
* درکوي تو تبديل کند مردمك چشم *
* اجزای وجود خود و اجزای قدم را *
* از نس شرف گوهو تو منشي تقدير *
* آنروز که بگذاشتي اقليـــم قدم را *
* تا حکم نزول تو درين دار نوشته است *
* صدره به عبث باز تراشيـــد قلم را *
* آن روز که امکان حشم حادثه آراست *
* در سايه انصاف تو ميخواست حشم را *
* تا کون ترا اصل مهمات نخواندند *
* نشنيد قضـــا ترجمهٔ لفظ اهم را *
* تا مجمع امکان و وجوبت نه نوشتند *
* مورد متعين نشد اطـــلاق اعم را *
* تقدير بيك ناقه نشانيد دو محمل *
* سلماي حدوث تو و ليلای قدم را *

(*b*). Paraphrase the 5th and 9th *baits*, in Persian prose. 3

5. Scan the following *bait*, and name the بحر to which it belongs:— 2

* صد چاکِ سپما دام بهی دست
* ناکرده تمـــام یك و را *

6. Explain the final ي in سبکي وحي , کسي and زهي and الف in دانا . بینا , کریما . 1

7. Do you know any مصدر which has a سین before the علامت مصدر, but which س is changed into ي in حال and مضارع ? 3

8 Give the life of Urfi in Persian prose. 5

9 Translate into Persian:— 10

"The men with Ayoob Khan spoke much of Lieutenant Maclean, who was, they declared, the only prisoner whom they knew to have been captured They say he was brought, with his hands bound behind his back, to Ayoob Khan, who had him unbound, and gave him a tent, placing him under a guard. On the day of the defeat of Ayoob Khan's army by the force under General Sir F. Roberts, Ayoob Khan, when he found that he had lost the battle sent for Lieutenant Maclean for the purpose of taking him with him to Herat; but he found that he had been murdered by the guard of seven men that had been placed over him."

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—Maulavi Abdul Hai.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English adding necessary notes:— 12

* شعر * آه امروز از ورق گرداني رنگ ظهور - نسخهٔ اسرار الفت معنیٔ نایاب شد - در کنار دیده شوخي داشت غلطان گوهری - ناگهان چون اشک از مژگان چکید و آب شد - دیدهٔ مارا چو شمع کشته باید گشت داغ - کان فروغ بینش اکنون درنظرها خراب شد - از مرآت تحقیق پوشیده نیست که آدمي در جمیع اوقات و احوال حیرت زدهٔ کارگاه اعتبارست اگر مژگان مي کشاید عبرت اندوز شکست رنگیهاست اگر چشم پوشد داغ فرست تماشا در مزرعهٔ ندامت جز دانهٔ اشك چه

باید کاشت و بردوش شکست دل غیر از ناله چه میتوان
برداشت بهرصفت مجبوریم و درهرصورت معذور *

* قطعه * * ای دل تا محو گلشن نیرنگیم *
* گاهي گل گاه غنچهٔ دل تنگیم *
- گویند زرنگ ها بیرون باید بود *
* دشوار حقیقتي که ماهم رنگیسم *

درجناب هدایت انتسابي که دلهاي مشوش منتظر ارشاد تسلیٔ اند بعرض صبر و شکر پرداختن آتش یاقوت را ضبط نفس فرمودن است و آب گوهر را طریق حیث و اطمینان وانمودن گوهر گرامیٔ اوقات آن محیط تنگهٔ یاب درصدف قرن کدوت نصیب اندیشهٔ بي آبي مباد و حدیقهٔ عمر فیاض آن بهار تقدس بهزار فصل تغییر رنگ مبیناد — پردهاي که از روي عیبها برکشیده بر چشم بد دیدان بسته — و قفلها که از در گنجها برداشته بر دهان سخن چیدان گذاشته - هیچ کس از والا همتان تشریف عطائي چندان ندوخته که دستي بآن درازنشود و هیچ کدام از مایدهٔ گستران دیگ سخائي چندان پخته که حرف گیري خامي زبان زد طعنه نگردد طمع از وارستگان یاس هنگام سوال و فلک از ماه وخورنواله خور خوان نوال کوتاه دستان بلند سودا آ چه بشب در خواب بینند صبح از تعبیر باغ سخایش گل مراد چینند به نسیم همتش گلهاي شگفته از شاخ مي روید تا غنچه برخوردهٔ خود مشت نیفشـــارد در تیرباران فاقه زر بسپر مي برند تا از گرانئ عطا شاهین میزان صورت لا برنیاورد آرزوها همه دربرگشیدهٔ حصول و برات هاهمه سلم خریدهٔ وصول جوهري سحـــاب غوق عرق گوهر ریزیش اکسیریٔ آفتاب گرم تلاش زربخشیش اگر دریاست بخاک نشاندهٔ اوست و اگرکان ست بآب رساندهٔ او * * شعر *

چون قضا دفتر وجود انوشت - بر کف او برات جود نوشت

لافد ار پیشش از پري و دریا - پوچ گردد درش حباب آسا

وعدهٔ او شه و وفا سپه ش - انتظـــاري نگشته تکیه گهش

صاد در زیر سکـــهٔ شاهي - در درم غرق کیـــهٔ ماهي

همه سعي آفتاب اکسیري - پیش چودش هنوز تقصیري

2. (*a*.) Mention the particles understood in the following verse, and explain the meanings in which they are used here :— 3

- کمترین بذل ملك و شهر و ده است .

- نقـــ صد گنج سرف یك بده ست -

(*b*) Explain the uses of the particle when it is affixed to the end of a word as— 2

کار افتادهٔ ابر نیسنان را . دیدهٔ آن دست گوهر افشان را

(*c*.) State the use of the prefix in the following verse :—

- دل خواري میکند دل دار را آگاه کنید -

3. (*a*) Give the etymology of the word ترین and state the Persian auxiliary verbs. 2

(*b*.) Write down the following words correctly :— 2

- زینها ای دوستان جان من و جان شما -

- پس از چندین چله در عهد سي سال -

بجومي ستاند زدهقان پیر . بمن میفرستد بدیوان میر

ولي نعمت . دار امارة کلکنه . دار السلطنة لاهور . دار الخلافة

ذي حشمة add ولي النعمت .

4. (*a*.) Write down آموخت and افروخت with the prefix ب. 2

(*b*.) Mention the particle which is understood after the word عالم in 2

عالم که کامراني و تن پروري کند .

5. (*a*.) Translate into Persian 10,391 men, 1¼ of a rupee, thirtieth chapter and section. 2

(*b*.) State the grammatical difference between تر and ترین in Persian. 2

6. Write out the plural of all the Persian singular pronouns. 3

7 Scan ابنت مبارک سحاب گز صدف آهکي 8

گوهري آرد چو هن قطرهٔ نيسان او

Mention the metre, and state the purport of the verse.

8. Translate into good Persian: — 13

"During the nine succeeding years, four kings in succession enjoyed the crown of Ghizni, whose names need not be drawn from oblivion. In the year 1058 Sultan Ibrahim ascended the throne. He is represented as a prince of great temperance and learning, and a very rigid follower of the tenets of the prophet. He is said to have repeatedly transcribed the Koran with his own pen, and to have deposited these beautiful specimens of caligraphy, more worthy of a clerk than of a king, in the libraries of Mecca and Medina"

"The Seljook Turkomans having repeated their incursions, he engaged to cede to them, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories they had conquered, on condition that they should cease from further encroachments. Freed from these formidable foes on the west, he prepared to lead his army into the east, to curb the spirit of the Hindoos He is said to have penetrated further into the the country than any of his predecessors, and to have carried off more than a hundred thousand prisoners to Ghizni. His reign is said to have extended to forty years, and to have terminated in the year 1098 A. D."

PALI.

Examiner—PROF. E. M. FORCHHAMMER.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English.

(1.) Bahum pi ce sahitaṃ bhāsamāno
No takkaro hoti naro pamatto,
Gopo va gāvo gaṇayain paresaṃ
Na bhāgavā samaṇñassa hoti. } 7

(2). Appaṃ pi ce sahitaṃ bhāsamāno
Dhammassa hoti anudha mmacārī
Ragaṁ ca dosaṁ ca pahāya, mohaṃ
Sammappajāno, suvimuttacitto,
Anupādinyāno idha vā hurain vā
Sa bhāgavā samaṇñassa hoti. } 9

2. Give the derivation of the following words:

bhāsamāno
takkaro
pahāya
anupādiyāno
suvimuttacitto

} 5

3. Give a full explanation of the meaning of samaññam.

4. What duties are meant by anudhamma?

5. Enumerate some other epithets than bhāgavā, applied to Buddha.

6. Decline paro in the singular and plural masculine.

7. What compounds are sammappajāno and suvimuttacitto?

} 8

8. Give a grammatical analysis of the following verse:

Panimhi cc vaṇo nâssa, hareyya pāṇinā visaṃ
Nâbbanaṃ visaṃ anveti; n' atthi pāpaṃ akubbato.

} 10

9. Explain in English, the meaning of:

vedanain pharuseaṃ, jānim sarirassa ca bhedanain,
Garukain vâpi ābādhaṃ cittakhepain va pāpuṇe.

} 6

10. Define and explain sati in the following connection:

Ko nu hāso, kim anando? niccaṃ pajjalite sati;

} 2

11. Enumerate the cattāri ariyasaccāṃ in Pali and English. 3

PALI.

Examiner—Prof. E. M. Forchhammer.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English:

Yakkho imaṃ dhammadesanaṃ sutvā pasanno Bodhisattaṃ āha: paṇḍita, ahain tumhākam pasanno, ekam bhātasam demi, kataraṃ

ānemîti. "Kaniṭṭhaṃ ānchîti." Paṇḍita, tvaṃ kevalaṃ devadhamme jānāsi yeva, na pana tesu vattasîti.

"Kinikaraṇā" ti. Yaṃkāraṇājeṭṭhaṃ ṭhapetvā kaniṭṭhaṃ ānāpento jeṭṭhāpacāyikakammaṃ nāma na karosîti." "Devadhamme câhaṃ yakkha jānāmi tesu ca vattāmi, mayaṃ hi imaṃ arañîaṃ etaṃ nissāya paviṭṭhā, etassa hi atthāya amhākaṃ pitaraṃ etassa mātā rajjaṃ yāci, amhākaṃ pana pita taṃ varaṃ adatva amhākaṃ anurakkhaṇatthāya arañîavasaṃ amijani, so kumāro anivattitvā amhehi saddhiṃ āgato, "taṃ arañîe eko yakkho khādîti" vutte pi na koci saddahissati, tenâhaṃ garahabhayabhito taṃ eva ānāpemîti." 15

2. Enumerate the causative verbs occurring in the above passage, and give their derivation.

3. Give the rules which apply to the sandhis contained in the quoted passage.

4. In what case stands nissāyā ?

5. What sort of compounds are dhammadosanaṃ, jeṭṭhāpacāyikakammaṃ arañîavasaṃ ? 18

6. Decline *so* in the singular and plural masculine.

7. Give the 3rd person singular aorist of all gerunds and participles past passive occrring in the above passage.

8. Translate into Pali:

The king of Benares was addicted to hunting, and never ate his meal without being served with meat.

They said you have been so kind to us, what can we do for you ? 10

My dear, if you give up courage we all shall be lost. Don't give up courage, but take this iron hammer, and give the stone a good blow.

To-morrow a merchant will come to this town with five hundred horses.

9. Explain what is meant by dānādini in Bodhisatto dānadini puññāni karitva. 3

10. Explain the meaning of "kasiṇaparikammaṃ katvā aṭṭhasamāpattilābhi ahosi and of hatthapādapariyantā lakha parikammakatā viya. 5

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb M. A.

N B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Whence do we obtain most of our knowledge of Ancient Egypt? Briefly sketch its political and social condition. Why was the shepherd caste the lowest? 5

2. Give a short description of Nineveh and Babylon, and sketch the history of the latter. 5

3. Draw an outline map of Asia Minor, showing its different countries. What was the origin of the name *Galatia?* Explain the phrases: "A Gordian knot"; "As rich as Crœsus." 9

4. What was the great aim of the Mosaic institutions? Show how far they were successful in this object. Relate briefly the the history of Israel under the Judges. 7

5. Who were the Magi? Describe the religious system of Zoroaster. Give a sketch of Persian history under the Hystaspid dynasty. 7

6. Point out the fatal defect in the Carthaginian political system as compared with that of the Romans. Who were the Numidians? Write an account of Agathocles. What was the *trireme,* and what were "the pillars of Hercules"? 6

7 State the result for Egypt, of the battle of Ipsus Sketch its succeeding history until it became a Roman province. 7

8 Give a sketch of the history of the Jews from B.C. 536 to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. 7

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. Prothero, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Sketch the legislation of Solon, pointing out how far it was original, and how far only a modification of existing institutions. 8

2 What were the chief colonizing races of Greece? Show the chief areas of their colonization, and point out in what respects a Greek colony differed from a Roman. 8

3. Define the extent of the Macedonian Empire under Alexander, and shew how it was distributed among his generals at his death. 4

4 Describe briefly the state of Greece at the time of the Roman conquest. 4

5. Draw a map of Italy; and show on it the position of the various races of its inhabitants. 6

6. Enumerate the offices which were created by the growing power of the people out of the Roman Consulate, and state the other main epochs in their struggle for political influence with the Patricians. 7

7. Sketch the topography of the city of Rome. 4

8. Name the provinces forming the boundaries of the Roman Empire, at the period of its widest extent, to the North, South, East, and West. 4

9. Describe the commerce of the Roman Empire under the Antonine emperors. 5

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. J. A. Martin, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal. 1

Of all triangles which can be inscribed in a given circle the equilateral triangle is the greatest. 2

2. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportionals; and those which are opposite equal angles are homologous sides. 2

ABC is an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle; P, any point on the circumference. Prove that the greatest of the three lines PA, PB, PC, is equal to the other two. 3

3. A circle may be inscribed in a quadrilateral figure, if the sum of one pair of opposite sides is equal to the sum of the other pair. 2

4. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of these are greater than the third. 2

Of all the angles which a given straight line makes with any straight lines drawn in a given plane to meet it, the least is that which measures the inclination of the given straight line to the plane. 2

5. State and prove the rule for the multiplication of decimals. 1

Prove that any number is greater than the product of its digits. 2

6 The interest on a given sum of money for one year is 5*l*. 8*s* 4*d*., the compound interest for two years is 11*l*. 1*s*. Find the rate per cent. 3

7. Prove $a \times b = b \times a$. And solve the equations:— 2

i. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-2}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+2}} = 1.$ 2

ii. $4x^4 - 16x^3 + 23x^2 - 16x + 4 = 0.$ 2

8. Prove the rule for finding the G.C.M. of two algebraical expressions. 3

Find the G.C.M. of $15x^3 - 4x^2 - 53x + 30$ and $15x^3 - x^2 - 31x - 15$. 2

9. What is a "surd"? Prove that if two quadratic surds cannot be reduced to others which have the same irrational part, their product is irrational. 3

Simplify $\sqrt{18} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\,4}{3\sqrt{3}}$. 1

10. If $a : b$ be a ratio of less inequality, and x a positive quantity, the ratio $a + x : b + x$ is greater than the ratio $a : b$. 2

If $x : y$ be the ratio $a : b$ in its lowest terms, prove that $\frac{x+1}{y+1} \gtrless \frac{a+1}{b+1}$ if $b \gtrless a$.

11. A shopkeeper has one maund of rice: as soon as he has sold four seers he mixes with the remainder four seers of an inferior kind. How often must he repeat this process that half of the whole may be of the inferior kind? Given $\log_{10}2 = \cdot30103$: $\log_{10}3 = \cdot47712$. 5

12. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index. 3

If $1 + x)^n = p_0 + p_1x + p_2x^2 + \ldots + p_nx^n$, find the value of $p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3 + \ldots + np_n$. 3

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Prove that the circumferences of circles vary as their radii. 4

Determine the circular measure of an angle of 60°, and express the same angle in grades.

2. Express all the trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of the cotangent. 3

If the cotangent is known, are all the other ratios known absolutely? Explain your answer.

3. Prove that $\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$, and deduce the values of $\cos(90° - A)$, $\sin(A - B)$. 4

4. Given that $\tan 2A = \frac{120}{119}$, find the values of $\sin A$ and $\cos A$. 3

5. Solve the equation $a \cos\theta + b \sin\theta = c$, and show that the two values of θ will be equal if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. 4

6. Prove that in any plane triangle ABC, 3

1. $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$;

2. $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$;

3. $\sin\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.

7. Two sides of a triangle are 3 feet and 5 feet respectively, and the included angle is 60°, find the remaining angles. 4

log 2 = ·3010300, L tan 23° 24′ = 9°6362257,
log 3 = ·4771213, L tan 23° 25′ = 9·6365722.

8. State the proposition called the "parallelogram of forces," and assuming it to be true for the magnitude, prove that it is true also for the direction. 6

ABC is an equilateral triangle, and AD is drawn perpendicular to BC; find the resultant of the forces represented by AB, AC, AD, BC.

9. Three parallel forces of 1, 2, and 3 lbs. respectively, act at the vertices A, B, C, of a triangle ABC; find their resultant (1) when the forces all act in the same direction (2) when the direction of the force at C is opposite to that of the other two. 4

10. A circular table, whose weight is 100 lbs., rests upon three legs attached to points in the circumference of the table, the distances between the legs being 3, 4, and 5 feet respectively. At what point of the table must a weight of 200 lbs. be placed in order that the pressures on the three legs may be equal? 7

11. A cone rests with its base upon a smooth inclined plane rough enough to prevent sliding; find the greatest inclination of the plane to the horizon consistent with equilibrium. 4

12. Determine the mechanical advantages in the first system of pulleys. 4

If the pulleys are of different weights, in what order must they be placed to get the greatest possible advantage?

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

[N. B.—*Candidates may answer either of the following series of questions.*]

A.—*Reid's Inquiry.*

1. Explain the importance of the study of Psychology; the means of prosecuting it and the impediments attending it. 3

2. Reid describes the course of modern philosophy previous to his own, as having been an "unequal contest betwixt Common "Sense and Philosophy." Explain fully this statement. 7

3. In opposition to the "Ideal system," Reid maintains that "Sensation and Memory are simple, original, and perfectly "distinct operations of the mind, and both of them are original "principles of belief." What was the doctrine of the "Ideal system" on the subject? How does Reid controvert it; and on what grounds does he establish his own doctrine? 8

4. Take any natural object: say, a lemon, lying at arm's length from you; it is round, yellowish, soft, smooth, sour, and fragrant. Explain how, according to Reid, we come to possess all this knowledge. Show how it is gradually built up, distinguishing the elements of it which are contributed by the 9

"original principles of belief," by "custom," by "reason," and by "the general principles of the human constitution" respectively. How much of it is "original perception", and how much "acquired perception"; and what in it is matter of "common understanding"?

5. Explain the object and meaning of Reid's theory of "Signs." What other theory is it meant to supersede and why? What difficulty is it intended to meet? How does Reid illustrate its validity by a reference to language? 6

6. "The distinction between the primary and secondary "qualities hath had many revolutions." What is the "distinction"; on what grounds is it based by Reid? Explain fully, by reference to examples. Mention the "revolutions" 4

7. Reid endorses Berkeley's statement, "that (*a*) the visible "appearance of objects is (*b*) a kind of language used by nature, "to inform us of their (*c*) distance, magnitude, and figure." Explain this, clause by clause:— 8

(*a.*) What is the "visible appearance of objects," what are its nature and its constituent parts; wherein does it differ from the real state of the object?

(*b.*) In what sense is it a "kind of language used by nature"?

(*c.*) How does it inform us of distance, of magnitude, of figure?

8. Explain the distinction which Reid draws between Sensation and Perception. He divides Perception into two classes; which are they, and on what grounds is the division based? What is the process of nature in Perception? Illustrate by examples. 5

B.—*Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.*

1. "The ideal theory, with all the doctrines founded upon it, "may now be considered as gone by. But certain speculations "are still occasionally brought out which are referable to the "same class." What are the "ideal theory" and "the doc-"trines founded upon it"? Why may they "be considered as gone by"? What are the "certain speculations", and how are they "referable to the same class"? 7

2. What are the sources of our knowledge, both in a philosophical point of view and as a matter of fact? Explain how, and how much, each source contributes to our knowledge; and state what rules are to be observed to secure correct knowledge. 7

3. What are Memory, Recollection, Conception, Attention, and Association, and in what relation do they stand to each other? Name and explain the various "principles" and "classes" of Association. 8

4. "Our idea of reasoning necessarily supposes the existence "of a certain number of truths, which require and admit of no "evidence." Explain fully this statement. Why does our idea of reasoning suppose such truths"? How can such truths be distinguished from others? Which are these truths, according to Abercrombie? Attempts have been made by some to prove them; by others to deny them; by whom have they been made, and how? 6

5. What is the doctrine of the "uniformity of nature"? How far is it applicable to mental phenomena, and how does it bear upon the question, of liberty, necessity, and freedom of the will? 6

6. In the investigation of any but a "first truth," what course should be pursued? What mental processes must be brought into operation? What conditions must be observed? What fallacies must be avoided, and what points must be attended to, in order to avoid them? 8

7. "Considered as mental phenomena, Insanity and Dream-ing have a remarkable affinity to each other." Explain fully this statement: how does Abercombie justify it? 5

8. Name and describe those qualities which constitute a well-regulated mind. 3

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. What are the definitions of elementary and of compound bodies? Divide the following substances into these two classes: wood, graphite, water, rock crystal, ozone, white arsenic, amorphous phosphorus, and table salt. 3

2. How would you determine synthetically the composition of water by volume? 4

3. What are the percentage compositions of zinc sulphate and of ammonium nitrate. (Zn = 65.) 4

4. What is the difference between a chemical compound and a mechanical mixture? In which class would you place atmospheric air, and give your reasons for doing so? 5

5. 200 grams of sulphuric acid are heated with 100 grams of sodium chloride. State exactly what will take place, and if any new substances are formed, calculate what their weights will be. 6

6. How would you prepare carbon dioxide? Sketch the apparatus you would employ, and describe both the physical and the chemical properties of this substance. 4

7. 1,000 c.c of oxygen are measured at 7° C. and 700 m.m. pressure; what will be the volume of this gas at —63° C. and 770 m. m. pressure? 4

8. How is coal gas prepared, what are its usual constituents, and to what is its illuminating power due? 6

9. Give the names and formulæ of all the oxides of the non-metallic elements. 6

10. What is meant by the boiling point of a liquid? Describe some experiments proving that water does not always boil at the same temperature. 4

11. How is boracic or Boric acid found in nature; how is it prepared from its principal salt? 4

NOTE.—*In all cases the chemical changes should be illustrated by equations.*

LOGIC.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Fowler says, "Logic is a subordinate branch of the wider "science, Psychology." Why has this particular branch of Psychology been formed into a separate science? 3

2. Define Term, Proposition, Concept, Judgment. On what grounds do some logicians prefer the first two, and others the last two of these terms? 4

3 What different opinions have been held regarding the Modality of Propositions? Is the proposition "Scott generally "sat in this chair," equivalent to the proposition "Scott was "the general sitter in this chair"? 4

4. What changes has Fowler considered it necessary to make in Mill's theory of predication? Apply the two theories to the proposition "Avarice is a mean vice." 3

5. Give the genus or species, the differentia, a property, and an accident of each of the following: Triangle, plant, Registrar of the University of Calcutta, Beast of burden. 6

6. How may a conclusion be drawn from probable premises? 3

7. What immediate Inferences can be drawn from each of the following propositions?— 6

a. Ice is cold.

b. A proud man is not necessarily a bad man.

c. Not being rich is not always an evil.

d. Many animals that live in the water are not fishes.

8. Show that though the four kinds of propositions, viz., A, F., I, O, may be combined into 64 different groups of three propositions each, only 11 of these groups can be valid syllogisms in any figure. 5

9. Prove that in the 2nd figure the conclusion must be negative, and that in the 3rd figure it must be particular. 5

10. Define the Dilemma, and mention the different forms it assumes. 5

Examine:—If the books in the Alexandrine Library are in conformity with the Koran, there is no need of them; if they are adverse to the Koran, they should be destroyed.

But they are either conformable to the doctrines of the Koran or adverse to them.

Therefore they must be destroyed.

11. Complete and examine the following arguments: 6

a. He must be a learned man, for he is a Pundit.

b. The news is too good to be true.

c This man is a scoundrel, for he is very much afraid, and "Ill-doers are ill-dreaders."

d. A is greater than B, B is greater than C; therefore A is greater than C.

B. A. Examination.

1883.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. In what way does our conception of the age, so far as it may be indicated on the stage by style of dress, architecture, &c., affect our view of *King Lear?* Discuss briefly Lear's state of mind at the opening of the play. How do you account for the fact that, though Cordelia's speeches are so few and short, her influence is so strongly felt throughout? What differences do you mark between Regan and Goneril? 2½, 3 3½, 1

2. Point out historical errors in *Julius Cæsar*. "Fate, in Shakespeare, is nothing else than man's own nature": apply this in your consideration of the character of Brutus, and compare him with Cassius. 1, 3½

3. Whence does Shakespeare derive the story of the Bond? In what ways is *The Merchant of Venice* allied with the earlier and with the later of Shakespeare's Comedies? Notice any good points in Shylock. How is Portia, in the *M. of V.*, distinguished among the women of Shakespeare? ½, 2½ 2, 2

4. Briefly annotate where necessary:—

a. Prove it so, 1
Let fortune go to hell for it, not I.

b. And speak between the change of man and boy 1½
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride.

c. Such harmony is in immortal souls; 1½
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

d. No, not an oath; if not the face of men 3
The sufferance of our souls, the time's abuse,—
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,
And every man hence to his idle bed;
So let high-sighted tyranny range on;
Till each man drop by lottery.

e. Strike her young bones, 1
You taking airs, with lameness.

f. To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,— 1½
Necessity's hard pinch.

g. Thou perjured, and thou simular man of virtue, 3
Thou art incestuous: caitiff to pieces shake,
That under covert and convenient seeming
Hast practised on man's life close pent-up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace.

5. What forms does Satan assume in Paradise? How does, 1
Milton imitate, and how does he differ from, Ariosto, in *Paradise* 3
Lost, Book III.? Give the substance and connection of any passages in which Milton refers to the Copernican system.

6. Explain— 6
Hail, holy light! offspring of Heaven first-born!
Or of the eternal co-eternal beam
May I express thee unblamed? since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?

7. Who are referred to in the following lines?— 1½
a. The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven.
b. The sociable spirit, that deigned
To travel with Tobias.
c. Among the faithless, faithful only he.

8. Keats considered *Hyperion* to be deformed by Miltonic 1½
inversions: what do you understand by this?

9 Explain— 2
But ever and anon the glancing spheres,
Circles, and arcs, and broad-belting colure,
Glow'd through, and wrought upon the muffling dark
Sweet-shaped lightnings from the nadir deep
Up to the zenith.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Sketch the life of Spenser, dwelling particularly upon 5½
those parts of his career and character which bear upon the *Faery Queen*. How does that work reflect the circumstances under which it was written? Briefly specify its leading characteristics and defects and shew how the age was peculiarly favourable to the development of poetry.

2. Explain:—

a. The rage for "artificial versifying" was for the moment 1
in the air.

b If so be the *Faery Queene* be fairer in your eye than the 1
Nine Muses, and Hobgoblin run away with the garland from Apollo.

c. That shepheard I besought to me to tell, 1½
Under what skie, or in what world we were,
In which I saw no living people dwell.
Who me recomforting all that he might,
Told me that that same was the Regiment
Of a great Shepheardesse. that Cynthia hight.

In what poem does the above passage occur?

d "Everybody knows the fine passage about Fox as the descendant of Henry IV. of France, and the happy quotation from Silius Italicus." What speech is here alluded to? Give the substance of the passage and quotation referred to. 1½

3 Compare Burke's political attitude with regard to the French Revolution with his views concerning Indian affairs and the American War respectively. Criticise any apparent inconsistency. How far and in what respects, did subsequent events justify Burke's views as expressed in the *Reflections*. 5

4. Reproduce as far as possible in Burke's own words his remarks about *Prejudice* and *Liberty* respectively. What comparisons does he employ for illustrating the latter? Quote other striking comparisons used by Burke in the *Reflections*. 4

5. Give the substance of Burke's arguments regarding the real causes of the confiscation of Church property in France and the pretexts assigned for it. Discuss briefly after Burke or on general principles the expediency of a State-endowed Church. 4

6. Give the full meaning of the following passages with reference to their contexts, explaining all allusions:—

a. It would certainly be a valuable addition of nondescripts to the ample collection of known classes, genera, and species, which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent. 1

b. It is the Corinthian capital of polished society. Point out an error of Burke's in connection with the subject of this extract. 1½

c. The new pavement of square within square, and this organization and semi-organization made on the system of Empedocles and Buffon. 1

d They took an old huge full-bottomed periwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated frippery of Louis XIV., to cover the premature baldness of the National Assembly. 1

7. What according to Burke are the duties of a Financier? How far was the National Assembly successful in fulfilling each of those duties? Point out the ill-effects of the *Assignat* system. What was Burke's main object in his own schemes for economical reform? 5

8. Trace the successive changes in the style and subject-matter of English Poetry from Shakespeare's time up to the present day, noticing particularly the influence exercised thereon by the French Revolution. Name the principal representatives of each school. 5

9. Name the authors and give a brief account of the following Works:—*The Vision of Piers the Plowman. Euphues. The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity. Doctor Faustus. Hudibras. Absalom and Achitophel. The Principia. The Leviathan. The Beggar's* 5

Opera. Aids to Reflection. Don Juan. Mention the principal characteristics of Scotch Poetry.

10. Explain the following:—*The Manchester School. Facies Hippocratica. Grand climacteric. Singults rife The Geneva platform of discipline. Whiteboyism. Disputants of the garden or the porch. Idols of the political market-place. The jus retractus. Quadrimanous activity* 2½

11. Discuss (1) the principal merits and defects of Burke's style as an orator and an author, (2) the character of Burke's political philosophy,—illustrating your remarks from his works. 4½

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr A. M. Nash, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Find the density of a mixture of equal weights of three liquids whose densities are ·5, ·6, 8. 4

2. Explain the relations between the units in the equations $W = g\rho V$ and $p = g\rho z$. 7

An equilateral triangle, each side of which is one foot, is immersed in water with its plane vertical, its lowest side being horizontal, and at a depth $2\sqrt{3}$ feet. Find the pressure upon it in pounds, assuming that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz.

3. If two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities. 3

4. State clearly the difference between whole pressure and resultant pressure. 7

Determine the whole pressure upon the curved surface of a hollow cone, whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards, filled with equal volumes of two liquids whose densities are ρ and ρ' (the liquids do not mix).

5. Determine the centre of pressure of a plane triangle immersed in liquid with one side in the surface, Show that the position of this point in the plane of the triangle is independent of the inclination of the plane to the horizon. 6

6. A cylinder, six inches high, is floating half immersed in water with its axis vertical; oil of *sp. gr.* ·9 is poured on the top of the water to a depth of one inch; find the position of equilibrium of the cylinder. 4

7 State Boyle's law and Charles' law, and deduce the equation $p = kp(1 + at)$. 7

Prove that $k = gh$, where h is the height of the homogeneous atmosphere. Show how to determine the numerical value of k.

8. Describe the Forcing Pump, and draw diagrams showing the position of the valves when the piston is (1) ascending, (2) descending. 4

9. A Siphon gauge is attached to the receiver of an airpump; the height of the mercury after two strokes of the piston is 13½ 4

inches, and after three strokes $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches; find the height of the barometer.

10. Describe the common hydrometer, and show how to compare the *sp. gr.* of two liquids. 4

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—MR. J. A. MARTIN, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define *momentum*, *acceleration*, and *kinetic energy*. Enunciate the proposition called the "triangle of velocities." 3

Two straight lines Oa, Ob, are drawn to represent the velocites of two particles A, B, of mass m_1, m_2, respectively. If c be the centre of mass of masses m_1, m_2, placed at a, b, respectively, prove that Oc represents the velocity of the centre of mass of A and B. 3

2. Define the dynamical *unit of force*. 1

If a particle starting from rest with uniform acceleration 8, pass in 5″ over 200 ft. and acquire in that time a velocity 40, what are the units of space and time? 3

3. Enunciate Newton's 3rd law of motion. 1

State fully the "reactions" which, by this law, are equal and opposite to the "action" of a horse, (1) in starting a cart from rest, (2) in moving it uniformly along the road. 2

4 Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a smooth fixed peg. Find the acceleration of either. 2

If the peg can only sustain a weight equal to $\frac{3}{4}$rds of the sum of the weights of the bodies, shew that the ratio of their masses cannot be less than $2 + \sqrt{3} : 1$. 3

5. Two bodies projected from a point A, in directions inclined α dand α' to the vertical, pass through another point B, AB being horizontal. If t, t', be the times of flight, prove— 4

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha - \alpha')}{\sin(\alpha + \alpha')} = \frac{t'^2 - t^2}{t'^2 + t^2}.$$

6. If a particle be moving in circle with velocity v, show that the acceleration is $\frac{v^2}{a}$ towards the centre of the circle, where a is the radius. 3

7 Define the terms *Meridian*, *Rational Horizon* *Prime Vertical*, and *Mean Sun*. 2

Find approximately the day of the year on which a star, whose right ascension is 135° and declination 0°, will be due south at 9 P M. At what point of the horizon will it rise? 2

8. Is the Moon higher in the heavens in winter or in summer? and why? 1

Discuss the phenomenon called the "Harvest Moon." 2

9. Describe the method of finding the longitude by Moon-culminating stars. 2

At a certain place the Moon and a certain star are observed to transit at 5h. 6m. 3s. and at 5h. 9m. 18s. local time respectively. The local times of transit at Greenwhich of the Moon and same star on the same day are 5h. 13m. 28s. and 5h 8m. 38s. respectively. Find approximately the longitude of the place, assuming the Moon's hourly motion in right ascension to be 32′ of arc. 4

10. Describe the apparent motion of an inferior planet throughout a synodic period 2

Assuming the radii of the orbits of the earth and Venus to be as $\sqrt{13} - 1 : 2$, find the elongation of Venus at her stationary points. 2

11. Determine the effect of refraction on the apparent position of a star. 2

How does refraction affect the apparent length of the Moon's horizontal diameter when rising? 1

12. Find approximately the duration of a central lunar eclipse. 3

At a given instant the longitude of the Moon's node is 40°; that of the Moon 35°; and that of the Sun 222°. Will there be an eclipse or not? 2

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR W. T. WEBB, M. A..

1. Define *wealth* and *capital*. How is it that money *seemed* to be the only wealth? Name the requisites of production.

2. A spends Rs. 1000 on a Nautch; B gambles away the same sum; C pays away a like amount in wages to the workers in his cotton-mill. How do the three transactions affect the capital of the country?

3. Enumerate the causes of the increased efficiency of labour through the division of employments. Why should the growth of a town population be encouraged?

4. State and discuss the theory of rent, and show that rent forms no part of the cost of production of food

5. Define *Value*, and distinguish it from *Price*. What two conditions are necessary to a value in Exchange? Illustrate your answer by an example.

6. Explain the working of International trade. Discuss the commonly felt dread of a country's imports exceeding her exports.

7. Why should a rupee be worth at one time 1*s* 17*d*, at another time 1*s* 9*d*, in English money? Why does "unfavourable" Exchange tend to rectify itself?

8. (*a*) State the four qualities desirable in a system of Taxation. Distinguish between Direct and Indirect Taxes. (*b*) Discuss the policy of Protective Duties—(1) in an old country; (2) in a young colony.

9. Point out the dangers and defects of Poor Laws. What is the real and only remedy for Pauperism?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. M. PROTHERO, B. A.

1. Compare the industrial wants of England, India, America, and the West Indies. 6

2. Describe briefly the effect produced on employers and employed, by the introduction of machinery to perform some industrial process, formerly executed by skilled manual labour. 3

3. What is the effect of a Trades' Union?

a On the profits and wages of the industry in connection with which it is formed? 3

b. On the general body of labourers?

4. What are the reasons alleged by Adam Smith to account for inequality of wages? Can you suggest any others? 6

5. Of what elements is profit composed? What is the reason that the profits of any trade, when raised abnormally high, tend to sink? 8

6. Explain the schemes of "Nationalisation of Land" and "Co-operative credit Banks." 6

7. What are the functions of money? and what requisites are necessary in the substance chosen to fulfil these functions? 4

8 Define Credit; show that it is not Capital; and explain its influence upon the industry of a country. 10

9. What objections exist to the imposition of an Income-tax? Show that the incidence of such a tax differs, according as it is

(*a*.) Paid out of capital. 4

(*b*.) Saved from expenditure.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—MR. H. STEPHEN, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate:— 15

GEORG. III. 10. Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita supersit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas;
Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas;
Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius et tenera prætexit arundine ripas.

237. Fluctus uti medio cœpit cum albescere ponto
Longius ex altoque sinum trahit; utque volutus
Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, neque ipso
Monte minor procumbit; at ima exæstuat unda
Verticibus, nigramque alte subjectat arenam.

360. Concrescunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ,
Undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,
Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris;
Et totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunæ
Stiriaque inpexis induruit horrida barbis.

520 Non umbræ altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
Prata movere animum, non, qui per saxa volutus
Purior electro campum petit amnis; at ima
Solvuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urguet inertis.

IV. 59. Ut binæ regum facies, ita corpora plebis.
Namque aliæ turpes horrent ceu pulvere ab alto
Cum venit et sicco terram spuit ore viator
Aridus; elucent aliæ et fulgore coruscant.

223. Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum,
Quemque sibi tenuis nascentem arcessere vitas;
Scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri
Omnia, nec, morti esse locum, sed viva volare
Sideris in numerum atque alto succedere cœlo.

511. Qualis populea mœrens philomela sub umbra
Amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
Observans nido implumis detraxit; at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et mœstis late loca questibus inplet.

2. (1.) Derive *scilicet*, *patulis*, *inertis*, *integrat*. Mark the scansion of the first two lines. 12

(2.) Distinguish *ambo*, *uterque*, *alter*, *alius*, and *quidam*, with examples of their use. Express in Latin: There are some who think that bees are endowed with reason.

(3.) Distinguish in derivation, meaning, and quantity the two verbs *refert*. Express in Latin: This is no concern of mine; It is the interest of all that the laws should be obeyed.

(4.) State the different uses of the distributive numerals, with examples.

(5.) Turn the following into the indirect form (*oratio obliqua*): Cur irati estis, cives? Quid ego feci mali? In vestra tecta discedite.

(6.) Translate and account for the cases of the nouns in: (*a*) micat *auribus* et tremit *artus*; (*b*) gemina auratus taurino *cornua voltu*; (*c*) thalami pendentia *pumice* tecta.

3. (1.) What and where were: *Byferi rosaria Pæsti*; *Alphea flumina Pisæ*; *Parthenope*; *Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi*? 8

(2.) Where, when, and at whose suggestion does Virgil say that his Georgics where composed? What ancient model had he before him? What intimation does he give of his literary plans for the future? How far were they ever executed? Mention any modern reproduction of Virgil's episode of Orpheus. From what source did he derive the myth of Proteus? State the theory of the "Anima Mundi." From what school or schools of philosophy did he derive it?

4. Translate into Latin:— 15

In the second century of the Christian era, the empire of Rome comprehended the fairest part of the earth, and the most civilized portion of mankind. The frontiers of that extensive monarchy were guarded by ancient renown and disciplined valour. The gentle but powerful influence of laws and manners had gradually cemented the union of the provinces. The peaceful inhabitants enjoyed and abused the advantages of wealth and

luxury. The image of a free constitution was guarded with decent reverence: the Roman Senate appeared to posses the sovereign authority, and devolved on the emperors all the executive powers of the government.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. When did Tacitus flourish? Mention some of his chief characteristics as a historian. 6

2. Translate into English:— 8

Reges ex nobilitate: Duces ex virtute sumunt. Nec Regibus infinita aut libera potestas; et Duces exemplo potius quam imperio: si prompti, si conspicui, si ante aciem agant, admiratione præsunt. Ceterum, neque animadvertere, neque vincire, ne verberare quidem, nisi sacerdotibus permissum: non quasi in pœnam, nec Ducis jussu, sed velut Deo imperante, quem adesse bellantibus credunt: effigiesque et signa quædam, detracta lucis, in prœlium ferunt. Quodque præcipuum fortitudinis incitamentum est, non casus, nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit, sed familiæ et propinquitates, et in proximo pignora, unde feminarum ululatus audiri, unde vagitus infantium: hi cuique sanctissimi testes, hi maximi laudatores. Ad matres, ad conjuges vulnera ferunt: nec illæ numerare, aut exigere plagas, pavent: cibosque et hortamina pugnantibus gestant

(*a*) Of what later European institutions do we find first beginnings described in this passage?

(*b.*) Give the present and perfect indicative, the infinitive, the supine, and the future participle, of *ferunt*

(*c*) Give the etymologies of *nobilitas, virtus, infans, conjux.*

3. Translate into English:— 8

Eundem Germaniæ signum proximi Oceano Cimbri tenent, parva nunc civitas, sed gloria ingens; veterisque famæ lata vestigia manent, utraque ripa castra ac spatia, quorum ambitu nunc quoque metiaris molem manusque gentis, et magni exitus fidem. Sexcentesimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, cum primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma, Cæcilio Metello ac Papirio Carbone coss. Ex quo si ad alterum Imperatoris Trajani Consulatum computemus, ducenti ferme et decem anni conliguntur. Tamdiu Germania vincitur. Medio tam longi ævi spatio, multa invicem damna; non Samnis, non Pœni, non Hispaniæ Galliæve, ne Parthi quidem sæpius admonuere: quippe regno Arsacis acrior est Germanorum libertas. Quid enim aliud nobis, quam cædem Crassi, amisso et ipso Pacoro, infra Ventidium dejectus Oriens objecerit?

(*a*) Parse *regno Arsacis* and *cædem Crassi.* Explain the historical allusions in these phrases.

(*b.*) Write down the perfects and supines of *teneo, maneo, ago, vinco, vincio.*

(*c.*) Give the cardinal and ordinal numerals of 18, 26, 50, 600, 1000.

4. Translate into English:—

Ne illa quidem testimonia recito, quæ dicta sunt, de HS ICC., quæ ille quum accepisset nomine judicii Safiniani, sicut in Oppianici judicio postea, retinuit atque suppressit. Omitto et hæc et alia permulta, quæ illo judicio in Staienum dicta sunt: hoc dico eamdem tum fuisse P. et L. Cominiis, equitibus Romanis, honestis hominibus et disertis, controversiam cum Staieno, quem accusabant, quæ nunc mihi est cum Accio. Cominii dicebant idem quod ego dico: Staienum ab Oppianico pecuniam accepisse, ut judicium corrumperet: Staienus conciliandæ gratiæ causa se accepisse dicebat. Irridebatur hæc illus reconciliatio et persona viri boni suscepta, sicut in statuis inauratis, quas posuit ad Juturnæ: quibus subscripsit: REGES AB SE IN GRATIAM ESSE REDUCTOS.

State what you know of the Roman legislation De Veneficis.

5. Translate into English:— 8

Sin autem, id quod vestra natura postulat, pudorem, veritatem virtutemque diligitis, levate hunc aliquando supplicem vestrum, judices, tot annos in falsa invidia periculisque versatum, qui nunc primum post illam flammam aliorum facto et cupiditate excitatam spe vestræ æquitatis erigere animum et paullum respirare a metu cœpit, cui posita sunt in vobis omnia, quem servatum esse plurimi cupiunt servare soli vos potestis. Orat vos Avitus, judices, et flens obsecrat ne se invidiæ, quæ in judiciis valere non debet, ne matri, cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, ne Oppianico, homini nefario condemnato jam et mortuo, condonetis.

(*a.*) Who were the *judices?*

(*b.*) What was a *præjudicium?*

6. Translate into Latin:— 12

That old saying of Cato, who declared that he wondered an haruspex did not laugh whenever he saw an haruspex, was very just. For how few events among the many predicted by them really happen? Or, if anything does happen, what reason can be given why it should not have happened accidentally? King Prusias, when Hannibal, an exile at his court, wished a decisive action to be brought on, declared that he could not venture, because the entrails forbade him. "Do you choose then," asked Hannibal, "to trust a little piece of calf's flesh rather than a veteran general?" And did not Cæsar himself, though warned by an eminent haruspex not to cross into Africa before winter, nevertheless cross? If he had not done so, all his opponents' forces would have been concentrated at one spot. Why should I detail the answers of haruspices—I could mention innumerable instances—which have either had no results, or else contradictory results?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

(N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*)

1. Are there any grounds for doubting the identity of the authorship of your *Sanskrit* text-books and of the *Raghubansa*? Support your view by internal evidence. 4

2. Why has the poem *Kumara-Shambhava* been so named? Write a grammatical note on the name. From what sources did the poet get his story? In what particular does the poet's story differ from the original, on which it is mainly based? 4

3. (*a.*) मन्दं मन्दं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां
वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगन्धः ।
गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनमाबद्धमालाः
सेविष्यन्ते नयनसुभगं खे भवन्तं बलाकाः ॥

(*b.*) तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नी-
मव्यापन्नामविहतगतिर्द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायाम् ।
आशाबन्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यङ्गनानां
सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि ॥

(*c*) त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे
तस्याः सिन्धोः पृथुमपि तनुं दूरभावात्प्रवाहम् ।
प्रेक्षिष्यन्ते गगनगतयो दूरमावर्ज्य दृष्टी
रेकं मुक्तागुणमिव भुवः स्थूलमध्येन्द्रनीलम् ॥

(*d.*) तामुत्तीर्य व्रज परिचितभ्रूलताविभ्रमाणां
पक्ष्मोत्क्षेपादुपरिविलसत्कृष्णसारप्रभाणाम् ॥
कुन्दक्षेपानुगमधुकरश्रीमुषामात्मबिम्बं
पात्रीकुर्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौतूहलानाम् ॥

(*a.*) Render the above *slokas* into easy prose, using your own words as far as you can. 6

(*b.*) What is the poet's purpose in putting the first half of the first *sloka* into the *yaksha's* mouth? Is the same purpose served by the second half of the *sloka*? If not, what other purpose does it serve? 1

(*c.*) What is meant by मन्दं मन्दं? How does the phrase come to bear the meaning it does? 1

(*d.*) What is denoted by दिवसगणना in the second *sloka*? Account for final long vowel आ in गणना. 2

(*e.*) Expound the *samása* in एकपत्नी. Give any other meaning of the word beside the one it has in the passage. 2

(*f.*) Explain the formation of the word व्यापन्ना. Illustrate by a few examples what difference of meaning results from the addition of different prefixes to the root of the word. 3

(*g.*) Who is meant by भ्रातृ in भ्रातृजाया here? Give, etymologically, the meaning of जाया and an uncompounded equivalent term for भ्रातृजाया.

(*h.*) What is the *samása* in आशाबन्ध, *rúpaka-samása*, or *upamá-samása?* Give reasons. 1

(*i*) Explain the simile in the third *śloka*.

(*j.*) What was the probable position of दशपुर, and what is its probable modern name? 2

4. (*a.*) पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान्
ज्योत्स्नान्तराणीव कलान्तराणि ।

b.) नमस्त्रिमूर्त्तये तुभ्यं प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलात्मने ।
गुणत्रयविभागाय पश्चाद्भेदमुपेयुषे ॥

(*c.*) तद्गौरवान्मङ्गलमण्डनश्रीः
सा पस्पृशे केवलमीश्वरेण
स एव वेशः परिणेतुरिष्टं
भावान्तरं तस्य विभोः प्रपेदे ॥

(*d.*) विदितं वो यथा स्वार्थाः न मे काश्चित् प्रवृत्तयः ।
ननु मूर्त्तिभिरभिष्टाभिः इत्यभूतोऽस्मि सूचितः ॥

(*e.*) वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्त्तौ
त्वाशास्यचिन्तास्तिमितो बभूव ॥

(*f.*) अनेन धर्म्मः सविशेषमद्य मे
त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भाविनि ।
त्वया मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया
यदेक एव प्रतिगृह्य सेव्यते ॥

5. Explain in *Sanskrit*.

प्रतिग्रहीतुं प्रणयिप्रियत्वात्
त्रिलोचनस्तामपचक्रमे च ।

सम्मोहनं नाम च पुष्पधन्वा
धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् ॥

(*a*) Render the above into prose order without changing any word. 1

(*b*) What is the force of the two *cha's* (च) in the above? 1

(*c*.) What peculiarity is there in the use of नामन् in the third line? Quote a few other instances in which नामन् is similarly applied. 1

(*d*) Explain the formation of पुष्पधन्वा. 1

6. अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लममुत्ससर्ज्ज
क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ॥

(*a*) Name the metre and point out its characteristics? 2

(b) Some read फलेनहि for फलेन हि. Which reading is preferable? and why? 1

7. Translate into Sanskrit:— 8

An idle fellow was once asked, "What made him lie in bed so long?" "Why," said he, "I am occupied in hearing long causes every morning. As soon as I awake in the morning I have two persons at my bedside, whose names are Industry and Sloth; one shows cause why I should rise, the other pleads hard against it; and so they give me twenty reasons why I should get up, and as many why I should not. It is the duty of a just judge to hear what can be said on both sides; and by the time the cause is over it is time to go to breakfast."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D. L.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. राजा। [साशङ्कमाकर्ण्य]। अये किमिदमुपन्यस्तम्।
शार्ङ्ग। किं नाम किमिदमुपन्यस्तमिति, ननु भवन्त एव सुतरां लोकवृत्तान्तनिष्णाताः।

सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां
जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशङ्कते।
अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते
प्रियाप्रियापि प्रमदा स्वबन्धुभिः॥

राजा। किमत्रभवती मया परिणीतपूर्व्वा?

(*a.*) What is the sense in which अये is used here? and what is the meaning of उपन्यस्तं?

(*b.*) Give the root of उपन्यस्तं, and its 3rd singular स्तुङ् aorist).

(*c.*) Give the meaning of सुतरां and निष्णाताः.

(*d*) Translate into English the verses from सतीमपि to स्वबन्धुभिः.

(*e.*) What is the meaning of अत्रभवती?

(*f.*) Give the several words in Sanskrit for 'marriage,' with the literal meaning of each.

2. राजा। अयि तापसवृद्धे।

स्त्रीणामशिक्षितपटुत्वममानुषीणां
संदृश्यते किमुत याः परिबोधवत्यः।
प्रागन्तरीक्षगमनात् स्वमपत्यजात-
मन्यद्विजैः परभृताः किल पोषयन्ति॥

शकु। सरोषम्। अणज्ज अत्तणो हिअ आणुमाणेण किल सव्वं पेक्खसि को णाम अण्णो धम्मकञ्चुअव्यवदेसिणो तिणच्छण्णकूवोव-मस्स तुह अणुआरी भविस्सदि।

राजा। आत्मगतम्। वनवासादविभ्रमः पुनरत्रभवत्याः कोपो लक्ष्यते। तथाहि।

न तिर्य्यगवलोकितं भवति चक्षुरालोहितं
वचोऽपि परुषाक्षरं न च पदेषु संगच्छते।
हिमार्त्त इव वेपते सकल एव बिम्बाधरः
प्रकामविनते भ्रुवौ युगपदेव भेदं गते॥

अपिच। सन्दिग्धबुद्धिं मामधिकृत्य अकैतव इवास्याः कोपः सम्भाव्यते। तथा ह्यनया।

मय्येवमस्मणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ
वृत्तं रहः प्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने।
भेदाद्भ्रुवोः कुटिलयोरतिलोहिताक्ष्या
भग्नं शराशनमिवातिरुषा स्मरस्य॥

(*a*) Translate the above extract into your own vernacular. 13

(*b.*) Parse पोषयन्ति. What sort of a verb is it here? How

many of its simple forms are there? How do they differ from one another? To what conjugation does that form belong which has अपप्तत् in लुङ् (aorist)?

(c.) Derive अकैतव.

3. हस्तन्यस्तं मुखमसकलव्यक्ति लम्बालकत्वा-
दिन्दोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकान्तेर्बिभर्ति ॥
आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा
मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती ।
पृच्छन्ती वा मधुरवचनां सारिकां पञ्जरस्थां
कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति ॥
उत्सङ्गे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां
मद्गोत्राङ्कं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा ।
तन्त्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चि-
द्भूयोभूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती ॥
शेषान्मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा
विन्यस्यन्ती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः ।
मत्सङ्गं वा हृदयनिहितारम्भमास्वादयन्ती
प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वङ्गनानां विनोदाः ॥
सव्यापारामहनि न तथा पीडयेन्मद्वियोगः
शङ्के रात्रौ गुरुतरशुचं निर्विनोदां सखीं ते ।
मत्सन्देशैः सुखयितुमलं पश्य साध्वीं निशीथे
तामुन्निद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवातायनस्थः ॥

(a.) What does आलोके signify here? and what tense does निपतति पुरा indicate? 16

(b.) Give the meaning of बलिव्याकुला.

(c.) What does भावगम्यं imply? Explain the sense fully.

(d.) Give the roots of निपतति, पृच्छन्ती and निक्षिप्य, and their 3rd persons plural विधिलिङ् (potential), लिट् (perfect) and लुङ् (aorist).

(e.) Why is the object put in the genitive or 6th case in भर्तुः स्मरसि?

(f.) Is there anything sentimental in the sentence त्वं हि तस्य प्रिया?

(*g*.) Give the meaning of मङ्गीचाङ्कं विरचितपदं. Which is the adjective, and which the substantive?

(*h*) Explain the sentence स्वयमपि ज्ञतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती.

(*i*.) Translate into English the last two *slokas* from ग्रेषान् भासान् to सौधवातायनस्थः

4. Translate into Sanskrit the following sentences: 6
A mind tormented by doubts is most miserable A tranquil-minded man is always happy. Virtue is of greater value than wealth. Abhor that which is evil. Cleave to that which is good.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABDUL HAI.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes. 12

لاسيما تخت طاؤسي كه از درر دري نما رشك چرخ
آبنوسي وثمن‌ثمن آن كنوز قاروني و دقيا نوسي بودي و هر
نقيري از آليش بر گوهر صنقار اكاسرة صنقار صداقرت زدى و
درين بحر و جبل را كه انفس اعلاق خلفاى عباسي بودى
پشيزے بل بچيزى نه شمردى — فرائد فريدة اش خاتم
ملكي‌در زير نگين داشت و شاة گوهران خسرو و درة يتيمة
اكاسرة را يتيم ذا مقـــربه يا مسكين ذا مقربه مي انگاشت
وسجدة ردان بصد زبان سجدة گردان ذكر آنها مي نمود و جوهر
الخلافة از رشك سينه برسنگـم حسرت مي سود و مجلوبات
اثير و نفائس دائير و تحائف كثير و دثاب و دثار و اثواب
مسير و برود مشير و ملبوسات جلل و مركوبات حلل و مفوفات
رومي‌و مهلهلات يمني و مدمنات چيني و مدبجات ختني و مسر
سرات هندي و منفسات فتني و كلل مكمل و اكاليل مكلل
و سدول لالي و سدول مقلالي و طرائف طروف و ظرائف ظروف
و براذين پر آذين و دبا بيج مد بج بد با بيج و جمال بيكو

جمال و نعال زرین نعال و حمیر نعم و پیلان زر با پلان زرو قراطین و قناطر گوهر و لالي لالا و فرائد کثیر التلالو والأ که فرطاي مارده لالاي حلقه بگوش آنها بودي و هر حبهٔ ازان ندر ندر شب افروز اضاءت وام دادي ولك لك زرشادو رزمه رزمهٔ متاع ساي و تنگ تنگ دیباي ارتنگ نگار انگلیور کار و باقي نفائس ازسربرو سرا پردهٔ وخاجهٔ سرا و نرده وپچدان تحیطهٔ اعتیام واعتدام درآمدکه حساب آن نعم بحساب بعقود انا ملچپ راست آمد ،

فرقهٔ شعشیر دست باخن پای قلعه شدند وجوقهٔ کمان بر بارو و بروت لب حدق تا حجام قصا کي رسد گروهي چون نفس نائي درکوچهٔ راه نقب درآمدند فریقي هم چو صداي مطرب بر دمدمه بلند گشتند تا سرمهٔ باروت چه کند وجمعی پریشان رو زگار هرزه گرد سپار هر لحظه رشته وار سر ار جائي بر آورده گوهر تماشا برشتهٔ نگاه مي کشیدند که شاید گرهي از دل و اشود و طایفهٔ قطره ربان مانند آب هر طرف مي دوندند و چشم را آب میدادند باشد که گودهٔ کلفتي از خاطر برود

پیشگاران باغبان قصا ثمرهاي رسیده را درفکر چیدن اند یعني سرها و شاخ های بي برگ را درکار هاي بریدن یعني دست و پا یم سیری که از دولتش مانده برخ عله در دوکان است و گرسنه چشمي که باقي ست عیدک کفهای میزان ندبه سعیدهٔ دهي وا کرده صواف بیاض بیجك کشاده - شعر -

- اي واي چون کنم که اني راي شد سقط -
- این غم سرا زوسوسه بیخورد و خواب کرد -
- در نوبهٔ تغا فلم انداخت مدتي -
- تا هم چو زر آتش دلم واسه آب کرد -

از یك طرف باران تار بر رباب سحاب بسته نعمهاي ترسي انگیخت - و از دیگر سو دا برچي برج آهنگي در پردهٔ حصار بلند مي ساخت برعوي بادلیچ و سرناك تفنگ بز گ وکوچکي

بهم مي آميخت - و طنبور توپ با سجبر رعد زير و بمي كوك
ميكرد بلبان بان هم گاهي كه بر آهنگ راست ميزد سري
بد و گاه دست و پا ميكشيد .

2. Explain the rule of the formation of the plurals by adding آن, هاگان and يان to singular nouns and also to the relative pronouns اين and آن. 5

3. Give the etymology of مستمند, تنومند, بر ومند, هيز ميرز, هيچ مدان, كس مپرس, گويا گون, بوابر درويش and آسيا, خاندان مرگيهان خديو. 3

4. State the various ways in which the following words are written, when they are used in the Genitive case in Persian جزء, صهباء, بهاو, مدء. تجلي and تمني. 3

5. Explain the rules of the formation of the Persian تصغير and نسبت. 5

6. (*a.*) Enumerate those particles which are preceded by the واو معدوله and give examples. 4

(*b.*) Give as many instances as you can of the use of زدن, (as تاراج زدن &c.) 3

7. Scan any one of the above mentioned verses and state the metre. 3

8. Translate into the مسجع or rhythmical Persian Prose:— 12

In the meantime, the impulse which Clive had given to the administration of Bengal was constantly becoming fainter. His policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to revive; and at length the evils which a bad government had engendered were aggravated by one of those fearful visitations which the best government cannot avert. In the summer of 1770, the rains failed; the earth was parched up; the tanks were empty; the rivers shrank within their beds; and famine, such as is known only in countries where every household depends for support on its own little patch of cultivation, filled the whole valley of the Ganges with misery and death. Tender and delicate women, whose veils had never been lifted before the public gaze, came forth from the inner chambers in which Eastern jealousy had kept watch over their beauty, threw themselves on the earth before the passers-by, and with loud wailings, implored a handful of rice for their children. The Hugly every day rolled down thousands of corpses close to porticoes and gardens of the English conquerers. The very streets

of Calcutta were blocked up by the dying and the dead. The lean and feeble survivors had not energy enough to bear the bodies of their kindred to the funeral pile or to the holy river, or even to scare away the jackals and vultures, who fed on human remains in the face of day. The extent of the mortality was never ascertained; but it was popularly reckoned by millions.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :— 9

ليس من اهلك بگوش آدم اندر گفت عقل
آن زمان كز روي فطرت ناف من زد مادرم
بحرے پايان دارم پيش و ميدانم كه باز
در جزيرة باز مانم زآتشين پل نگذرم
همچو موي عاريت اصلے ندارم از حيات
همچو گلغونه بقائے هم ندارد گوهرم
نه سگ اصحاب كهفم نه خرعيسي وليك
هم سگ وحشي نهادم هم خر وحشت خرم
هم دم هاروت و هم طبع زن بربط زنم
افعي ضحاكم و ريم آهن و آهنگ رم
شير بر فيلم نه آن شيرم كه بيني صولتم
گاو زيندم نه آن گاوي كه يابي غبرم
در دبستان نسوا الله كردهام تعليم كفر
كاولين حرف است لا مولى لهم بر دفترم
شبهت حوا نويسم تهمت هاجر نهم
چادر مريم ربايم پردهٔ زهرا درم
خويشتن دعوت گر روحانيان خوانم بسحر
كمترين دود افگنم هر دوده ام گر بنگرم
از سر ضعفم سليم القلب گر زورم دهند

ها انا الا علی زبان فرش خدائی گستـــرم
نیستم خاقانی آن خلقا نیم کان مردگفت
وین چنین نه چون بجمع ژنده پوشان اندرم

(b) Give all the allusions contained in the above passage 4

(c) Give the اضافت in the 5th, 9th and 11th *baits* 1

2 Explain the phrases دعوتگر روحانیان و یحیی سیرت 2
دود افگن and ژنده پوشان.

(b) Who were هاروت . هاجره . لبید , and حسان ? 1

3 Scan the following *baits*; and name the بحر to which it 2
belongs —

آ انتش همزه مسمـــار و الف داری شده
بر چنین داری زعصمت کاف و ها خوان آمده

(b) Explain its purport in simple Persian or Urdu. 2

4 Give the Life of *Khaqani* خاقانی in Persian prose. 4

5 Translate the following into English adding explanatory 6
notes in every *bait* —

گفتم دلت غمگین چرا ماه نوت پر چـــین چرا
وآن رشتهٔ پروین چرا بر ماه رخشـــا ریخته
گفتا که در بزم طرب من مست عشقت روز و شب
تو بادگر کس از طرب در جام صهبـــا ریخته
یاد آر ازان نوشین لبان چون گل بخاک اندر خزان
وآن سنبل مرغول شان ازروی زیبـــا ریخته
گر باندت جام طرب از ساقیٔ وحدت طلـــب
کان میشود بیدست و لب در کام جانها ریخته
وآن باده بی پیمانه وان دان شمع بی پروانه دان
در کام هر بیگانه دان زر بی محـــابا ریخته
میداد پندم آن صنم و زسور سینـــه دمبدم
بر زعفـــران آب نعم از چشم شهـــلا ریخته

6. Paraphrase the following into Persian prose, and explain the idioms it contains :— 4

بگر بست خم مریم میر مهد مسیحش جام ر
خون دل مریم نگر دو پای ترسا ریخته
جامست عیسی بیگمان بل بهر قوت جسم و جان
مرغ گلیش از دهان یاقوت حمرا ریخته
آن ساغر پروین فشان بر پنج ماه نو دوان
هردم شفق را از دهان روز تماشا ریخته

(*b*) What is meant by سرغ گلي in the 2nd *bait* ? 1

7. Give the idiomatic meanings of the words پسدهٔ مرجان وش وزن بربط زن وشیر بر فین و طشت زر زنه طارم شش روزه and ماه دو هفته.

8. Explain the use of the terminals ک in آر , شرمندگي 2
in ناک, ارجمند in صد , رود بار in بار, سنگ لاخ in لاخ, رفنار
in غمناک, زرین in ین and ه in یکساله.

9. Translate the following into correct and idiomatic Persian :— 10

"Bulbun was equally renowned for his justice and generosity, and for the vigour of his administration, though his cruelty on certain occasions, has induced some of the historians to represent him as a monster. He continued the hospitality which his predecessor had shown to the dethroned Princes of Tartary, Transoxiana, Khorasan, Persia, Iraq, and other Provinces, placed the royal palaces at their disposal, and rendered them the most liberal allowances. These Princes were accompanied by the accomplished scholars, who had been assembled around them, and the Court of Bulbun was thus considered the most polite and magnificent in Asia. He banished all usurers, players, and buffoons from its precincts, and set an example of the severest frugality and temperance.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULAVI ABDUL HAI.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Translate the following passages into English :— 12

و حضَ السلطانُ عليه نادُر الحرب ثلثة ايا بليا ليها يرميه بالصواعق من ظبي السيوف البوارق - و يقذفه بالشهب اللوامع - من شباة الرماح الشوارع - و واصلها عليهم صبيحةُ الرابع بضرب يطيرُ الحوجَب عن العيون - و يزيلُ القبايلَ عن الشؤن - و وشقَ يدعُ الاجسادَ مناخلَ بل مناخر قد انفجرتْ عيونُها - واعيتْ على السكر بثوقُها •

وحثَ الركائبَ شهرين بين انهار عميقةُ الاغوار - بعيدة مابينَ الاقطار - دون قضلٌ فى ارجائها سراب اليعافير - وتحارُ في دهنائها افواج العصافير - حتى اذا قاربَ المقصد عبى الخيولَ كتائبَ - و ميزها عصائبَ - و رتبها كواكبَ - وقسمها مناسرَ مقاتبَ - و نصبَ اخاه الاميرنصر بن ناصرالدين فى الميمنة في كماة القواد - و حماة الافراد - و ارسلان الجادبَ في المبسوة فى البهم الذكور - والبزل الفحول - وجعلَ ابا عبدالله علي المقدمة فى مسائير العرب احلاس الظهور - و ابداء الصوارم و الدكور - و رتبَ فى القلب الحاجب التونتاشَ و سائرَ خواصه و غلمان داره - رجال اذا اصطفوا فالجبالُ الشواهقُ - او زحفوا فالسيولُ الدوافقُ - و نذربهمْ عدوالله ملكُ الهند ففرع من فاجى الفزعَ الى من حوله من نكاكرته - و اعيان جيوشه و ناصرته - و لجاء الى شعب

جبل لجبٍ المدخل - خشن المتوغل - صعبٌ المرتقى والمتوقل
مستعصماً بالا حتجاز من البران - و بالا حتراس من وقع
الباءس - وسد مفغر الجبلين بفيلة له يراها الرأون هضاباً
نابتة - و جبالا ثابتة - و بث النفير في اقطار مملكته يستنهض
من يحمل حجراً فضلاً عمن يلقم القوس و تراً .

2. (*a.*) Put vowel points on the final letter of each word of the above passages. 5

(*b.*) Write down the following sentences with full vowel points, 3

مايفتح الله للناس من رحمة فلا

and ممسك لها الا ايها ذالذابح السيد لهاءوا زيد الكريماو

3. What vowel points has جارية in ياجاريةماسمك and in يا جارية خذي بيدي and explain, if there be any grammatical distinction 4

4. How do you say in Arabic, O father of Zaid زيد O ye two companions of mine, O ye two brothers of my father, O brothers of ours, O my children, O my dear son, and, O my father. 6

5. Correct the sentences كم درهم صرفتهكم درهم صرفته كم .درهما صرفته كم در هما صرفته 4

6. State the meanings of عن in لتركبن طبقا عن طبق and عن in عن قريب وعماقليل 3

7. Translate into rhythmical Arabic prose. 11/10

If the meantime, the impulse which Clive had given to the administration of Bengal was constantly becoming fainter and fainter. His policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to revive; and at length the evils which a bad government had engendered were aggravated by one of those fearful visitations which the best government cannot avert In the summer of 1770, the rains failed; the earth was parched up; the tanks were empty; the rivers shrank within their beds; and famine, such as is known only in countries where every household depends for support on its own little patch of culti-

vation, filled the whole valley of the Ganges with misery and death. Tender and delicate women, whose veils had never been lifted before the public gaze, came forth from the inner chambers in which Eastern jealousy had kept watch over their beauty, threw themselves on the earth before the passers-by, and with loud wailings, implored a handful of rice for their children. The Hugly every day rolled down thousands of corpses close to the porticoes and gardens of the English conquerors. The very streets of Calcutta were blocked up by the dying and the dead. The lean and feeble survivors had not energy enough to bear the bodies of their kindred to the funeral pile or to the holy river, or even to scare away the jackals and vultures, who fed on human remains in the face of day. The extent of the mortality was never ascertained; but it was popularly reckoned by millions.

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—MAULAVI AHMAD.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate into English :—

- لست بمولى سوءة أد عي لهـــا -
- فان لســـو أت الا مور مـوا ليا -
- و لن يجد الناس الصديق ولا العدي -
- اديمى اذا عد وا اد يمى و اهيا -
- و ان فجاري يا بن غنم مخـالف -
- نجار اللئام فابغني من و رائيـــا -
- و سيان عندي ان اموت و ان اري -
- كبعض الر جال يوطنون المخا ذيا -
- و لست بهياب لمن لا يهـــا بنى -
- و لست اري المـــرء مالا يري ليا -
- اذ المـــرء لم يحبيك الا تكـــرها -
- عواض العلوق لم يكن ذاك باقـــيا -

و قال ابن السلماني

- لعمـــرك اني يوم سلع للا ئم -
- لنفسى و لكـــن مابرد الغلـــوم -

- ا ا مكنت من نفسي عدوي ضلة -
- الهفى على مافات لوكذ..ت اعلـــم -
- لو ان صدور الا مر يبدون للفتـــى -
- كا عقـــابه لم تلفـــه يتذـــدم -
- لعمري لقد كانت فجاج عريضـــة -
- و ليل سخا مى الجنا حين ادهم -
- اذا الارض لم يجهل على فرو جها -
- و اذلي عن دار الهـ وان مرا غم -
- فلو شئت اذ بالامر يسر تقلصت -
- بر حلى فتلاء الذرا عين عيهـــم -
- عليهـا دليـــل با الفلاة نهـــار -
- و با لليل لا يخطى لها القصد منسم -

(*b.*) Point out the مفعول of لن يجد in the second, and of لا يرى in the fifth *baits*.

(*c*) Why is تكرها *mausùb* (منصوب) in the 6th bait ?

(*d*) To what part of speech does الهفى belong ? Explain its تركيب in the 8th verse.

2. Give the singular (مفرد) or the plural (جمع) as the case may be, of the following words, and give their English synonyms.

كمة - سرى - محش - ظواهر - بطاح - سحاب - غدير قضب - قعاقع

3. Parse fully the *Baits :*

من صد عن نيرا نها - فانا ابن قيس لا براح
و يحلب ضرس الضيف فينا اذا شتا -
سديف السنـــام تستر يه اصابعـــه -

(*b*) Give their vowel points.
(*c.*) Explain their purport in simple Persian or Urdu

4. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :

- ابا المسك هلْ في الكاس فضل انا له -
- فاني اغنى منْذ حيـــن و تشرب -
- و هبت على مقدار كفى زما ننـــا -
- و نفسى علىٰ مقـــدار كفيك تطلب -
- يضـــاحك في ذالعيد كل حبيبـــة -
- حذائي وا بكى من احب و اندب -
- احق الي اهلي و اهوى لقـــا ئهم -
- و اين من المشتـــاق عنقاء مغرب -
- فان لم يكن الا ابو المســـك او هم -
- فانك احلـــى في فوادى و اعذب -
- يريد بكْ الحســـــاد مالله دافع -
- و ســـر العوالي و الحـــديد المذرب -

5. Explain the تركيب of اهلا سهلا, and مرحبا

6. Can you explain the reason why تميز should be a نكرة ?

7. Give the خاصيت of the باب افعال .

8. Correct the following sentence :

اني اعطيت رجل خمس و عشرين درهما فاعطاني بيد لهم ثلثين و اثنين ' درهم

9. Translate into correct Arabic :

Just at this juncture Khusro died, and the misfortunes of Shah Jehan began. Noor Jehan had bestowed her daughter by Sher Afgun, on Shahriar, the youngest of the Emperor's sons, and determined to raise him to the throne in the hope of perpetuating that unbounded influence which she had enjoyed under Jahangir. Her father, the vizier, whose virtue and wisdom had maintained order in the empire, notwithstanding the dissoluteness of the Court, had recently died, and the salutary restraint of his authority being removed, she was at liberty to indulge her passions without control.

BENGALI.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.

Translate the following lines into English :— 13

এ হেন কহিলে পর বৃষ্ণি-কুল-পতি।
সাহঙ্কারে কৌরবেন্দ্র কহেন ভারতি॥

"আমার মনের কথা হে যদুনন্দন।
"প্রকাশিয়া বলিয়াছে ভাই দুঃশাসন॥
"যেমন স্বরূপ রূপ দেখায় দর্পণে,
"মম মত ব্যক্ত তথা ভ্রাতার বচনে।
"এক বার প্রেম-তরু হলে উন্মূলিত,
"যতন-জলে আর তাহা হয় কি বর্দ্ধিত?
"স্নেহ-ক্ষয়ে দীপ-দশা হইলে নির্ব্বাণ,
"উস্কায় কি কভু তায় যেই বুদ্ধিমান্?
"দৈবাধীন এক বার ভাঙ্গিলে প্রণয়,
"ঘটাইলে পুনরায় তেমন কি হয়?
"কোন মতে যদি সূত্র খণ্ড হয়ে যায়,
"সংযুক্ত করিতে গেলে গুন্থি পড়ে তায়।
"সম্পূর্ণ মনের মিল নহিবে যেখানে,
"কতক্ষণ মৈত্রী-ভাব থাকিবে সেখানে?
"স্থির চিত্তে আলোচনা করিয়া এ সব,
"পাণ্ডবের সহ সন্ধি না চাহি কেশব।
"যুধিষ্ঠির সঙ্গে মম বৈর ভাব নাই,
"নকুল ও সহদেবে ভাবি আমি ভাই,
"অর্জ্জুনের অহঙ্কার সহিবারে পারি,
"কিন্তু সেই পাষণ্ড, পামর, পাপকারী,
"কিছু মাত্র লঘু গুরু জ্ঞান নাহি যার,
"বলে যেই উরু-ভঙ্গ করিবে আমার,
"বধিয়াছে যেই মম ষষ্টি সহোদরে,
"কেমনে ক্ষমিব আমি সেই—বৃকোদরে?

2. What is the meaning of the word প্রকৃতি in the following lines? 2

অবশ্যই আমি কোন দেবতার শাপে।
হ'য়েছি প্রকৃতি-হারা আপনার পাপে॥

বায়ুবেগে বৃহন্নলা চালাইল হয়।
রথের ঘর্ঘর রবে হৃদি-কম্প হয়॥

3. What is the meaning of হয় in the above two lines? 2

4. Give three synonyms of রব। 2

5. What is the meaning of খড়্গিল and মহাকাল in the following line: খড়্গিল গড়িয়া পার্থ পূজে মহাকাল। 2

6. What is the meaning of দেবী in the following line. 2

অক্ষ-দেবী শকুনির শুনিয়া মন্ত্রণা

7. Turn the following into simple Bengali prose using your own words as much as you can: 12

শ্রীকৃষ্ণের বাক্য শুনি ক্রোধে কম্পমান।
সদর্পে কহেন পাণ্ড্য ডাকি যুধিষ্ঠিরে
"শুনিলে অজাতশত্রো কৃষ্ণের বচন।
"হেথা সহ্য করিতে কি হেন অপমান
"এসেছি আমরা যুদ্ধে? পারে কোন্ বীরে
"সহিতে এমন নিন্দা সম্মুখে আপন?
"সারথির কাযে পটু যশোদা-নন্দন,
"রথীদের শৌর্য্য বীর্য্য বুঝিবে কিরূপে?
"বিপক্ষ দেখিলে যার বদন শুকায়।
"গোপাল' বলিয়া যারে জানে জনগণ,
"দেখে যে মথুরাগত জরাসন্ধ-ভূপে,
"লুকাইয়াছিল ভয়ে দূর দ্বারকায়।
"রথীর অযোগ্য যদি হন ধনঞ্জয়,
"উহাঁরে ত্যজিয়া কেন কেশব এখন
"না করে কর্ণের রথে সারথ্য স্বীকার?
"যে সূত-সুতেরে দেখি ওর এত ভয়,
"যার তুল্য বলী হেথা নাহি এক জন,
"কেন নাহি লয় ওই আশ্রয় তাহার?
"কি বলিব! যদি কৃষ্ণ হ'ত শস্ত্রপাণি,
"বলের পরীক্ষা আমি দিতাম উহারে;
"নামে মাত্র হরি ওই, কর্ম্মেতে শৃগাল—"
শেষ না হইতে পাণ্ড্য-নৃপতির বাণী,
উঠিলা সাত্যকি গর্জ্জি' দণ্ডিতে তাঁহারে,
তুলিয়া ভীষণ ভল্ল যেন মহাকাল।

8. Who was the Rama mentioned in the following lines? and for what is his name conspicuous in Indian mythology? 5

ছদ্মবেশে সে দিন হরিলা মঘমান। মূর্ত্তিমান ধনুর্বেদ গুরু যার রাম॥

9. What is meant by মূর্ত্তিমান্ ধনুর্ব্বেদ ? and to whom is it applied ? 2

গান্ধার অবধি পূর্ব্ব সাগরের তীর।
হিমালয় হইতে যথা লঙ্কার সাগর ॥

10. What countries are included within the limits given in the above lines ? 4

11. What is meant by অনার্য্য প্রদেশ ? 2

12. সাগর মেখলা মহী Can you render this into English by a well-known and idiomatic phrase in it ? 2

BENGALI.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. What is meant by অবৈধ পাণিগ্রহণ ? Describe, after the manner of your text-book, the consequences of such অবৈধ পাণিগ্রহণ. 6

2. Give English equivalents of the following Bengali words : — 6

প্রতিবিধিৎসা, নির্ম্মিৎসা, জুগোপিষা, পরিমিতি, লোকানুরাগপ্রিয়তা, গোমলূর্য্যাধান, আকারানুভাবকতা, স্বতত্ত্ববিবেক, বিবৎসা ধর্ম্মপ্রবৃত্তি.

Also give the Bengali equivalents of the following English words and phrases :—

Physiology, Political Economy, Hereditary distinction of rank, Republic, Social laws, Chronology, Revolution, Anatomy and Organic.

3. Explain :— 7

(1) শরীরী বস্তু শরীরান্তর হইতে উৎপন্ন হয়, অন্ন গ্রহণ দ্বারা সজীব থাকে, এবং ক্রমে ক্রমে তাহার বৃদ্ধি, পূর্ণাবস্থা, হ্রাস, ও ভঙ্গ হয়।

(2) ইহা অবধারিত জানা উচিত যে, পরমেশ্বর কোন অনির্দ্দেশ্য অলৌকিক কারণে দুঃখ প্রদান করেন না, এবং লৌকিক কার্য্য কারণ বিবেচনা না করিয়া কোন বোধাতীত মনঃকল্পিত ব্যাপারকে ক্লেশ নিবারণের উপায় মনে করিয়া তাহার অনুষ্ঠান করিলেও উপস্থিত দুঃখের নিবৃত্তি হয় না।

(3) আবার আসঙ্গলিপ্সা মহোৎসাহ সহকারে অমূল্য নিধি স্বরূপ প্রিয়মিত্ররত্নে প্রগাঢ়রূপে আসক্ত হয়।

(4) আর তাঁহার নিকৃষ্ট প্রবৃত্তির স্বাভাবিক তেজস্বিতাই যদি তাঁহার কুপ্রবৃত্তি উপস্থিত হইবার যথার্থ কারণ হয়, তবে কেবল শাস্তি বিধান দ্বারা কোন মতেই তাহার দমন হইতে পারে না।

(5) কিন্তু বাস্তবিক ইহা পূর্ব্ব দুরদৃষ্টের ফলও নহে, এবং পরমেশ্বরের বিড়ম্বনারও কার্য্য নহে, সুগ্রহ কুগ্রহ এ দুই শব্দের অর্থ নিতান্ত অলীক।

(6) কোন কোন প্রবৃত্তির সমধিক প্রবলতা দুষ্প্রবৃত্তির প্রধান কারণ।

4. Translate the following passage into Bengali:—

In days of yore, when the world was young, a Bee that had stored her combs with a bountiful harvest, flew up to heaven to present as a sacrifice an offering of honey. Jupiter was so delighted with the gift, that he promised to give her whatsoever she should ask for. She therefore besought him, saying, "O glorious Jove, maker and master of me, poor bee, give thy servant a sting, that when any one approaches my hive to take the honey, I may kill him on the spot." Jupiter out of love to man was angry at her request and thus answered her: "Your prayer shall not be granted in the way you wish, but the sting which you ask for you shall have; and when any one comes to take away your honey and you attack him, the wound shall be fatal not to him but to you, for your life shall go with your sting."

He that prays harm for his neighbour, begs a curse upon himself.

5. Derive the following words:— 5

দুর্দ্দৃষ্ট, বার্দ্ধক্য, কুগ্ন, কর্ম্মণ্য, পূর্ণ, গাঢ়, সম্পন্ন, প্রত্যক্ষ, জিজীবিষা, উত্থাপন।

6. Point out clearly the relation between বিদ্যা and ধর্ম্ম.

7. Expound the *samásas* in the following words:— 4

আবালবৃদ্ধবনিতা, প্রফুল্লচিত্ত, মহারোগগ্রস্ত, যথোপযুক্তরূপ, কারাগার, সুধাকরকিরণসম, ঋটিতাদিবিষয়কনিয়মানুগত and অসামান্যধীশক্তিসম্পন্ন।

8. Write a short essay (in Bengali) on the Bengali language, as it is at present spoken and written, giving your opinion on the future prospects of the language, and the best methods by which it may be improved. Give also your opinion on the style of your vernacular text books. 10

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. ALEX. PEDLER, F. C. S.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the methods by which iodine is prepared; what are the properties of this element? 6

2. Describe clearly how you would obtain soluble silicic acid from quartz. How can the former compound be converted into insoluble silica? 6

3. What compounds does arsenic form with oxygen? How would you distinguish between these compounds? 6

4. Describe some experiments to prove the diffusive power of gases. 9

If 10 c.c. of hydrogen have diffused through a plate in a given time, what volumes of carbon dioxide, nitrogen, steam, and oxygen would diffuse through the same plate in the same time?

5. What weight of carbon dioxide is contained in one hundred thousand cubic meters of air measured at 27° C. and 722 m.m. pressure, if the air contains 0·04 per cent. of this gas? Also, what weight of carbon must be burnt in oxygen to produce this quantity of carbon dioxide? 8

6. Give the atomicity or quantivalence actually exerted by each of the elements contained in the following compounds:—nitrous anhydride, cyanogen, sulphuric acid, trihydrogen phosphate, ammonium chloride, boric acid, ferric chloride, and potassium chromate? 9

7. Some natural waters can be softened by boiling whilst others cannot; explain this. Also describe some chemical methods of softening hard waters. 8

8. Describe how metallic silver and gold are extracted from their ores. 7

9. Give the formulæ, mode of preparation, properties, and molecular weights of the two chlorides of mercury. 7

10. What are the three principal considerations in determining the atomic weight of an element. 9

Note.—*In all cases the chemical changes should be illustrated by equations.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. ALEX. PEDLER, F. C. S.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Define clearly the following terms and explain the use of each in Physical Geography:—Atoll, Watershed, Lagoon, Alluvium, Névé, and Simoom. 6

2. Explain the formation of clouds; give also the names of the principal forms of clouds, and describe the kind of cloud to which each name applies. 8

3. Explain the phenomena of the Trade Winds and their causes 6

4. How are Ocean Currents produced? Give an outline of the phenomena of the Gulf Stream, and explain its cause. 8

5. Describe the usual composition of Sea Water. Compare its average composition with that of the following inland seas: the Baltic, the Red Sea, the Caspian Sea, and the Dead Sea. 6

6. Explain the phenomena of hot springs; give a description of the Geysers of Iceland; and give any explanation of their cause that you may have read of. 8

7. What is meant by boulder clay? In what part of India is a deposit of this nature found, and what are the possible deductions which can be drawn from this fact? 9

8. What is meant by the "succession of rocks"? Explain the meaning of the terms, Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene; and give some formations belonging to each division. 9

9. If the polar axis of the earth were at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic, what would be the probable result on the general climate of the earth? 7

10. Assuming the condition of the earth to be as in the previous question, describe briefly what whould be the climate of India, and of a land within the arctic zone. What would then be the effect of such climates on the plants and animals existing in these lands? 8

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Explain clearly how and why the Teutonic conquest of Britain differed from the Teutonic conquests of the rest of the Roman Empire. Draw an outline map of the English Kingdoms in A.D. 600. 6

2. What were the restraints upon the English baronage in the reign of William the Conqueror? Briefly trace their struggle with the kingly power down to the date of the Great Charter. What events finally broke their predominant influence? 6

3. Sketch the history of the English dealings with Wales down to its final conquest. 4

4. Trace briefly the rise and progress of Parliament during the period dating from the Great Charter to the Wars of the Roses. What various circumstances combined to give a new strength to the Crown at the accession of Edward IV? 6

5. Give a clear account of England's relations with Ireland from the time of its conquest by Elizabeth to the Union. Point out, as far as you can, the main reasons for the failure of the English policy towards that country. 6

6. Describe the rise and progress of the New Learning in England. What was its bearing towards the Reformation? 5

7. Write short historical notices of:—The Constitutions of Clarendon; the Statute of Labourers; The Petition of Right; The Bill of Rights; The Stamp Act. 5

8. Account for the origin and growth of English Puritanism. Show that it differed from Presbyterianism. What were the causes of its fall, and what was its effect upon English history? 6

9. Sketch the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; and point out clearly the results, for English politics, of the accession of George I. 6

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. Prothero, B. A.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

History of India.

1. Enumerate, with approximate dates, the founders of the various dynasties which ruled at Delhi from Mahommed Ghori to its conquest by the Moguls. 4

2 Describe the circumstances leading to the establishment of the Bahmuny dynasty; and state what other kingdoms owed their rise to its downfall. 4

3. What officers of the Mussulman Financial system are represented by the modern Zemindars of Bengal? Contrast the privileges and duties of Zemindars under Mussulman and British rule respectively. 6

4. Trace the origin of the power of Sivajee, illustrating the importance of the exaction of Chouth; enumerate the kingdoms into which the Mahratta power subsequently split up. 10

5. Describe the provisions of Lord North's Regulating Act; and compare the provisions of Pitt's India Bill with those of the measure proposed by Fox. 6

6. Give some account of the administration of Warren Hastings, and of the accusations brought against him on his return to England. 8

Mill's Representative Government.

1. Give an outline of the scheme by which Mill proposes to provide for the representation of minorities; and show how existing democracies fail to realise his ideal in this respect. 4

2. Under what conditions and for what objects would Mill allow any person to possess a plurality of votes, and what limitations does he propose to such a privilege? 4

3 How should the Second Chamber be constituted, which, according to Mill, would be the most efficient check on uncontrolled democracy; and how should it be combined with the present House of Lords? 4

Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.

1. How far is it true that "the object of political society is the preservation of body and goods"; what is Arnold's amendment to this statement? 3

2. Trace the development of English political parties; and show how an opposition to the Crown in religious matters developed into an opposition in political matters also. 6

3. Show how the evils arising from a Political press are outweighed by the benefits to the Constitution to which the system gives rise.

Milman's History of the Jews.

1 Draw a map of Palestine, marking the positions of the Twelve Tribes, the course of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and Sea of Galilee, and the sites of Jerusalem, Shechem, Hebron, and Samaria. 4

2. Give some account of the constitution and functions of the Sanhedrim. 2

3 Compare the treatment of the Jews under the earlier Mohammedan Caliphs with that in countries subsequently dominated by the Holy Inquisition. 6

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—DR A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, PH. D.

(*Hamilton's Metaphysics.*)

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. "Theology is wholly dependent on Psychology; for with the proof of the Moral nature of man stands or falls the proof of the existence of a deity." Give Hamilton's arguments in proof of this statement 6

2. Explain the sense in which the term "relativity of human knowledge" is understood by Hamilton. Mill denies that he uses it in any truly philosophical sense; on what grounds does he do so? and are they just? 7

3. State clearly Hamilton's doctrine of "consciousness." How far does he agree with philosophers generally? how far with Reid specially? and what is peculiar to himself? How does he distinguish between consciousness and self-consciousness, and between consciousness and attention? 7

4. Hamilton ascribes the "variety and contradiction of philosophical systems" to their violations of the "authority of consciousness." In what respects do they violate it? and what are the two principal philosophical systems resulting therefrom? What are the rules laid down by Hamilton to avoid any violation of that authority? and what philosophical system does he himself deduce from faithful adherence to those rules? 8

5. Hamilton distinguishes between "three degrees of mental latency." What is "mental latency"? what are the "three degrees" of it? On what grounds does Hamilton think it necessary to admit the theory of latency? Is it possible to explain those grounds differently? and how? 5

6. Explain fully Hamilton's theory of "Association." 5

7. Write down the terms of Hamilton's "Law of the Conditioned," and explain them. Show how he applies that Law to explain the origin of the "judgment of Causality." 8

8. "Pleasure is the negation of pain"; "pleasure is the concomitant of perfect energy." Explain these two generalisations of the law of feeling. Who are the authors of them? and on what grounds do they base them? In what respects are they imperfect? and how does Hamilton attempt to modify and reconcile them? 4

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Inductive Logic.

1. Point out the circumstances that enable us now to treat certain sciences deductively. What sciences must we continue to treat inductively? and why? 5

2. What is meant by the term "Law of Universal Causation"? On what different grounds has this law been based? Distinguish *predisposing* cause from *exciting* cause. 4

3 If two events are always simultaneous, how may we determine their relation as cause and effect? If they are always successive in a fixed order, what may we infer? 5

4 "We can take a cause and try what it will produce; but we cannot take an effect, and try what it will be produced by." Explain and illustrate this statement.

5. When does an argument from Analogy become altogether inadmissible? Show that additional resemblances may sometimes weaken rather than strengthen an argument from Analogy. 5

6. How is Classification carried out (*a*) by Definition, (*b*) by Types? By what rule do we fix the relative importance of characters for the purpose of classification? 4

7 How far is a Hypothesis proved to be true by its enabling us to predict the future? 4

8 Point out the characteristic imperfections of the Method of Agreement; and show how they may be so reduced as practically to disappear. 5

9. What is meant by the Method of Residues? How was this method applied in discovering the planet Neptune? 5

10 How far are we justified in relying on the Uniformity of Nature? Show that under certain circumstances frequency of occurrence may prove nothing. 4

11 In judging of the value of evidence what help may be derived from the Theory of Probabilities? 5

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

1. Distinguish Principles of Human Nature that originate action from Principles which guide action. Give the chief subdivisions of each class 5

2. Mention and criticise the arguments that have been used to prove that Instinct and Reason are different in *kind* and not merely in *degree*. 5

3. "That we are affected by the Good and Evil which comes upon others, as well as by that which comes upon ourselves, is a fact that cannot be denied." How has this fact been explained by philosophers of different schools? 5

4. How does Hume endeavour to prove that the distinction between Right and Wrong is innate? 5

5 What are the chief objections to referring the moral Faculty exclusively (*a*) to the Emotions, (*b*) to the Intellect? 5

6. When this rule is laid down, viz. "Whatever is expedient is right," how is the term "expedient" to be explained? 5

7. How far can the evidence of consciousness be considered a proof that we are Free Agents? 5

8. Compare the relation of Motive and Action in mind with the relation of Cause and Effect in physical nature. 5

9. Give an outline of what is called the Argument from Conscience for the being of God. 5

10. What is meant by the doctrine of (*a*) a General Providence, (*b*) a Particular Providence? Do you consider the first of these doctrines tenable? Give reasons for the view you hold. 5

Butler.

1. Define "Probable Evidence." Under what circumstances may even a low degree of presumption be sufficient to determine our conduct? 5

2. Point out the chief supposed imperfection of Nature from which either the Power or the Goodness of the Creator has been called in question How does Butler meet such objections? 5

3. Show how character results from the habits we form; and thence prove that habits of virtue, when improved by discipline, necessarily tend to produce a firmer state of virtue. 5

4. "Our happiness and misery are trusted to our own conduct, and made to depend upon it." Examine this proposition; and show that our experience in the present life makes the truth of it probable in regard to our condition in a future life. 5

5. "Moral obligations would remain certain, though it were not certain what would, upon the whole, be the consequences of violating them." Prove this proposition. 5

6. "Virtue, as such, is often rewarded; and vice, as such, punished; and this rule is never inverted." Show that any exceptions to this rule are apparent only, not real; and hence that the *natural* government, under which we live, is *moral*. 5

7. Mention the principal circumstances by which we judge of the ill-desert of any agent or act. Why do we condemn imprudence less severely than we condemn falsehood or cruelty? 5

8. How does Butler classify the principles of action in human nature? To what systems is his classification opposed? 5

9. Show that a man may act according to that principle or inclination which for the present happens to be strongest, and yet violate his real proper nature. 5

10. Show that intelligent self-love does in general coincide with virtue, and that it leads to the same course of life. 5

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. SC.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Distinguish between the measures of heat and of temperature. Describe the construction of a common thermometer; and explain why certain substances are to be preferred to others for filling thermometers. 6

2. Assuming that saturated steam obeys the laws of gases, find its specific volume at 100° C., given the weight of a litre of hydrogen at standard temperature and pressure = ·0896 gram., and the density of steam compared to hydrogen = 9. 10

3. Describe briefly the construction of Bunsen's calorimeter, and the method of using it. 7

4 Explain how convection currents are set up in the atmosphere; and explain in this way the Indian Monsoons 8 6

5. How does the proportion of the incident radiation which is absorbed by a substance vary with the thickness of the absorbent.

6. State Newton's law of cooling, and give its limitations. Show that, if this law be true, the indications of a differential thermometer are proportional to the quantities of heat absorbed by the blackened bulb. 7

7. Describe some method of determining the velocity of light. 8

8. Give diagrams showing how eclipses of the sun and moon are produced; and distinguish between full shadow and penumbra. 3

9. Describe the phenomenon and state the laws of simple refraction. Show how it is explained by each of the two theories of light, and how this leads to a method of testing which of the two theories is most likely to be true. 7

10. In a thick plate of glass there is a small speck, which, looked at directly, appears to be 1·5 inches below the surface. What is its real depth, if the refractive index of the glass be $\frac{3}{2}$? 8

11. When does light undergo double refraction? Does it acquire any other peculiar properties at the same time? 5

SOUND, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. SC.

N. B.—The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. What is meant by wave motion? Describe the nature of the vibrations which take place in ordinary water waves, in sound, and in light waves. 5

2. How many transverse vibrations per second will be given by a flexible string 3 feet long and weighing 10 grains to the foot, when it is stretched with a weight of 10 lbs.? (g = 32 ft.) 10

3. What is meant by free magnetism? Explain why there is no free magnetism at the middle of a bar magnet, but some on the sides near the ends, and still more on the ends of the bar. 7

4. What are the poles of a magnet? If a uniform steel ring be magnetised by means of an electric current passed through its centre and perpendicular to its plane, where will its poles be? 8

5. Explain the use of the points or combs attached to the prime conductor of a common electric machine. 5

6. Describe some simple electric machine which works on the inductive principle; and explain clearly what takes place when induction is said to occur. 10

7. Define electric capacity; and show how to find the capacity of a Leyden jar. 7

8. Describe the chemical and electrical actions that occur in a common single-fluid battery when the circuit is closed. For what purposes are such batteries used? 6

9. Explain how, by the aid of an infinitesimal trace of magnetism, indefinitely large quantities of electric energy may be obtained from mechanical energy. 9

10. Describe some form of telephone, and explain its action. 8

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR. L. BRACE.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Describe the plants A, B, and C botanically, and refer them to their places in the natural and artificial systems. 10

2. Define the following terms, giving illustrations of their application:— 4

a. Decussate.
b. Chorisis.
c. Protogynous.
d Distichous.

3. (*a.*) Enumerate some of the parts of plants in which motion is observed. 10

(*b.*) Describe the motion.

4. Give diagnoses of the following natural orders, mentioning an Indian example of each:— 5

Tamaricaceæ. Loranthaceæ.
Leguminosæ. Smilaceæ.
Compositæ.

5. Describe the aspect of vegetation during the Carboniferous period, enumerating the chief genera of plants and their present nearest representatives. 10

6. What is protoplasm? State the office it performs in the vegetable economy, and the changes it undergoes. 10

7. Give examples of a Dicotyledonous, Monocotyledonous, and Cryptogamous epiphyte. 3

8. If the food of plants is liquid, how do you account for the occurrence of solids in their tissues. Give instances. 5

9. Distinguish between orthotropous, anatropous, amphitropous, and campylotropous ovules. 4

10. Enumerate the most important contents of cells. 10

11. Give an explanation of the expansion and contraction of wood and cordage. 4

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. L. Brace.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Name the order of which the following is the character, giving a Bengal example referable to it. 5

Herbs, shrubs, or trees mostly with opposite and entire leaves, tumid jointed stems, flowers surrounded by an involucre with a delicate tubular or funnel-shaped petaloid perianth; upper part deciduous, lower part persistent, constricted above the 1-celled, 1-seeded ovary, and indurated to form the pericarp (diclesium); stamens 1 or several, slender, hypogynous, the embryo coiled round the outside of the mealy albumen, with broad foliaceous cotyledons and an inferior radicle.

2. Describe the various forms of æstivation, illustrating each by a diagram. 5

3. Distinguish between arillus and arillode. 2

4. Define the term vitellus, and give an instance of its occurrence. 6

5. Give an outline of the composition of the various systems or combinations of Tissues met with in the Phanerogamia. 15

6. (*a.*) Give the botanical names of the plants producing the following fruits. (*b.*) Technically define them. (*c.*) State whether indigenous or introduced. 6

Mango.	Plantain.
Orange.	Tamarind.
Guava.	Papaya.

7. Enumerate the causes that contribute to facilitate the ascent of sap. 15

8. Describe the reproduction of Ferns. 15

9. Describe the ovary in Convolvulaceæ and Boraginaceæ. 6

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. J. Scully.

1. Give a definition of morphology, and enumerate the various branches into which that science is usually divided.

2. What is lymph? where is it found? and from what sources is it derived?

3 Give a concise account of the anatomy of a cuttle-fish.

4 Describe the minute structure of the human kidney.

5. Explain the terms—zoological province, imago, atoll, odontophore.

6. What is the object of respiration, and how can the essential step in the respiratory process be demonstrated?

7. Mention the important characters which distinguish vertebrates from invertebrates; and enumerate the classes of vertebrate animals.

8. Trace the complete circulation of the blood in a mammal,

commencing with the portion of blood contained at any moment in the left ventricle.

9. Describe the structure of an Ascidian; and give a diagram of such an animal in illustration of your account.

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. J. SCULLY.

1. Describe the external anatomy of a typical example of the class *Insecta*; and illustrate your answer by a diagram of the essential parts you enumerate.

2. Give a brief account of the most important constituents of the blood of a mammal.

3. What are the uses of the saliva, gastric juice, bile and pancreatic juice in digestion.

4. Refer to their respective sub-kingdoms, classes and orders the the following animals:—Sponge, Red-coral, Tapeworm, Earthworm, Crab, Eel, Frog and Bat.

5. What are the functions of the first, second, third and eighth pair of cranial nerves.

6. Describe the structure of a scorpion; and express fully its zoological position.

7. Describe the organ of the sense of taste in man.

8. Enumerate the animal sub-kingdoms, and give a concise definition of *Molluscoida*,

9. Give an account of the structure and habits of *Paramœcium*.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner—MR F. R. MALLET.

1 Mention the classes into which rocks have been divided, with reference to their mode of origin, giving some examples of eachclaess.

2 Draw an ideal geological section illustrating what is m ant by (1) vertical and (2) horizontal strata, (3) anticlinal and (4) synclinal curves, (5) inverted strata, (6) unconformability, and (7) faults. (In the section mark each feature with the figure used in the question). Introduce into the section two trap dykes, one of which shows evidence of being more recent than the other.

3. What is meant by sub-aërial denudation, and how have attempts been made to estimate its average amount.

4. What are the principal tests as to the relative ages of stratified deposits: mention some of the precautions which must be kept in mind when applying them.

5 Mention some of the more remarkable mammals that lived in Europe during post-pliocene times, and reptiles of which remains are found in the Lias formation of Europe, giving some slight description of them.

6. How do you explain the formation of coal, and the conversion of ordinary coal into anthracite. What mode of origin is assigned to clay-ironstone.

7. Give some general idea of the phenomena usually attending a volcanic eruption. Are any rocks, except volcanic ones, ever ejected from volcanoes? If so, explain the reason.

8. What is 'cleveage', and what is your opinion as to its cause. How is cleveage sometimes easily distinguished from bedding.

9. Name the eight rock specimens given (to each of which a number is attached).

MINEROLOGY.

Examiner—MR. F. R. MALLET.

1. What are the six systems of crystallization? Describe the relations of the axis to each other in each system.

2. How can a rhombohedron be derived from a double six-sided pyramid, and a scalenohedron from a rhombohedron.

3 What is meant by refraction and double refraction? How do minerals behave with reference to each phenomenon according to the system in which they crystallize.

4. Describe the different methods by which the specific gravity of minerals may be taken with which you are acquainted.

5. Explain what is meant by isomorphism, giving some examples.

6. What are the chief differences by which you could distinguish between native gold, copper pyrites and iron pyrites.

7. What is the chemical composition and system of crystallization of apatite, blende, cassiterite, cuprite, dolomite, galena, gypsum, mispickel, olivine, orthoclase, quartz and rock salt? Which amongst the above named occur as rocks as well as minerals?

8. What are the chief differences by which you could distinguish between, true topaz; 2, oriental topaz (yellow sapphire); 3, false topaz (yellow quartz)?

9. Name the ten minerals given (to each of which a number is attached).

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. J. A. MARTIN.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. If $f(x)$ be any rational integral function of x, and if $f(a) = 0$, prove that $(x - a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$. 2

Apply this theorem to prove 3

$$(a + b + c)^3 - 3a(b - c)^2 - 3b(c - a)^2 - 3c(a - b)^2 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3 = 24abc.$$

2. If a number be expressed in a scale of which the radix is r, the number is a multiple of $(r - 1)$ if the sum of its digits is a multiple of $(r - 1)$. 2

Transform 7634592t from the undenary to the septenary scale: and extract, in the scale of which the radix is 6, the square root of 300213 which is written in that scale. 2

3. Prove that 2

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots\ldots + n^3 = \left\{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right\}^2.$$

Shew that every cube is equal to the difference of two squares such that if the cube is divisible by a^3 each of the squares is divisible by a^{2v} if a be odd 2

4. What do you mean by Mathematical Induction? 1

Apply the method to prove that the product of any r consecutive integers is a multiple of $\lfloor r$. 3

5. Is the series 3

$$1 + \frac{1}{2_n} + \frac{2}{3_n} + \frac{3}{4_l} + \ldots\ldots$$

convergent or divergent? Distinguish the various cases. 2

Find the sum to infinity of the series

$$1 + \frac{2^2}{1} + \frac{3^2}{1\,2} + \frac{4^2}{1\,2.3} + \ldots\ldots$$

6. If there be n positive quantities $a, b, c, \ldots. k$, which are not all equal, prove 3

$$\frac{a^m + b^m + c \quad + \ldots. k^m}{n} > \left\{\frac{a + b + c + \ldots. + k}{n}\right\}^m$$

if m be negative, or positive and > 1.

Prove 2

$$(a + b + c + \ldots. k)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \ldots. + \frac{1}{k}\right) > n.$$

7. Expand ex in a series of ascending powers of x. 3

N. B.—If it be assumed that $ax = 1 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 +$ &c., it must be shewn that this series is convergent.

8. Prove that in any triangle— 2

(i) $\cot A - \cot B = \dfrac{b^2 - a^2}{ab \sin C}$.

(ii.) $\tan^2 \dfrac{A}{2} + \tan^2 \dfrac{B}{2} + \tan^2 \dfrac{C}{2}$ 3

$$= \frac{1}{8}\left\{\left(\frac{a}{\sin A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{\sin B}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{\sin C}\right)^2\right\}$$

$$\left\{\left|\frac{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\frac{a}{2}}\right|^2 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\frac{b}{2}}\right|^2 + \left|\frac{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\frac{c}{2}}\right|^2\right\}.$$

9. If R be the radius of the circumscribing circle, r the radius of the inscribed circle, and r_1, r_2, r_3 the radii of the escribed circles of a triangle, prove the following relations:— 5

$$2R = \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

$$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 - r = 4R.$$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} = \frac{1}{r}.$$

10. If $\tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2}\sec^{-1} 5x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, shew that $x = \frac{11}{3}$. 2

If $\sin a + \sin b + \sin c = \cos a + \cos b + \cos c = 0$, then will

$$\sin^2 a + \sin^2 b + \sin^2 c = \cos^2 a + \cos^2 b + \cos^2 c = \frac{3}{2}.$$

11 Expand $\cos n\theta$ in cosines of multiples of θ where n is any positive integer 3

Expand $\sin^5\theta \cos^3\theta$ in a series of sines of multiples of θ. 3

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH.

N. B —*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Prove that the equation $lx + my + n = 0$ represents a straight line. 2

2. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point (x', y') upon the straight line $lx + my + n = 0$ 2

3. Determine the area of a triangle, the co-ordinates of whose vertices are given 3

Deduce the equation of the line joining two given points.

4. Prove that the straight line which bisects a chord of a circle, and passes through the centre, is at right angles to the chord 3

5. Determine the condition that the straight line $lx + my + n = 0$ may touch the circle $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c^2$, and show that this condition is equivalent to the theorem "The perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon any tangent is equal to the radius." 5

6 Define the eccentric angle at any point of an ellipse, and obtain the equations of the tangent and normal in terms of it. 5

7 Determine the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a conic. 6

CP, CD are two conjugate diameters of a conic, S is a focus, and SK is perpendicular to CP; find the locus of the point of intersection of SK and CD.

8. Obtain the polar equation of the tangent at any point of a conic, the focus being the pole. 5

9. From the definition of an asymptote deduce the equation of an hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes. 7

The part of any tangent to an hyperbola intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected by the point of contact

10 Write down the equation of a rectangular hyperbola having the origin for focus and the line $lx + my + n = 0$ for directrix. 5

11. How many parabolas can be drawn through four given points? 7

If the points are (4,0), (−1,0), (0, 1), (0, −1), find the equations of the parabolas.

B. L. Examination.

1883.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. G. S. Henderson.

1. What do you understand by legal obligation? Distinguish between (1) absolute (2) relative (3) primary and (4) secondary obligations.

2. If a man's property be wilfully injured what is the nature (1) of the obligation on the part of the person causing the injury to suffer punishment for mischief or trespass and (2) of the obligation to make compensation to the party injured?

3. What is meant by a juristical person? In what respects does a corporation differ from a partnership?

4. Give examples (1) of absolute and (2) of conditional ownership. Distinguish between co-ownership and the ownership of juristical persons.

5. When and in what way was the use and enjoyment of their own laws and usages first secured to Hindus of the Bengal Presidency? In what enactments are the limits of such use and enjoyment and the measures taken to secure the same in the three Presidencies to be found?

6. State generally the nature of the interest which a Hindu widow possesses in her husband's property. In what respect is her proprietary right of inheritance limited?

7. State the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council. In respect of bills, for what purposes is it necessary for the legislative Councils of the two Subordinate Presidencies to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor General?

8. In whom is the power to suspend or remove judicial officers subordinate to the High Court vested? What are the powers of the High Court over such officers?

9. When is parol evidence of a testator's intention admissible? When does a misnomer or misdescription of a legatee not prevent the legacy from taking effect?

10. Distinguish between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy. To what property is a residuary legatee entitled?

11. A testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B and C to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. What becomes of A's one-third?

12. Explain (1) election and (2) ademption. What is the effect of a subsequent gift by way of settlement or otherwise to a legatee?

13. What is meant by the Prerogative of the Crown of England? By what is it limited?

LAND TENURES, &c.

Examiner—BABU BHAIRABCHANDRA BANURJEA.

[*Note.*—The questions in this paper have been divided into five groups, each group consisting of three questions, out of which two only should be answered. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

GROUP A.

1. (*a*). Explain the object of the Permanent Settlement: In what manner was that Settlement effected: To what places did it extend? 6

and

What rights and privileges did it secure to the proprietors and the Government respectively?

(*b*). The Permanent Settlement is popularly called the "decennial settlement." Is there any reason for justifying it? If not, point out the error.

2. (*a*) Explain clearly the difference between "Zemindars", "Independent talookdars" and "other actual proprietors of land paying revenue to Government," mentioned in Regulation I of 1793. 8

(*b*). Is there anything in that Regulation which justifies the passing of laws restricting the power of the Zemindar to enhance the rent of his ryot?

3. (*a*). State fully what rights and privileges were conferred by Regulation VIII of 1793 upon the different descriptions of *Tálukdárs*, *Mokarraridárs*, and *Istimrardárs*. Did that Regulation prescribe any limitation or obligation under which those rights were to be exercised? 8

(*b*). In cases of lands which were mortgaged, with whom was the settlement to be made under that Regulation?

GROUP B.

4. Enumerate the different tenures and sub-tenures which may be created under (1) a Zemindar, (2) a lakhirajdar, and (3) a howladar respectively. 7

5. (*a*). With what object was Regulation VIII of 1819 enacted? Describe the nature of, and incidents to, the tenure or tenures to which it applies. 14

(*b*) Describe the procedure to be adopted for realizing the arrears of rent of such tenure or tenures by the sale thereof.

(*c*). How may the defaulter, and how, and under what circumstances, may a person other than the defaulter, prevent the sale of such tenure or tenures? And what advantages may such other person get by preventing the sale from taking place?

6. (*a*). Is there any restriction either in Regulation VIII of 1819 or in Act XI of 1859 in respect of the person who may bid at a sale held under it? 7

(*b*). If the defaulter himself purchases the property sold under either of those laws, what rights does he acquire and what liabilities (if any) does he incur ?

GROUP C.

7. (*a*). Why is Act XI of 1859 popularly called "the sun- 8
set law" ?

(*b*.) State the ground or grounds upon which a sale for arrears of revenue under Act XI of 1859 may be annulled by a Court of Justice: Is such ground or are such grounds, as the case may be, absolute or subject to any limitations or restrictions ?

(*c*) Within what time should a decree annulling such a sale, be executed ? And what remedy or remedies has the purchaser in the event of a sale being annulled ?

8 Does Act XI of 1859 make any difference between the 12
rights of purchasers under it (*i*) Of an entire estate sold for its own arrears, (*ii*) Of a fractional share of an estate sold for its own arrears, (*iii*) Of an entire estate sold for arrears of revenue due on account of another entire estate ? State clearly the rights (with their exceptions and limitations) which a purchaser acquires in each case.

9. By what processes may an arrear of revenue be recovered 4
under Act XIX of 1873 ?

GROUP D.

10. (*a*). State concisely the general rules declared in Section 10
4 of Regulation XI of 1825 for the determination of claims and disputes relative to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction either of a river or the sea.

(*b*) When are those rules to be applied ?

11. (*a*). Into how many classes would you divide ryots ac- 11
cording to the rights conferred on them by Bengal Act VIII of 1869 ? Does that Act make any distinction between *khudkást* and *paikást* ryots ?

(*b*). What rights has A, a ryot, acquired in each of the following cases :—

(*i*). A's father, who had purchased the land from B after he had cultivated it for 3 years, died after cultivating it himself for 7 years; and A after inheriting it from his father has cultivated it for 3 years.

(*ii*). A purchased the land from B (who had held it for 21 years on payment of an annual rent of Rs. 2) three years ago, but he has not paid any rent for it since his purchase.

(*iii*) A. having inherited the land from his father who had cultivated it for 6 years, has held it for 7 years by sub-letting it to a *korfá* ryot and receiving from him an annual rent of Rs. 5. Give your reasons for your answer.

12. (*a*). Specify the grounds upon which the rent of a ryot 12
having a right of occupancy may be enhanced ; and say whether all or any of them apply to *bástoo* lands

(*b*). What is the procedure to be followed for obtaining an enhancement of rent ?

GROUP E.

13. (*a*). What are the different kinds of mortgages in common use in the Bengal Presidency? Define the nature of, and the rights secured by each. 13

(*b*). Explain what you understand by the foreclosure of a mortgage: What mortgages may be foreclosed, and by what process?

(*c*). What are the respective periods of limitation for a suit instituted by a mortgagee (*i*) for foreclosure, (*ii*) for recovery from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged, (*iii*) for the recovery of the money secured by the mortgage?

From what time does the period begin to run in each case? If the fact of the suit being instituted in a particular Court affect the period of limitation or the time from which it begins to run, point it out.

14. (*a*). What is redemption, in whom is the right of redemption vested, and how may such right be enforced? 10

(*b*). A mortgages his zemindari to B, and then executes a second mortgage of the same zemindari and the first mortgage of a house in favour of C. After that, A and B, without any notice to C, jointly execute a deed in favour of D (who was not aware of the second mortgage to C), the one selling his equity of redemption and the other assigning over to D his rights and interests as the first mortgagee of the zemindari. What rights has D acquired by his purchase, and what remedies has C either against him or A? Give your reasons for your answer.

15. (*a*). Mention the documents the registration of which is optional; and show the advantage of having registered (*i*) a conveyance of land the registration of which is optional, (*ii*) a contract in writing the breach of which gives a right to sue for compensation, (*iii*) a certified copy of a decree or order. 17

(*b*). What is a legal disability under the Indian Limitation Act; how does it affect the period of limitation prescribed for any suit; and how does it operate when once time has begun to run?

(*c*). Explain the effect of fraud, and state clearly the effect of acknowledgment in writing as affecting the period of limitation prescribed for instituting a suit.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABU BHAIRABCHANDRA BANURJEA.

N. B.—*Out of the thirteen questions given below, eleven only are to be answered. Answer any eleven you like.*

1. What are the different schools of Hindu Law prevalent in India? In what places do they respectively prevail? What are the books of authority recognized by each school; and which of them is the earliest, and which the latest?

2 (*a*). State some of the principal points of resemblance and difference between them, as regards partition, succession, and right of alienation.

(*b*). What is succession by survivorship? By which of the schools is the doctrine of succession by survivorship still recognized, and to what extent?

3. Who are the *Sapindas*, *Sagotras* and *Bandhus*? When, upon what principles recognized by Hindu Law for regulating succession and inheritance, and in what order do they come in as heirs of a deceased Hindu according to the different schools?

4. In what cases and to what extent is the rule of primogeniture observed by the Hindus? Upon what is the rule based?

5. Does the Hindu Law recognize any title by escheat? If so, when does it come into operation (*i*) in the case of the property of a deceased Brahmin, and (*ii*) in any other case? How far have the doctrines of Hindu Law on this point been recognised by the Privy Council?

6. What constitutes *Stridhun*? What powers has a woman upon her *Stridhun*, and how is the succession to it regulated according to the different schools of Hindu Law?

7. What is the difference between *taking per stirpes* and *taking per capita*; and who amongst the persons named below (in case they be heirs at all) take *per stirpes* and who *per capita*, 1*st*, in the case of the property of a deceased male, and 2*ndly*, in the case of a deceased woman leaving *Stridhun*:—(*i*) sons' sons, (*ii*) daughters' sons, (*iii*) brothers' sons, and maternal uncles' sons?

8. Who will succeed A or inherit his property in each of the following cases according to the Mahomedan Law, and the different schools of Hindu Law respectively? If more than one person inherit, state the share of each.

(*a*). A dies leaving his father and mother, 3 sons, 3 grandsons by a son who died during his lifetime, 2 other grandsons by another son who also died during his lifetime, a widow, 2 daughters, 2 grandsons by a daughter pre-deceased, and 2 brothers who were living with him joint in food and estate.

(*b*). In the above case supposing A to have left no sons.

(*c*). In the same case supposing A to have left no sons, nor grandsons by sons who died before him.

(*d*). In the same case supposing A to have left no sons, nor grandsons (as above), nor a widow.

(*e*). A dies leaving a half-brother who was living with him joint in food and estate, and another half-brother and a brother living separate and having no joint property with him.

9. What are the grounds of exclusion from inheritance under the Hindu and the Mahomedan Law respectively? And how far has the Hindu Law on the subject been modified by the Legislature?

10. (*a*). Compare the rights of a Hindu widow with those of a Mahomedan as regards inheritance, re-marriage, dower, and power of alienation.

(*b*). What is the position of the daughter (maiden, married, widowed) according to the different schools of Hindu Law, and the Mahomedan Law respectively?

11. (*a*) Who are the Sharers and who the Residuaries according to Mahomedan Law? Mention the circumstances under which the respective shares of the mother, the father, the widow, the husband and the daughter, may vary.

(*b*). Who should in all cases get shares; and in what instances do certain Sharers become Residuaries?

(*c*). Enumerate the different classes of Distant Kindred.

12. How is Marriage defined by Mahomedan Law, what are its essentials, conditions, and effect; with whom may it be contracted, and with whom is it unlawful for a man to contract a marriage?

13. Define *Shoofaa*. With respect to what property does it take effect; and how, when, and by whom may it be claimed?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—MR. G. S HENDERSON.

1. Define "Sale" and state in what ways it may be effected.

A agrees to sell to B 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. Has any portion of the oil become the property of B? Give reasons for your answer.

2 When are goods deemed to be in transit? When and in what way may a seller stop goods in transit?

A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of Rs. 1,200. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C to secure a specific advance of Rs. 5,000 made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent being indebted to C to the amount of Rs. 9,000. Is A entitled under any and what circumstances to stop the goods?

3. A, B and C as sureties for D enter into three several bonds each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of Rs. 10,000, B in that of Rs 20,000, C in that of Rs. 40,000 conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of Rs. 30,000. What are the respective liabilities of A, B and C?

4. In what ways may an agency be terminated? In what cases is an agent not entitled to revoke his agent's authority?

5. C advances to B, his tenant Rs. 2,000 on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the Rs 2,000 by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent and C sues A on his guarantee. Has A any defence, and to what extent, to C's claim? If so, on what ground?

6. How is the liability of a surety affected, if at all, by the creditor (1) giving time to the principal debtor (2) forbearing to sue (3) entering into a contract with the principal debtor not to sue and (4) entering into a contract with a third person not to sue. Give reasons for the answers.

7. When and to what extent, if any, may a principal repudiate the act of an agent who has exceeded his authority?

8. A orders of B specific articles of China. B sends these articles to A in a hamper with other articles of China which had not been ordered Is A entitled to refuse to accept the articles ordered? Give reasons for the answer.

9. To what extent is an agreement in restraint of legal proceedings void? Are there any and what exceptions to the general rule?

10. Define (1) "undue influence" (2) misrepresentation and (3) "consent."

11. A, a tradesman leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. Is B bound to pay for the goods? Give reasons for the answer.

12 Define trespass. Who may maintain an action of trespass? In what cases may a person justify an entry upon another's land?

13 Distinguish between public and private nuisances.

14. When is a master liable for torts committed by his servants? When is a person liable for damage done by his dog?

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—MR. G S. HENDERSON.

1. Who may be joined (1) as plaintiffs (2) as defendants in a suit? When may one person sue or defend on behalf of other persons in the same interest? What is the rule as to the effect of misjoinder?

2. When may a sale of land in execution of a decree be set aside?

3 When and how may decrees of Court established in Native States by the authority of the Governor-General in Council be executed in British India?

4. A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree. A sues B for libel. A dies. Does the suit in either case abate? Give reasons for the answer.

5 How must suits by a minor be instituted? In what cases must a guardian *ad litem* be appointed? Who may and who may not be appointed guardian *ad litem*? What are the duties of such guardian?

6. Where a reference is made in a suit to arbitration to two or more arbitrators, what provision may be made by the Court for a difference of opinion between or among the arbitrators?

7. When may one of several plaintiffs or defendants on appeal obtain a reversal or modification of a decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants?

8. To What restrictions is the rule as to amendment of plaints subject? What is the effect of a plaintiff omitting to sue for or intentionally relinquishing any portion of his claim?

9. Under what circumstances may a Court trying a suit or appeal or executing a decree make a reference to the High Court? At what stage may such reference be made?

10. In a suit relating to any business against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, upon whom may the summons be served?

11. Explain the following terms—
(1) relevant.
(2) evidence.
(3) document.

12. What facts are relevant where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom?

13. What statements are treated as admissions by the Evidence Act? Against whom may admissions be used? When may they be used by or on behalf of the person who made them?

14. In what cases are opinions of third persons relevant? When may evidence be given of the bad character of an accused person?

15. May a witness either in a Civil or Criminal proceeding be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matters in issue upon the ground that the answer will criminate or tend to criminate him?

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner—BABU BHAIRABCHANDRA BANURJEA.

[*Note*—Of the nine questions from the Penal Code seven only should be answered, and out of the six questions from the Code of Criminal Procedure four only should be answered. The figures in the margin indicate full marks]

1 (*a*). Explain fully what you understand by the following Preamble to the Indian Penal Code:— 6

"Whereas it is expedient to provide a General Penal Code for British India. It is enacted as follows:"—

(*b*). To what Territories did the Code originally extend, and in what places is it now in force?

2. Define "Public Servant:" What are the privileges and liabilities of a Public Servant under the Indian Penal Code? 9

3. (*a*). In what cases may transportation be awarded instead of imprisonment? 5

(*b*). Section 57 says "————transportation for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to transportation for twenty years." Should a man, transported for life in January 1883, be released in January 1903? If not, explain the use of Section 57.

4 What is the "right of private defence," how far does it extend, when does it commence, and how long does it continue? 10

5. Define "Culpable homicide" and "Murder," and distinguish between "Murder" and "Culpable homicide not amounting to murder." 15

6. Enumerate the "offences against property" punishable under the Indian Penal Code Wherein do they all resemble each other? Classify them according to the nature of the property (moveable, immoveable or both) to which they apply. Take any three of them and state clearly the points of resemblance and difference between them. 12

7. Mention some offences under the Indian Penal Code where the attempt to commit an offence or the attempt to commit an act constituting the offence is, of itself, the offence attempted to be committed. 5

8. (*a*). State the points of resemblance and explain the difference between "fabricating false evidence" and "making a false document." 9

(*b*). Is there any provision in the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of "making a false document?" If there be none, explain the use of defining it.

(*c*). Explain the circumstances under which a man's signature of his own name may amount to forgery.

9. Examine the following cases and say of what offence, if 12

any, A is guilty in each of the first three cases (*viz*, *a*, *b*, and *c*) and of what offence or offences are A, B, and C respectively guilty in each of the next three cases (*viz.*, *d*, *e*, and *f*). Give reasons for your answer. [*Note.*—Marks will be given even for an erroneous opinion provided the reasons given in support of it be sound.]

(*a*) A, a peon of a Government College, believing in good faith that he has a right to whip any one who comes near the College gates, strikes Z with a whip for doing so.

(*b.*) A, in a state of intoxication sees Z enter into his house and, fancying that Z came there for the purpose of committing a theft, strikes him a blow with a thick stick which makes him senseless at the time so as to necessitate his removal to the nearest hospital. Twenty-one days after his removal to the hospital Z dies in consequene of bad treatment.

(*c*). A, with the intention of causing Z's death, asks Y, a child of five years of age, to put some poison into the food of Z, and gives him the poison for that purpose; Y, in consequence of the request, puts the poison into Z s food, but Z, on account of being called away to some other place, does no take the food and is, therefore, saved from being poisoned.

(*d*). A apprehending an attack from B and his party who wanted to set fire to his house, asks C, D and four other persons to come to his help for the protection of his property; they all come armed, C and the four other persons with sticks and clubs, and D (who had some grudge against B) comes armed with a sword; B with E (who was armed with a sword) and two others, who were armed with clubs, attack A and his party. They have a fight in which E kills D, and A, in his attempt to save D, kills E.

(*e*). A, knowing that Z executed a bond in his favor on the 1st of January 1878 for money which Z borrowed from him on that day with a promise to repay it within one year, alters the "1st" into "21st" in order to save his just claim from being barred by limitation. He does this on the 6th of January 1882, and as only one of the attesting witnesses to the bond, named C, was living at the time, he, with the intention of proving the bond by two attesting witnesses, induces B to put his name to the bond as a witness, and institutes his suit on the 19th of January 1882. B refuses to give his evidence in the case in support of A's claim. C, having no reason to suspect that the date had been altered or that B's name had been subsequently put in, gives his deposition in Court in A's favor, where, after looking at the bond to refresh his memory, he says, that the bond was executed on the 21st of January 1878 and that B was present at the time of the execution.

(*f*). B makes a hole through the wall of A's house for the purpose of committing a theft; C, to whom A owed some money, but who could find no access to him on account of his doors being always locked against his creditors, sees the hole and enters into the house through it, and demands his money of A; A gets annoyed at it, holds C by the neck and turns him out of the house. B who had just introduced his head through the aperture leaves the place for fear of detection.

10. (*a*). What are Summons cases and what are Warrant cases? And wherein does the procedure to be observed in the trial of one class of cases differ from that of the other? 11

(*b*). When may the accused be discharged by the Magistrate (*i*) holding a preliminary inquiry in a case triable by the Court of Session; (*ii*) trying a Warrant case? What is the effect of the discharge in each case?

(*c*). In what cases does the discharge, or the dismissal of a complaint, operate as an acquittal of the accused person?

11. Describe a trial before a Court of Session by Jury, explaining clearly the respective duties of the Judge and the Jury. 12

12. Mention the cases in which no appeal is allowed. In what cases is the appeal to be confined to a question of law? 6

13. What are the powers of the High Court as a Court of Revision? 6

14. (*a*). When, by whom, and in what cases is a charge to be framed? What should it contain; and how far would an error in the charge affect a conviction had upon it? 10

(*b*). With what offence or offences may A be charged, and how may he be punished, if, while robbing B, he voluntarily causes hurt to C?

15. What are the offences for complaints of which previous sanction should be obtained before they could be entertained: when, by whom, and in what manner should such sanction be given? 9

B. C. E. & L. C. E. Examination.

1882.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH.

1. Divide ·0006987 by ·00009483 to 4 places of decimals. Multiply 34·6897 by ·00683.

2. Extract the square root of $1 + (\cdot 0343)^3$ to 5 places of decimals.

3. Extract the cube root of 226646274673.

4 Simplify the fraction $\dfrac{\left\{\dfrac{\frac{11}{99}+\frac{6}{13}}{1-\frac{11}{99}\times\frac{6}{13}}-\frac{11}{99}\right\}}{1-\frac{1}{99}\left\{\dfrac{\frac{6}{13}+\frac{11}{99}}{1-\frac{11}{99}\times\frac{6}{13}}\right\}}$.

5. Find the roots of the equation $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$.

If α and β be its roots then $a\lambda^2 + 2b\lambda + c = a(\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta)$.

(*a*). If $4xy = 4ab = (x - a)(y - b)$ find x an y.

6. If $lx + my + xz = 0$, $l^1x + m^1y + n^1z = 0$
and $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = d^3$, find the value of x.

7. Sum the infinite series $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 +$ &c. where $x < 1$.

8. If the daily profit made by a building contractor vary directly as the *sq.* root of no. of masons he daily employs, the quality of the bricks and the no. of hours of labour remaining constant from day to day but he finds that his profit varies directly as the cube root of the no. of hours of daily labour if the no. of masons and the quality of the bricks remain the same from day to day also he finds that if no. of masons and the no. of hours remain unchanged from day to day then his profit varies inversely as the price paid for the bricks. If on one day his profit be 420 Rupees when he employs 196 masons working $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours each the price of bricks being Rs 9 per 1000, you are, required to find the price of the bricks used on a second day when his profit is Rs 180, the no. of masons being 81, and the no. of hours being 8.

9. If the cube of the series $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 +$ &c to ∞ be expanded in a series of ascending powers of x, write down the coefficient of x^{11}.

10. Find the value of $1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + \ldots\ldots u\,(n+1)$.

11. If $P = c^2\,(ax+b)^2\left\{3\,a\,(cx+d) - c\,(ax+b)\right\}$

and $Q = a^2\,(cx+d)^2\left\{3\,c\,(ax+b) - a\,(cx+d)\right\}$

find the value of the cube root of $(P - Q)$.

12. If $A = (b-c)\,(a-d)$ $B = (c-a)\,(b-d)$ $C = (a-b)\,(c-d)$ find the simplest value of $A^3 + B^3 + C^3 - 3\,A\,B\,C$.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. When is a line said to touch a circle? Prove that the perpendicular erected at the extremity of the radius touches the circle.

2. Prove that the angle at the centre is double the angle at the circumference.

3. Draw two tangents to a circle from an external point.

4. What is Euclid's definition of proportion? Define compound ratio.

Prove that equiangular parallelograms are to one another in a ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

5. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected internally, the rectangle under the side is equal to the square of the bisector together with the rectangle under the segments of the base.

(*a*.) If the base and the vertical angle of a triangle be given, prove that the bisector of the vertical angle always passes through a fixed point.

6. What is a solid angle? Prove that the sum of any two of the three plane angles forming a solid angle is greater than the third.

7. Define a parabola. Prove that the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords is a straight line.

8. Prove also for a parabola $QV^2 = 4SP.\,PV$.

9. Prove that the foot of the perpendicular drawn from either focus to the tangent at any point on an ellipse lies on the auxiliary circle

10. Prove also for the ellipse $SY.HZ = CB^2$.

11. Given two points on an ellipse and one focus, prove that the locus of the other focus is a hyperbola.

12. Prove that the radius of the circle circumscribing a triangle is $\frac{abc}{4\Delta}$ where $a\ b\ c$ are the sides and Δ the area. Or, find the locus of a point such that the tangents drawn from it to two circles are equal.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. What is the circular measure of an angle? Show that the circular measure of a small angle is nearly equal to its sine. Hence calculate the sine of 1°·10′·46″ to three places of decimals.

2. Define the angular unit. Calculate the number of seconds in the angular unit. An angle at the centre is 32 minutes, radius is 91 feet. Calculate the length of the arc.

3 Prove the formula Sin (A + B) = (Sin A Cos B + Cos A Sin B; and hence obtain Sin (A + B + C) in terms of Sin A, Cos A &c.

4 Prove the relation 4 Sin 3 A = 3 Sin A — Sin 3A hence by squaring show that $\text{Sin}^6\,\theta$ = A Cos 6θ + B Cos 4θ + C Cos 2θ + D where A, B, C, D, are numerical coefficients which you are required to find.

5. Being given log_{10} 2 = 70103⅓ and log_{10} 3 = ·4771213 find the values of log_{10} (·05) log_{10} (1·25) (·0036) log_{10} (·0036)$\frac{1}{2}$ (125.)

6. Also assuming these values for log_{10} 2 and log_{10} 3· find the value of L tan ½ (A — B) in a plane triangle when *a* = 350*yds*, *b* = 370 *yds* and C = 120°.

7. Find the number of square feet of paper necessary to paper the four walls of a room whose length is 13 feet 7 inches, breadth 8 feet 11 inches, and height = 11 feet 5 inches.

8. The height of a right circular cone is 10 feet, radius of case is 6 feet calculate the area of its curved surface in square feet.

9. The chord of an arc of a circle is 100 feet, chord of half arc is 60 feet, find the length of the arc.

Find also the radius of the circle.

10. Write down expressions for the area of a circle, an ellipse, the surface of a sphere, the volume of a sphere, the frustrum of a right circular cone. You are invited to prove any or all of them.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. Define a *rigid* body. What is meant by the *tension* of a string. The ends of a string are attached to the extremities of a *uniform* heavy beam, the string is then placed over a smooth peg, determine the position of equilibrium.

2. Prove that if two forces act on a particle, the sum of their moments is equal to the moment of their resultant about any point in the plane containing the force. Write down an extension of this statement.

3. When three forces maintain a body in equilibrium their lines of action must be in one plane.

4. Determine the centre of gravity of a quadrilateral which has two sides parallel.

5. The altitude of a right cone is h, the diameter of its base is b, a string fastened to its vertex and to a point on the circumference of its circular base is then placed over a smooth peg so that the cone rests with its axis horizontal, shew that the length of string is $\sqrt{h^2 + b^2}$.

6. Explain how the dynamical equation $f = mf$ is obtained. If in this equation the unit of force is a force able just to support a weight of P *lbs*, the unit of mass weighs Q *lbs*, the unit of time is t'' seconds the units of length if σ feet, prove that $\frac{Q\sigma}{P t^2} = 32$.

7. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola. If the velocity at P, Q, be be v and v' respectively PT, and QT the tangents at P and Q then $v : v' = PT : QT$.

8. If a weight of N *lbs* be placed on a plane which is made to ascend vertically with an acceleration f. find the pressure on the plane.

9. Prove that if a and a^1 be the accelerations estimated in any direction of two moving bodies whose masses are m and m^1 respectively then the acceleration of their centre of gravity estimated in the same direction is $\frac{m a \times m^1 a}{m + m^1}$.

10. Prove the formula for the time of a small oscillation of a *simple* pendulum or assume the formula and calculate the numerical value of g to two places of decimals assuming 39·1393 inches as the length of a simple pendulum beating seconds.

11. Find the statical measure of a force which in half a mile would stop a railway train of 120 tons weight running at the rate of 25 miles per hour (no friction).

12. A weight W is kept in equilibrium on an inclined plane by a force of P *lbs* acting parallel to the plane. Determine the co-efficient of friction.

(a). When W is just about to move up.

(b). ——————————— down.

HYDROSTATICS, AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. The distances of a focus and its conjugate from a mirror are 40 *ft* and 12 *ft* respectively: and they both lie in front of the mirror, find the radius of the mirror. Is the mirror concave or convex?

2. What are the laws of refraction. How would you endeavour to experimentally verify them?

3. Prove that the deviation of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly upon a prism of small angle is equal to $(\mu - 1)$ multiplied by the angle of the prism.

4. Explain the principle of Hadley's sextant.

5. Define the measure of fluid pressure at a point in any fluid. The plane of a rectangle in contact with fluid is vertical, two of its

sides are horizontal, and it is known that at all points of the same horizontal line the pressure is the same. The pressure on the rectangle for all values of δ is $a\delta^3 + 3b\delta^2 + 3c\delta$. Find the measure of pressure at any depth h.

6 Explain the meaning of $W = \frac{3}{2}\rho V$. If in this equation unit of length is l feet unit of time is t seconds—standard substance 6 times as dense as water unit of weight P *lbs*, prove that

$$\frac{Pt^2}{l^4\sigma} = \frac{1000}{16 \times 32}.$$

7. Define the *whole pressure* of a fluid on a surface. When is it the same as the resultant pressure? How is the whole pressure connected with the area of the surface and the depth of the C. G. of the area? Prove the theorem.

8. Define centre of pressure. Find its position on a triangular area with its base in the surface. Hence show that its depth for a triangular plate whose vertex is in the free surface and whose base is not horizontal is $\frac{1}{2}\frac{\delta_1^2 + \delta_1\delta_2 + \delta_2}{\delta_1 + \delta_2}$, where δ_1 and δ_2 are the depths of the extremities of the base.

9. Explain fully the principle of the syp[illegible] and of an ordinary diving bell. Give mathematical expressions.

10. Explain the principle of an hydrometer and of a common air pump. Give mathematical expressions.

GEODESY.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN, C. E.

1. The scale of a plan is $\frac{1}{15840}$. How many inches to a mile does that correspond? Make a $\frac{1}{15000}$ scale showing yards.

2. One arc being graduated to half degrees, how do you make a vernier to read minutes? Prove your answer.

3. A piece of ground in the form of trapezium has to be surveyed with the chain only: no diagonal can be measured. How would you survey it, so as to be able to lay down on paper.

4 Explain the term "bearing." And show how a station may be found by observation to two points already known? Show also how an angle may be measured with the prismatic compass. Give an example.

5. In taking vertical angles with a theodolite of which the collimation error in altitude is wrong, how would you manage to obtain correct angles without adjusting the line of collimation?

6. Describe concisely the "back angle" method of traversing roads with the theodolite and explain the principle by a diagram.

7. Describe the difference existing in the Y Dumpy levels, and state the relative advantages of each instrument respectively.

8. A level whose axis is 4·20 feet above the ground reads a staff distant 900 feet at 11·39. What is the true difference of level?

9. What is meant by the terms "true" and "apparent" level? What is refraction, what is its effect? Show by a diagram how it modifies curvature.

10. In the plains of India, a portion (50 miles long by 15 wide) of moderately high land between 2 rivers is to be irrigated by means of a canal to be supplied from one of the rivers: what survey operations would you undertake to contour the country to be irrigated?

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MR. D. B. HORN, C. E.

1. How are ties and struts generally lengthened? Illustrate your description by sketches.

2. When is a mortise and tenon joint used? Sketch neatly and to scale the junction of a cross with a main beam by means of a shouldered tenon.

3. Sketch one or two of the best methods of making the joint formed by the meeting of a principal rafter and tie beam.

Give the formula for calculating the length of the portion of the beam left projecting beyond the joint.

4. Show how you would join two pieces of timber to form a tie beam for a king post truss of 20 feet span showing the position of the joint and your reasons for so placing it.

5. In order to connect two shafts by a belt and pulleys, so that their velocity ratio might be 3, what must be the relation between the size of the pulleys?

6. State what is meant by guide pulleys, speed cones, tightening pulleys and gearing chains.

7. What is the use of cams? Describe and sketch several examples.

8 Sketch a Watt Parallel motion. And give a construction for determining the length of the radius bar when the beam and link are given.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—D. B. HORN, C. E.

1. What is the weight of a cubic foot of water? If a 6" pipe 60 feet long has a flat bottom square across what will be the pressure on this (1) if the pipe is vertical (2) if inclined at 30° to the horizon.

2. Explain what is meant by the term "head" in hydraulics? The vacuum in the condenser of a marine engine is 26½ inches of mercury, and the injection orifices are 6 feet below the sea level; with what velocity will the injection water enter the condenser neglecting resistances.

3. If h_1 and h_2 represent the depths below the surface of the top and bottom of a rectangular orifice breadth b feet in the vertical side of a vessel containing water, prove that the discharge, without taking friction or contraction into account, is given by

$$Q = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{29}\ b\ \left\{ h_1^{\frac{1}{2}} - h_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}.$$

4. Find the corresponding value of Q for a triangular notch of depth h and breadth b.

5. In a channel whose section is a trapezium of 60 sq. feet in area, and depth of water 3 feet, the fall being 1 in 1320, and ratio of side slopes 2 to 1. Calculate the wetted perimeter, hydraulic mean depth, and discharge in cubic feet per second.

6. Deduce an equation for calculating the discharge through cylindrical pipes of uniform section.

7. A vertical sided reservoir is 1000 square yards in area, and discharges through a sluice at the bottom of the reservoir, having an area of 4 sq feet Depth of water when sluice is opened 16 feet. Find time required to discharge half the water in the reservoir co-efficient of discharge 0·7.

8. Enumerate all the losses of head which take place when water flows through a pipe containing sudden enlargement followed by a contraction to the original diameter, the length of each portion of the pipe being supposed to be many times its diameter. Give formulæ for determining approximately the amount of each loss.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Mr. D. B. Horn, C. E.

1. Describe those properties of materials which are recognised in the theory of structures. Also state shortly the several functions which these properties perform, pointing out in particular those which constitute strength to resist "shock," and those which constitute strength to resist a "dead load."

2 Deduce an equation for calculating the bending moment on any section of the span of a beam uniformly loaded. A girder 60 feet span supported at each end, and carrying a uniformly distributed load of one ton per foot run Calculate the bending moment at 15 feet from centre of span.

3. Explain the meaning of the term "factor of safety." Give the factors of safety generally used in iron, wood and brick structures both for moving and dead loads.

4. Explain the nature of the stress in the web of a flanged girder. If a beam 20 feet long and 12″ square is supported at its ends and loaded with a weight of 2 tons in its middle: what will be the greatest intensity of shear stress on a perpendicular or horizontal section at any point within the beam?

5. Determine the conditions of stability for a reservoir wall of triangular section having its inner face vertical.

6. Calculate per foot of width the horizontal thrust of a segmental arch 80 feet span and 20 feet rise, the depth at key being 2 feet, and the weight of brickwork 120 lbs. per cubic foot.

7. Two plates of wrought iron 16 inches wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick have to be joined together at their ends so as to transmit a tensile stress. Design a butt joint with double covers which shall have the minimum loss of section from rivet holes.

8. Give any formula that you are acquainted with for calculating the intensity of stress that would cause the top boom of a girder

bridge to buckle. If there were any tendency to buckle how would you prevent it?

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. Write a specification for a first class metalled road, the materials procurable for metalling being brick and kunker. Give a sketch of the roller to be used noting its weight per foot of bearing surface.

2. Give a figured sketch design for a culvert, span 4 feet, required in the road you have specified. The soil may be taken as stiff clay and the road as in 3 feet embankment at the place where the culvert is situated.

3. Describe the operation of blasting, noting minutely the tools used. How are the charges of powder regulated?

4. Give a sketch design for a causeway 20 feet long in an unmetalled road, the surface of the causeway being 4 feet below the level of the road, which is 20 feet wide at formation level. *or*

Describe any considerations which would induce you to deviate from a straight line in laying out a new road. It is stated in the Roorkee Treaties that, "it is very seldom a road should be made to deviate from a straight line on account of earthwork only." Explain this statement fully.

5. Give figured sketches of three different descriptions of rails. Mention the considerations which decide the weight of rail per yard. *Or* Describe a turntable and any devices used in its stead.

6. What is the use of the tubes in the boiler of a locomotive engine? What number are generally used and of what diameter? What is the action of the blast pipe? In what different positions may the cylinders of a locomotive engine be placed, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

7. The weight of a train is 80 tons, weight of tender 9 tons, weight of engine 18 tons, velocity per hour 20 miles, ascending gradient 1 in 100. Calculate the resistance to be overcome.

8. In your text book a memorandum of important desiderata at railway stations is given. Describe them. *or*

Describe the different descriptions of fencing used for railway lines, mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of each.

N B. Where alternative questions are given no credit will be allowed for answers to more than one.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.

1. Describe a few experiments which will clearly illustrate and explain the principle and application of the safety lamp.

2 Describe the changes which take place in heating a lb of ice at temperature O°C. until it is changed into aqueous vapour in the open air, stating the amounts of heat necessary to effect the various changes which occur.

3. Bodies are said to be usually rendered heavier by cooling. Examine this statement. Also explain how it is that ice will swim on water much warmer than itself.

4. What is the difference between ebullition and evaporation. State Regnault's formula for the latent heat of steam at different temperatures. A sample of steam coal weighing 1lb evaporated 10lbs of water previously raised to its boiling point (100°C). What weight of water would this quantity of coal raise from the freezing to the boiling point; and if the heat generated by its combustion were transformed into mechanical effect without loss, how many foot pounds of work would it do?

5. Explain in any way you can how the melting points of bodies are affected by pressure. Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. If a copper ball weighing 6lbs taken out of a furnace and plunged into 2 lbs of water at 10°C. heats the water to 25°C. what was the temperature of the furnace? (The specific heat of copper at all temperatures may be taken as ·095)

7. If one cubic metre of carbonic anhydride diffuses into atmospheric air in 20 minutes, what volumes of the following gases will diffuse in the same time under the same conditions:—Marshgas, Carbonic Oxide, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Hydrogen.

8. Describe two processes for the preparation of Chlorine. Give the chemical equation and a sketch of the apparatus in each case.

9. How many milligrammes of water are formed when an electric spark is passed through a mixture of 800 cubic centimetres of Hydrogen and 300 cubic centimetres of Oxygen measured at 10°C. and under a pressure of 740 *m. m.*

10. What reasons have we for believing that the atom of tin is equivalent to four atoms of hydrogen. Tabulate the more important elements according to their atomicity.

11. Some hard waters can be softened by boiling whilst others cannot. Explain the cause of this and describe any other methods for softening water.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Eliot, M. A.

1. State what changes are going on at and near the mouths of the rivers of the Gangetic Delta and explain the actions that produce these changes.

2. State briefly the more important conditions and actions which affect the amount of rainfall received at a given place. Give a short account of the general distribution of rainfall in India during the south west monsoon.

3. Describe the more important features of thunderstorms in Bengal. Why do thunderstorms occur rarely in the months of July, August and September?

4. Sketch the more important phenomena of cyclones. Suppose the centre of a cyclone were advancing across the Bengal coast east of Sagor Island and northwards over Jessore, what changes in the wind would be observed at Calcutta.

5. State in what districts of India coal is found and account for its formation.

6. By what signs would you know that a country had been more or less covered with glacier ice.

7. Contrast briefly the geology of the Deccan with that of the Gangetic plain.

8. What building stones might you expect to find in different districts of the province of Bengal.

9. Why and how are crystals grouped into six systems?

10. State what is meant by ordinary and double refraction. Describe any phenomena in crystals due to double refraction.

11. What are the relations between the direction of the planes of cleavage and the crystalline form?

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—Mr. C. W. Odling, C. E.

1. Describe and give a figured sketch of the pug mill of which there is a description and illustration in your text book.

2. In brickwork what are the different descriptions of bond used? Sketch two contiguous courses showing these bonds in a wall 2½ bricks thick. The sketch should show two walls meeting at a corner.

3. Describe the manufacture of Portland cement. Write a specification for ashlar-masonry in the floor of a weir, the mortar being composed of Portland Cement and sand. The stones may be taken as 12 inches in depth. Give your reasons for the thickness of vertical joint adopted.

4. Describe the six kinds of timber most commonly used in Bengal, and note the class of work for which each of them is best adapted. State whence they are procured, the best time for felling and the best mode of seasoning. Describe fully the process of creosoting.

5. Give a sketch of a king-post truss, state the nature of the strain on each piece of which it is composed. In a king-post truss with a wrought iron tie-rod it is found necessary to fix the tie-rod half way up the truss, investigate the relation between the resulting strain and that on a tie-rod as ordinarily placed.

6 What are the ordinary defects in bar iron? What tests would you apply to ascertain its quality? Describe the process of case-hardening.

7. Describe the composition and uses of brass, gun metal, and bell metal. To what uses in engineering construction is lead applied? Discuss its suitability. *or*

What are the ingredients of white, green and red paint? What is the use of priming? Why is boiled linseed oil used in certain cases? What is the composition of putty? What is meant by flatting?

8. Give a sketch design for a kiln for lime burning by the continuous process, which describe in detail, giving the quantities of materials used.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

Examiner—MR. C. W. ODLING, C. E.

1. For what purposes are inverts used? How would you secure the proper radiation of the joints?

2. Describe and illustrate the arrangements usually made for filling locks independently of the valves in the gates. *or*

Draw a good section for flood embankments. Discuss the method of protecting river banks by spurs, describing in detail their construction.

3. Explain minutely the operation of striking centres by means of wedges and by means of sand boxes.

4. In order to design a bridge what information would you require, the site and width of roadway being fixed.

5. Explain the following terms:—

Soffit, Blocking course, Lagging, Architrave, Camber, Bloom, Fillet, Gusset, Stud, Trimmer, Pilaster, Skewback, Corbel, Injector, Indicator.

6. Write a full description of the two methods of preparing wrought iron plates for the reception of the rivets by which they are to be joined together. In what particular cases would you order the adoption of the one or the other?

7. A segmental arch has a span of 32 and a rise of 10 feet. Make the following computations:—

The radius and the length of the arc of the soffit.

The thickness of the arch is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and its width 35 feet, how many bricks and what quantity of lime and soorkee would be used in its construction, the usual Calcutta specification for brick arch masonry being followed.

8. Describe with the aid of sketches any *one* of the following works which are described in your text book:—

Barra Bridge. Tosne Bridge. Markundah Bridge. Sohan Bridge. Solani Aqueduct. Kistnah Aqueduct.

DRAWING.

Examiner—MR. T. H. WICKES, C. E.

Note.—The drawings required by the first 3 questions to be neatly inked in; the working lines to be left in pencil. The drawings required by the last question may be in pencil.

1. Construct the following:—

(*a*). A square equal to a rectangle $4''\frac{1}{2} + 1''\frac{1}{4}$.

(*b*). A circle of 1″ radius, and circumscribe it by a triangle having its sides as 20 : 27 : 32.

2. Draw a regular octagon of $1''\frac{1}{2}$ side. Describe 8 circles each having a side of the octagon as diameter. Circumscribe the eight circles by one circle touching them all.

(*b*). On a line 3″ in length, as chord, describe a segment of a circle to contain an angle of 105°.

3. Project a regular hexagonal pyramid, side of base $\frac{1}{2}''$, vertical height $2''$, base inclined at an angle of 30° ; with two of its edges parallel to the vertical plane.

4. A box is $20'' \times 10'' \times 6''$, the lid is $2''\frac{1}{2}$ deep and the wood every where $1''$ in thickness. In the centre of the lid is a circular plate $6''$ in diameter let into the wood. The lid is open at an angle of 35°.

(*a*). Make a perspective drawing of the box. *The view to be taken of the object is left to the candidate's discretion, and marks will greatly depend on the judgment shown*

(*b*). Make an isometrical drawing, $\frac{1}{4}$ size, of the same box.

Honour and M. A. Examinations,

1883.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. Compare the Falstaff of the *Merry Wives* with the Falstaff of the historical plays, and account for the differences which exist between them. In what particular respect does the play as we now have it differ from the first sketch? How have the following passages from the first sketch and from the amended play been used to fix the date of the original composition? &

First sketch:—"For there is three sorts of cosen garmombles, Is cosen all the Host of Maidenhead and Readings," &c

Amended play:—"There is three cousin germans that has cosened all the hosts of Readings, of Maidenhead," &c.

2. Contrast the wit of Beatrice with that of Benedick. What are the more especially lovable points in the characters of the former? Compare the mirth of Shakespeare in *Much Ado* and in his earlier plays.

3. What is it in Othello's nature which makes him so easy a prey to villainy? Illustrate as fully as possible the character of Iago. To which of Shakespeare's other heroines, and in what points, would you liken Desdemona?

4. In *Coriolanus* Shakespeare has by some been supposed to be dealing with a political problem: state what you conceive to be the idea of the play. Write short notes on the characters of Virgilia and Menenius.

5 "The pathos of *Antony and Cleopatra* resembles the pathos of *Macbeth*," explain this with reference to the character of the heroes of the two plays, and illustrate your answer by quotations. What kind of function does Enobarbus perform? How has Shakspeare seen through the character of Augustus?

6. Discuss the chief objections from *external* evidence against Shakespeare's having had a share in producing the *Two Noble Kinsmen*. Of what kinds is the *internal* evidence on the question? Admitting the joint authorship by Shakespeare and Fletcher, mention the theories that have been put forward as to the division of labour. What similarities of incident and character have been found in the *Two Noble Kinsmen* and the known works of Shakespeare?

7. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*). I have grated upon my good friends for these reprieves for you and your coach fellow Nym; or else you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons.

(*b*). Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the ship-tire, the tire valiant, or any tire of Venetian admittance.

(*c*). Or do you play the flouting Jack, to tell us Cupid is a good hare finder and Vulcan a rare carpenter.

(*d*). If such a one will smile and stroke his beard,
Bid sorrow wag cry 'hem'! when he should groan,
Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With candle-wasters.

(*e*). Judge me the world, if 'tis not gross in sense
That thou hast practised on her with foul charms,
Abused her delicate youth with drugs or minerals
That weaken motion: I'll have 't disputed on;
'Tis probable and palpable to thinking.

(*f*). Though other things grow fair against the sun,
Yet fruits that blossom first will first be ripe.

(*g*). Exchange me for a goat
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such exsufflicate and blown surmises,
Matching thy inference.

(*h*). It gives me an estate of seven years health; in which time I will make a lip at the physician: the most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empiricutic, and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse drench.

(*i*). His pupil-age
Man-enter'd thus he waxed like a sea,
And in the brunt of seventeen battles since
He lurched all swords of the garland.

(*j*). If he have power,
Then veil your ignorance; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity.

(*k*). Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes
And made their bends adornings.

(*l*). Then, world, thou hast a pair of chaps, no more,
And throw between them all the food thou hast;
They 'll grind the one the other.

(*m*). And it is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which shackles accidents and bolts up change;
Which sleeps and never palates more the dung,
The beggar's nurse and Cæsar's.

(*n*). They two have cabin'd
In many as dangerous as poor a corner,
Peril and want contending; they have skift
Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power
I' th' least of these was dreadful.

(*o*). Since I have known fights, fury, friends' behests,
Love's provocations, zeal, a mistress' task,
Desire of liberty, a fever, madness,
Hath set a mark—which nature could not reach to
Without some imposition—sickness in will,
Or wrestling strength in reason.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

1. Criticise Lowell's style as a writer, and compare him with any English Essayist, with whose writings you may be acquainted. Name six other American authors and mention some of the principal works of each.

2. State Lowell's objections to servile imitations of the ancient Greek drama. There are certain Greek characteristics which he says we should endeavour to assimilate. Mention them.

3. Explain fully the purport of the following extracts and annotate upon the words in Italics.

(*a*) *Clio*, though she take airs on herself, and pretend to be 'philosophy teaching by example,' is, after all, but a *gossip* who has borrowed Fame's speaking-trumpet, and should be figured with a tea-cup instead of a scroll in her hand. How much has she not owed of late to the *tittle-tattle* of her *gillflirt* sister Thalia?

How has Lowell illustrated the above statement?

(*b.*) The *Cultists* went down before the implacable good sense of *French criticism*, but the defect of this criticism was that it ignored imagination altogether, and sent nature about her business as an impertinent *baggage*, whose household loom competed unlawfully with the machine-made fabrics, so exquisitely uniform in pattern, of the *royal manufactories*.

4. "Up to the thirteenth century our history is the domain of antiquaries; from that point it becomes the domain of lawyers." Show the correctness of this remark of Freeman's.

5. Compare the characters of Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth, and discuss the morality of their respective enterprises against France.

6. "The Frankish conquest of Gaul must, of the two, have been more analogous to the Norman than to the English conquest of our country." What arguments does Freeman adduce in support of this assertion. Give the substance of his remarks in connection with the comparison here drawn.

7. State and account for the ill-effects of the system of Presidential election employed in the United States. What reason does

Freeman assign for the gradual deterioration in the character of the American Presidents? Point out the main differences between Presidential and Cabinet Government.

8. Explain the following passages noticing all allusions:—

(*a.*) A country without traditions, without ennobling associations, a scramble of *parvénus*, with a horrible consciousness of shoddy running through politics, manners, art, literature, nay, religion itself.

(*b.*) There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in demagogism, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.

(*c*) The only positive doctrines in the poem are the selfishness of Hobbes set to music, and the Pantheism of Spinoza brought down from mysticism to commonplace.

(*d.*) There is not so much blood in the whole of them as would warm the little finger of one of Shakespeare's living and breathing conceptions.

(*e*) The gentleman was one, who in society, had that air of wrapping his toga around him, which adds or is supposed to add, many cubits to a man's height.

(*f.*) Publicola, as we saw, damned one poor man to a wretched immortality, and another was called pitilessly over the coals, because he had mixed a grain of flattery with a bushel of truth.

9. Trollope says of Thackeray's novel "*The Newcomes*" "It is full of satire from the first to the last page." How does he support this criticism by reference to the characters in the book? Briefly characterise Thackeray's satire.

10. "*Forethought is the elbow-grease which a novelist requires.*" Explain this remark, and show how it may be justified.

11. Sketch the character of *Esmond.*

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—MR. DEIGHTON, M. A.

1. In what mental characteristics did Spenser resemble Milton and Wordsworth? Show how the circumstances of his time were favourable to the production of a great poem, and in what respects such a poem as the *Faery Queene* was not wholly in accordance with the taste of that time. What is the theme of *The tears of the Muses?*

2. Describe the original plan of the *Faery Queene*, and show why Spenser found it necessary to abandon that plan. Explain the allegories underlying the tale of the First Book, and account for the fact that in the Second Book the allegorical character of the poem is less strongly marked.

3. It has been objected that the style of the *Faery Queene* is diffuse, that its story is monotonous in character and is disfigured by an affectation of classical learning: consider these objections.

4. To what external influences and to what conscious purpose may we ascribe the phraseology and dialect employed by Spenser? Quote instances of Spenser's love of alliteration:

5. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*). Curse on that crosse, (quoth then the Sarazin,)
That keeps my body from the bitter fit?
Dead long ygoe I wote thou haddest bin,
Had not that charme from thee forwarned it:
But yet I warne thee now assured sitt,
And hide they head. Therewith upon his crest
With rigor so outrageous he smitt,
That a large share it hewd out of the rest,
And glaunceing down his shield from blame him fairly blest.

(*b*). Henceforth his ghost, freed from repining strife,
In peace may passen over Lethe lake,
When mourning altars purgd with enimies life
The black infernall Furies doen aslake.

(*c*). As when a gryfon seized of his pray
A dragon fiers encountreth in his flight
Through widest ayre making his ydle way
That would his rightfull ravine[6] rend away.

(*d*). All in a silken camus lylly whight
Purfled upon with many a folded plight.

(*e*). Let Scaldis tell, and let tell Hania,
And let the marsh of Esthambruges tell
What colour were their waters that same day
And all the moore twist Elversham and Dell,
With blond of Henalois which therein fell.
How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see
The *greene shield* dyde in dolorous vermell?
That not *scuith gwiridh* it mote seeme to bee,
But rather y scuith gogh, sign of sad crueltee.

6. Sketch Dryden's character, moral and intellectual; and mark by short notices of his writings, the various phases of his political and his religious faith.

7. What probably was the object with which *Absolom and Achitophel* was written? and how was it followed up? Point out false charges which Dryden brings against Shaftesbury in the poem In what way can you account for Dryden's praise of Shaftesbury as a judge? "The frame of it" [*Absolom and Achitophel*] "was cut out but for a picture to the waist:" what does Dryden mean by this?

8. Explain:—

(*a*). What could he gain his people to betray
Or change his right for arbitrary sway?
Let haughty Pharaoh curse with such a reign
His fruitful Nile, and yoke a servile train:
If David's rule Jerusalem displease,
The dogstar heats their brain to this disease.
Why then should I encourageing the bad,
Turn rebel and run popularly mad?

(*b*). Thus wicked but in will, of means bereft,
He left not faction, but of that was left.

(*c*). But hospitable treats did most commend
Wise Issachar, his wealthy western friend.

(*d*). Long since the rising rebels he withstood
In regions waste beyond the Jordan's flood:
Unfortunately brave to buoy the state,
But sinking underneath his master's fate.

9. Consider the influence of Tennyson's works upon the poetry and upon the thought of the present age.

10. The *Princess* is called a "Medley:" why so? Give an outline of the plot, and show clearly the central idea of the poem, illustrating that idea by reference to others of the poet's works.

11. Explain:—

(*a*). And I sat down and wrote
In such a hand as when a field of corn
Bows all its ears before the roaring East.

(*b*). Ye are green wood, see ye warp not. Look, our hall!
Our statues! not of those that men desire,
Sleek Odalisques or oracles of mode,
Nor stunted squaws of West or East.

(*c*). With scraps of thundrous Epic lilted out
By violet-hooded Doctors, elegies
And quoted odes, and jewels five-words-long
That on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time
Sparkle for ever.

(*d*). Our enemies have fall'n, but this shall grow
A night of summer from the heat, a breadth
Of Autumn, dropping fruits of power; and roll'd
With music in the growing breeze of Time,
The tops shall strike from star to star, the fangs
Shall move the stony bases of the world.

ENGLISH PROSE, II.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

1. Write a brief account of the life of Ascham, and name his principal works. What qualities does he describe as the true notes of the best wit in a child? What author of the same century has given an embodiment of one of those qualities in his work?

2. Give the substance of Ascham's remarks about English versification and rhyming, and shew how his forecasts in connection with those subjects were subsequently verified.

3. In what respects does Sir Thomas Browne represent the character of the age in which he lived? How would you defend him against the charge of vanity, which has at times been brought against him? Characterize his humour.

4. What pastimes does Ascham recommend as fit for a gentleman? Give his description of the *Italianated Englishman*.

5. Modernize the two following extracts:—

(*a*). Some busie looker upon this little poore booke will perchance say, that I am to precise, to curious, in marking and pitching thus about the imitation of others.

(*b*). I have shaken hands with delight in my warm blood and canicular days; I perceive I do anticipate the vices of age; the world to me is but a dream or mock-show, and we all therein but pantaloons and antics, to my severer contemplations.

Give the gist of Browne's observations about Longevity.

6. Expound the meaning of the following passages, and write explanatory notes on the parts in Italics.

(*a*) They who, *to salve this*, would make the deluge particular, proceed upon a principle that I can no way grant.

Explain the allusions here.

(*b*). For he only beholds me, and all the world, who looks not on us *through a derived ray*, or *a trajection of a sensible species*, but beholds the substance without the help of accidents and the *forms* of things, as we their operations.

(*c*). Whilst I study to find how I am a *microcosm*, or little world, I find myself something more than the great.

(*d*). The method I should use in *distributive justice*, I often observe in *commutative;* and keep a geometrical proportion in both, whereby becoming equable to others, I become unjust to myself, and *supererogate* in that common principle.

State the principle.

(*e*). He fancies himself moving through *an endless Bloomsbury*, where his mere apparition confers honour as an *avatar* of the court-end of the universe. Not a *Bull* of them all but is persuaded he *bears Europa upon his back*.

7. What, according to Arnold is culture, and what opposing tendencies has it to encounter? What objections have been raised against the so-called 'religion of culture'? How does Arnold combat those objections?

8. "*Socrates is terribly at ease in Zion*". Explain with reference to this saying the meaning of the terms *Hebraism* and *Hellenism*. Discuss their relation to each other, and state the distinguishing characteristics of each. Shew how these two forces have alternately exercised a predominating influence at different periods of history.

9. Lowell says that the very qualities, which came so near making a great poet of Carlyle, disqualified him for the office of historian. Specify those qualities and shew how he proceeds to establish his assertion.

10. What, according to Lowell, are the leading characteristics of the Saxon?

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M. A.

1. What is meant by the Science of Comparative Philology? Why is it called a Science? and why is it called Comparative? Describe very briefly the various stages in its development.

2. Trace the history of the word *Case*, and criticise the expression *Genitive Case*. Give some account of the formation of Cases in the Aryan languages.

3. Explain fully the two principles of Dialectic Regeneration and Phonetic Decay. Give instances of the operation of each.

4. Classify the principal languages of the Inflectional or Amalgamating type. What two other main types of languages have been recognized? Specify the distinguishing characteristics of each of the three types.

5. State Grimm's Law, and give, as far as you can, the words corresponding to *daughter, yesterday, bottom, two, five, thou, heart, kin*, in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic and Old High German, noticing any deviation from the rules of that law.

6. Define the grammatical term *Roots*. How would you classify roots? Trace after Max Müller the various ramifications of the roots "*ar*" and "*mar*" respectively.

7. Discuss the possibility of a common origin of all languages. How is the question affected by a consideration of the science of Ethnology?

8. Write brief etymological notes upon the following words: *twenty, its, lord, could, loved, cuckoo, riches, nostril, bridegroom, whole, minister, minstrel.*

9. Mark out the different periods in the history of the English language, noticing briefly the principal changes that occurred in each period.

10 Illustrate some one Greek myth by the light of Comparative Philology.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. Deighton, M. A.

One subject only to be treated.

1. The influence of Sir Walter Scott on the poetry of the nineteenth century.

2. Mannerism in style.

3. A history of the Essay from Bacon to Macaulay.

4. Select a novel of the 18th and a novel of the 19th century and make a comparison between the two.

VEDA.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following into English :

१ गायंति त्वा गायत्रिणोऽर्चन्त्यर्कमर्किणः ।
ब्रह्माणस्त्वा शतक्रत उद्वंशमिव येमिरे ॥
२ यत्सानोः सानुमारुहद्भूर्यस्पष्ट कर्त्वं ।
तदिन्द्रो अर्थं चेतति यूथेन वृष्णिरेजति ॥
३ युङ्क्ष्वा हि केशिना हरी वृषणा कक्ष्यप्रा ।
अथा न इन्द्र सोमपा गिरामुपश्रुतिं चर ॥
४ एहि स्तोमाँ अभिस्वराभि गृणीह्या रुव ।
ब्रह्म च नो वसो सचेन्द्र यज्ञं च वर्धय ॥
५ उक्थमिन्द्राय शंस्यं वर्धनं पुरुनिःषिधे ।
शक्रो यथा सुतेषु णो रारणत्सख्येषु च ॥
६ तमित्सखित्व ईमहे तं राये तं सुवीर्ये ।
स शक्र उत नः शकदिन्द्रो वसु दयमानः ॥
७ सुविदृतं सुनिरजमिन्द्र त्वादातमिद्यशः ।
गवामप व्रजं वृधि कृणुष्व राधो अद्रिवः ॥
८ न हि त्वा रोदसी उभे ऋघायमाणमिन्वतः ।
जेषः स्वर्वतीरपः सं गा अस्मभ्यं धूनुहि ॥

2. Derive अर्कं शक्र वृष्णि अद्रिवः ।

3. Point out any archaic conjugations and declensions that you may find in the above lines.

4. In what tense is अस्पष्ट ? What form would it have according to modern rules ?

5. What is the meaning of ब्रह्म in verse 4 ?

6. Point out all archaic forms of nouns in the above line, giving their corresponding modern forms.

XI. 1 रथीतमं रथीनां वाजानां सत्पतिं पतिं ।

7. What is the meaning of वाजानां, can the word वाज be compared with any other word in any other language in the same or a similar sense ?

8. In what *Samasa* is सत्पतिं ?

XII. 4 देवेभिरा सदसि बर्हिषि ।

9. Explain this sentence.

XII. 9 यो अग्निं देववीतये हविष्मा आविवासति ।
तस्मै पावक मृळय ॥

10. What are the roots of वीति and आविवासति, and their radical meanings

VI. 3 केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे पेशो मर्या अपेशसे ।
समुषद्भिरजायथाः ।

12. Translate this verse with explanations. Parse अजायथाः

XVI. 2 इमा धाना घृतस्नुवो हरी इहोप वक्षतः ।
इन्द्रं सुखतमे रथे ॥

13. What part of the verb is वक्षतः what is धाना ।

14. Why is अग्निः called रत्नधातमः ?

15. अग्निः पूर्वेभि र्ऋषिभिरीड्यो नूतनैरुत । Can you draw any inferences from this verse relating to the connexion of the Indo-Arians with any other Asiatic nation ?

16. What is the teaching of the Rig Veda on the original nature and condition of Devas ? By what means did they attain a different condition ?

17. Who was originally held as the supreme Divinity and under what distinctive name was he acknowledged as the Creator of the world ?

18. Was there any character recognized as the very reverse of the Deity ? How was that opponent surnamed in the Veda ? Under what title does Sáyana distinguish him ?

६ इमेषु धासु हरिवः सुतेषु अधि बर्हिषि ।
तान् इन्द्र सहसे पिब ॥

७ अयं ते सोमो अग्रियो हृदिस्पृगस्तु शंतमः ।
यथा सोमं सुतं पिब ॥

८ विश्वमित्सवनं सुतमिन्द्रो मदाय गच्छति ।
वृत्रहा सोमपीतये ॥

९ सेमं नः कामम जरं गोभिरश्वैः शतक्रतो ।
स्तवाम त्वा स्वाध्यः ॥

19. Give the meaning and derivation of इन्दवः Is अधि a proposition here ? Give the meaning of सहसे, and शन्तमः ।

20. Translate into English the last two verses from विश्वमित् to स्वाध्यः ।

21. Translate into English the following passage :

ऋतम्पिबन्तौ स्वकृतस्य लोके गुहाम्प्रविष्टौ परमे परार्द्धे ।
छायातपौ ब्रह्मविदोवदन्ति पञ्चाग्नयो ये च त्रिणाचिकेताः ॥ १ ॥
यः सेतुरीजानानामक्षरम्ब्रह्म यत् परं ।
अभयन्तितीर्षताम्पारन्नाचिकेतं शकेमहि ॥ २ ॥
आत्मानं रथिनम्विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ।
बुद्धिन्तु सारथिम्विद्धि मनः प्रग्रहमेव च ॥ ३ ॥
इन्द्रियाणि हयानाहुर्व्विषयांस्तेषु गोचरान् ।
आत्मेन्द्रियमनोयुक्तम्भोक्तेत्याहुर्मनीषिणः ॥ ४ ॥

22. What does छायातपौ stand for ?

23. What is meant by पञ्चाग्नयः and त्रिणाचिकेताः ?

24. What does गोचरान् stand for ? What is the meaning of श्रावयेद्ब्रह्मसंसदि प्रयतः श्राद्धकाले ? Does this give any clue to the ancient mode of publishing one's works ?

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—PUNDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA, C. I. E.

1. Support or controvert the opinions (1) that the Sanskrit drama has "developed out of dancing," (2) that it "arose out of religious solemnities and spectacles."

2. Explain fully the following passages.

(*a*) एतैः पिष्टतमालवर्णकनिभैरालिप्तमम्भोधरैः
संसक्तैरुपवीजितं सुरभिभिः शीतैः प्रदोषानिलैः ।
एषाम्भोदसमागमप्रणयिनी स्वच्छन्दमभ्यागता
रक्ता कान्तमिवाम्बरं प्रियतमा विद्युत् समालिङ्गति ॥

(*b*.) राजा । पक्षपातोऽपि तस्याः रूपस्यालौकिक एव ।

विदू । एवं वट्टदि कोदूहलं किं दाव तत्थभोदीए उव्वसीए रूण्ण अहं ज्जेव दुदिओ निरूपिदो ।

राजा । प्रत्यवयववर्णना तु न कृता मया तेन हि श्रूयतां समासतः ।

विदू । इद दाव मिअतिन्नारसाहिलासिणा चाँदण्ण विअ दिव्व-रसाहिलासिणा भवता चारुरूअज्ञणं परिग्गहिदं ।

(c.) चित्र। देवराज अयमत्राद्भुततरो विमर्द्दः। यदा तु भ्रातुर्मोहमधिगम्य भाविलङ्केश्वरादक्रममेव करुणवीरानुभावभावितवृत्तिस्तथाविधस्यापि दर्शनोत्सुकः समवरुध्यत परितः कुम्भकर्णप्रमुखया रक्षःपृतनया तदा पुनरिदमेव प्रत्यकार्षीत्। तथाहि—

पुरां जेता पूर्व्वं त्रिपुरविजये यामुदवहत्
स्थितिं तामेवायं रघुपतिवृषाश्रित्य वपुषा।
क्षणाद्रक्षोनाथानुजमिषुभिराच्छिद्य कणशः
चमूं भस्मीकृत्याप्यनुजमभियात्युत्सुकतमः॥

चन्द्रकेतुः। (सस्मितं) किन्नु भवतस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षेऽपि अमर्षः।

लवः। अस्तीहामर्षो माभूद्वा एतत्तु पृच्छामि दान्तं हि राजानं राघवं शृणुमः स किल नात्मना दृप्यति नाप्यस्य प्रजासु दृप्तत्वं जायते तत् किं मनुष्यास्तस्य राक्षसीं वाचमुदीरयन्ति।

सुमन्त्रः। परिपूतस्वभावोऽयं कुमारः प्राचेतसान्तेवासी वदत्ययमभिसम्पन्नमार्षेण संस्कारेण।

III. ऊर्द्ध्वमवलोक्य॥ अये इन्द्रधनुः प्रिये पश्य पश्य
विद्युज्जिह्वेनेदं महेन्द्रचापोच्छ्रितायतभुजेन।
जलधरविवृद्धहनुना विजृम्भितमिवान्तरीक्षेण॥

1 Explain the *Samásas* in the above extract and also the principal and accessory *alankáras* in it.

2. Quote or refer to any passage in Sanskrit literature showing that the true nature of the phenomenon of the rainbow was not unknown to the old Pandits.

(a) नेपथ्ये॥ अरे रे दोवारिआ! अप्पमत्ता सएसु सएसु गुम्मट्ठानेसु होध। एसो अज्ज गोवालदारओ गुत्तिअं भञ्जिअ गुत्तिवालिअं वावादिअ, बन्धणं भेदिअ, परिब्भट्ठो अवक्कमदि, ता गेह्णध गेह्णध।

(b). पञ्चज्जण जेण मालिदा इत्थिअ मालिअ गाम लक्खिदे।
अबल अ चण्डाल मालिदे अवशं शे णल शग्ग गाहदि॥

(c) किदव लहुहिअआ क्खु अहं अणुणअं ण गेह्णामि; किन्त दक्खिणस्य दे किदपच्चत्तावस्य भाआमि।

1. Translate the above extracts into English.
2. Give fully the real meaning of (b), and the purport of (c).

3 Name the dialects in which the passages are written pointing out the peculiarities that enable you to distinguish the dialects.

4. What is meant by the word गुम्म ? what institution of the present day may be regarded as standing in its place ?

V. (*a*). (नेपथ्ये देवदूतः) चित्रलेखे त्वरयोर्व्वशीम्,—

मुनिना भरतेन यः प्रयोगो भवतीष्वष्टरसाश्रयो निबद्धः ।

ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्त्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः ॥

(*b*). द्वितीयः । ण आणे कधं साराधिता भोदि तस्सिं उण सरस्सईकिदकब्बबन्धे लच्छीसअम्बरे उव्वसी तेसु तेसु रसन्तरेसु उम्माइआ आसि ।

प्रथमः । दोषविकाश इति वाक्यशेषः ।

(*c*) यदेवोपनत दुःखं सुखं तद्धि रसान्तरम् ।

निर्व्वाणाय तरुच्छाया तप्तस्य हि विशेषतः ॥

1. What is the technical name in Sanskrit rhetoric for speeches like the one in (*a*).

2 Can you account for the epithet अष्टरसाश्रयः when the principal *rasas* are nine in number.

3. Who are *Locapálas* referred to in (*a*) ?

4. What is meant by रसान्तर in (*b*) and what in (*c*) ?

5. Explain fully the comparison in (*c*) and refer to the authority of any Hindu philosopher in support of the doctrine contained in it.

6. What is meant by the words वाक्यशेष ? In what sense is the word technically used in grammar and philosophy ?

7. Reconcile the apparent discrepancy between the underlined phrases in (*a*) and (*b*) regarding the authorship of 'लक्ष्मीस्वयंवर'.

अभिजनतपोविद्यावीर्य्यक्रियातिशयैर्निजैः

उपचितशमः सर्व्वत्यागान्निरीहतया स्थितः ।

व्युपदिशति नः शैवप्रीत्या कथञ्चिदनास्थया

प्रभुरिव पुनः कार्य्ये कार्य्ये भवत्यतिकर्कशः ॥

Sketch the life of Parasuráma, as given in the *Puránas*, to clear up the allusions contained in the above *sloka*.

VII. पञ्चप्रसूतेरपि राज्ञ आसीत्

प्रियो विशेषेण सुवाहुशत्रुः ।

वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथा हि शान्ता

प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता ॥

1. Quote a passage parallel in thought to the above.
2. What is the meaning of the word प्रस्तुति here? Illustrate by citations the different meanings of the word.

VIII. ब्रह्मास्त्रः कौशिको॰राम इति येषां गुरुक्रमः ।
आभिर्भवन्ति तान्येव शस्त्राणि सह जृम्भकैः ॥

Explain गुरुक्रम, writing the history of जृम्भकास्त्र as given in Act I of '*Uttara-Ráma-charita*'.

IX. Give in narrative form the contents of Act VII of *Uttara-Ráma charita*.

SANSKRIT PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

ततः सर्गकाले च वायवीयेष्वणुष्वदृष्टापेक्षं कर्मोत्पद्यते, तत्कर्म स्वाश्रयमणुमनखन्तरेण संयुनक्ति, ततो द्व्यणुकादिक्रमेण वायुरुत्पद्यते, एवमग्निरेवमापः एवं पृथिवी एवं शरीरं सेन्द्रियं इत्येवं सर्वमिदं जगदणुभ्यः सम्भवति, अणुगतेभ्यश्च रूपादिभ्यो द्व्यणुकादिगतानि रूपादीनि सम्भवन्ति तन्तुपटन्यायेनेति काणादा मन्यन्ते। तत्रेदमभिधीयते विभागावस्थानां तावदणूनां संयोगः कर्मापेक्षोऽभ्युपगन्तव्यः कर्मवतां तत्त्वादीनां संयोगदर्शनात्, कर्मणश्च कार्यत्वाद्विनिमित्तं किमप्यभ्युपगन्तव्यं, अनभ्युपगमे निमित्ताभावात् नाणुराद्यं कर्म स्यादभ्युपगमेऽपि यदि प्रयत्नोऽभिघातादिर्वा यथा दृष्टं किमपि कर्मणो निमित्तमभ्युपगम्येत तस्यासम्भवात् नैवाणुराद्यं कर्म स्यात्, न हि तस्यामवस्थायामात्मगुणः प्रयत्नः सम्भवति शरीराभावात्। शरीरप्रतिष्ठे हि मनस्यात्मनः संयोगेऽसत्यात्मगुणः प्रयत्नो जायते। एतेनाभिघातादपि दृष्टं निमित्तं प्रत्याख्यातव्यं। संयोगारब्धं हि तत्सर्वं नाद्यस्य कर्मणो निमित्तं सम्भवति, अथादृष्टमाद्यस्य कर्मणो निमित्तमित्युच्येत, तत्पुनरात्मसमवायि वा स्यादणुसमवायि वा। उभयथापि नादृष्टनिमित्तमणुषु कर्मावकल्पेत, अदृष्टस्याचेतनत्वात्। न ह्यचेतनं चेतनेनानधिष्ठितं स्वतन्त्रं प्रवर्तते प्रवर्तयति वेति सांख्यपरीक्षायामभिहितं। आत्मसमवायित्वाभ्युपगमाच्च नादृष्टमणुषु कर्मणो निमित्तं स्यादसम्बन्धात्। अदृष्टवता पुरुषेणाल्पाणूनां सम्बन्ध इति चेत् सम्बन्धसातत्यात् प्रवृत्तिसातत्यप्रसङ्गो नियमवान्तराभावात्। तदेवं नियतस्य कस्यचित् कर्मनिमित्तस्याभावात् नाणुराद्यं कर्म स्यात् कर्माभावात्

तन्निबन्धनः संयोगो न स्यात् संयोगाभावाच्च तन्निबन्धनं द्व्यणुकादि-कार्यजातं न स्यात् ।

2. Define *adrishṭa* fully.

3. Can you show any difference between the atomic systems of Kanáda, and of Lucretius and modern scientists of Europe, and between theirs, and their respective opponents' arguments?

4, Is Sankarachariya's argument against Kanáda complete in itself and consistent with all his own tenets?

5. What is the difference between the doctrines of Sancarachariya and of the Bhagavatas on the subject of the creation of the world?

6. Translate the following passage into English :—

अविज्ञानोपपत्तेश्च ॥ ८ ॥

इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते, यदि सत्त्वरजस्तमसामन्योन्य गुणप्रधानभावमुत्सृज्य साम्येन स्वरूपमात्रेणावस्थानं सा प्रधानावस्था, तस्यामवस्थायामनपेक्षस्वरूपाणां स्वरूपप्रणाशभयात् परस्परं प्रत्यङ्गाङ्गिभावानुपपत्तेः । वाह्यस्य च कस्यचित् क्षोभयितुरभावाद्-गुणवैषम्यनिमित्तो महदाद्युत्पादो न स्यात् ॥

7. How many sorts of "pramána" or proof are acknowledged in the *Tarkamrita*?

8. Which of the "dravyas" (substances) are held provable by the first sort, and which by the second?

9. What definite idea can you form of *ákáśa* as distinct from air and space? Can the term signify anything that is intelligible—and can the vague idea of a *receptacle for sound* supply us with any new thought?

10. By what is प्रत्यक्ष produced?

11. Translate into, English, and illustrate by examples the following :—

शब्दस्त्रिविधः—संयोगजः विभागजः शब्दजः

12. What is the meaning of संस्कारः? How many sorts of it are mentioned in the Tarkámrita—what are they? Explain them all in English.

13. Translate the following paragraphs into English :—

अथ प्रत्यक्षाप्रत्यक्षद्रव्याणि,—परमाणुद्व्यणुके अप्रत्यक्षे, महदुद्भूतरूपवत्त्वे सति, तानि पृथिवीजलतेजांसि प्रत्यक्षाणि, आत्मा च प्रत्यक्षः । वाय्वाकाशकालदिङ्मनांसि तु अप्रत्यक्षाणि । बहिरिन्द्रियप्रत्यक्षं प्रति महत्त्वे सत्युद्भूतरूपवत्त्वं प्रयोजकम् ।

अथ द्रव्ये प्रमाणं उच्यते, प्रत्यक्षद्रव्ये प्रत्यक्षमेव प्रमाणं, अतीन्द्रियेऽनुमानं । तत्प्रत्यक्षहेतुसाध्यदृष्टान्तज्ञानसाध्यं । विशेषो वक्ष्यते । परमाणुद्व्यणुकानुमानं यथा, वंशरेणुः सावयवद्रव्यारब्धः बहिरिन्द्रियवेद्यत्वात्, बहिरिन्द्रियवेद्यद्रव्यं यत्, तत्सावयवद्रव्यारब्धं यथा

वेष्टः; अच रसरेणुः पक्षः, सावयवद्रव्यारब्धत्वं साध्यं, वहिरिन्द्रिय-यद्रव्यत्वादिति चेतुः घटो दृष्टान्तः अनेन द्व्यणुकं परमाणुश्च सिध्यति।

14. Consistently with the above exemplification of प्रत्यक्ष, into what English term would you translate it?

15. Translate the following into English:—

अथ द्रव्यनाशप्रक्रिया—द्रव्यनाशो द्विविधः,—क्वचित्समवायिकारणनाशात्, क्वचित् समवायिकारणनाशाच्च। नाद्यो यथा परमाणुद्वयसंयोगनाशाद्द्व्यणुकनाशः; द्वितीयो यथा, कपालनाशाद्घटनाशः, घटनाशः उभयतः सम्भवति।

16. Is there any analogy in Sanscrit philosophy between नाश and उत्पत्ति?

सर्वं प्रत्युपभोगं यस्मात्पुरुषस्य साधयति बुद्धिः।
सैव च विशिनष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषान्तरं सूक्ष्मम् ॥ ३७ ॥
तस्माच्चाण्डविशेषाभ्यो भूतानि पञ्चपञ्चभ्यः।
एते स्मृता विशेषाः शान्ता घोराश्च मूढाश्च ॥ ३८ ॥
पूर्वोत्पन्नमसक्तं नियतं महदादिसूक्ष्मपर्यन्तम्।
संसरति निरुपभोगं भावैरधिवासितं लिङ्गम् ॥ ४० ॥
चित्रं यथाश्रयमृते स्थाण्वादिभ्यो विना यथाच्छाया।
तद्वद्विना विशेषैर्न तिष्ठति निराश्रयं लिङ्गम् ॥ ४१ ॥

17. Translate the above lines into English.

18. To what condition of human nature do these lines relate?

19 What is meant by the last word लिङ्गम्?

20. Explain the simile indicated by यथा.

21. Compare the Purusha of the Sankhya with the Brahma of the Vedanta showing their difference as well as their points of resemblance.

22. Does the word Purusha bear one uniform meaning in all Sankhya aphorisms, Show differences if there be any?

23. Do all the schools admit a future dissolution of the world?

24. How is it brought about according to their tenets?

25. Are they agreed on the number of such dissolutions and the moral or physical causes which produce them?

PROSE AND GRAMMAR,

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Explain fully the following passages.

(a) तुतनु यदि मदीयेन वचसा तव वपा वितन्यते तदयमहं स्मिता निष्टतं अस्य तु किं प्रतिविधास्यसि विघटमानदन्तकोशवि-

ग्रहचम्पकद्युतेः सवर्णतया परिमलानुमीयमानदुकूलाङ्गरागस्यापाण्डु-
नामापद्यमानस्य वर्णस्य...इत्येवं ब्रुवाणमनिपाल्य मन्मर्मुखच्छासः
शुकनासः देव किमायासयसि देवीमियमनया कथयापि लक्ष्यते।

(b). चम्पकपरागपुञ्जपिञ्जरकपिञ्जलजम्बुपिप्पलीफलैःफलभ-
रनिकरनिपीड़ितनिविड़दाड़िमीनीड़प्रस्रुतकलविङ्कैः प्रक्रौड़ितच-
पलकपिलकपिकुलकरतलताड़नतरलितनाड़ीपटैः... पादपैः परि-
हृतं...शूलपाणेः शून्यं सिद्धायतनमपश्यत्।

(c). उपर्य्युपरिपतितनयनजलधारानिकरच्छलेन विलीयमा-
नेन द्रवतामिव नीयमाना जलाकारेणेवामीक्रियमाणा प्रलापाम्बु-
रैरपि दशनमयूखशिखानुगततया साश्रुधारैरिव निष्यन्दिः शिरो-
रुहैरप्यविरलविगलितकुसुमतया मुक्तवाष्पजलबिन्दुभिरिव आभर-
णैरपि प्रस्रुतविमलमणिकिरणाश्रुतया प्रवर्तितैरिवोपेता मुक्तस्य
तरलिकां कण्ठे गृहीत्वा प्रावदम्।

(d). ओरादिति वक्तव्ये गुणोक्तिःसंज्ञापूर्व्वं कोविधिरनित्य इति
ज्ञापयितुं तेन स्वायम्भवमित्यादि सिद्धं।

(e). गम्यस्येच्छे तदेकान्यग्रहणं। एकान्य एकदेश इवाविभागेन
लक्ष्यमाण इत्यर्थः।

(f). ब्राह्मणस्य शुक्लाः। यदा प्रकरणादिना दन्ता इति विशेष्यं
ज्ञातं तदेदमुदाहरणम्। अनित्योऽयं गुणेन निषेधः "तदशिष्यं
संज्ञाप्रमाणत्वात्' इति निर्देशात्।

2. यच्च पोतोड्डीर्णं जलनिधिजलमिव मुनिना निखिल-
माश्रमोपान्तवर्त्तिषु विभक्तं महाह्रदेषु।

(1). Translate the above passage into English, bringing out its ull meaning.

(2). "यच्छब्दस्तच्छब्देापादानं विना साकाङ्क्षः" Is the violation f this rule in the passage by the use of यच्च without its correlative justifiable? Give the cases where the violation of the rule is justifiable.

(3) Does the formation of the *samása* introduce any new meaning not given in the component words पोत and उड्डीर्ण?

(4). Account for ड् in पोत and ण in उड्डीर्ण.

(5). Is either of the rhetorical defects known as 'कथितपदत्व' and 'अनवीक्षितत्व' noticeable in the expression जलनिधिजल? State the difference between these defects Why is one of them called अर्थदोष and the other शब्ददोष?

(6). Would the meaning of the compound word जलनिधि remain unchanged by using synonyms for either or both of the component words जल and निधि? To which of the classes रूढ़, यौगिक and योगरूढ़ does the word belong? Do modern European scholars agree in the view taken by Indian authorities of the significance of a रूढ़शब्द? Give with reasons your own view of the question. The word कुशल is a रूढ़शब्द according to Visvanátha and a लाक्षणिकशब्द according to Mammatha. Which is the correct view? Give reasons for your answer.

(7). Who is the *muni* referred to in the passage? Write a note in Sanskrit giving such information about the *muni* as would elucidate all the passages of the Kádamvarí containing allusions to him.

(8). Why is not षष्ठी विभक्ति used instead of तृतीया विभक्ति in the word मुनि in accordance with the *sútra* Panini 'कर्तृकर्म्मणोः कृति'?

(9). Quote the grammatical rule or rules according to which the whole expression 'जलनिधिजलमिव' may be regarded as forming a compound word, and give reasons why in the passage the expression should not be regarded as a compound.

(10). Name the *Sámasa* in उपान्त. Quote or give the purport of the *Sútras* of Pánini regulating the declension of such compounds.

(11). Account for the सप्तमी विभक्ति in महाह्रदेषु।

II. Form all the possible compounds in *Karmadháraya samása* (1) with any two and (2) with all of the following words, *viz.* गा, गर्भिणी, जरती and युवती, and also compound them in the *Bahubríhi Samása.*

VI. तात चन्द्रापीड़ विदितवेदितव्यस्याधीतसर्व्वशास्त्रस्यते नाल्पमप्युपदेष्टव्यमस्ति केवलञ्च निसर्गत एव अभानुभेद्यमरत्नालोकच्छेद्यमप्रदीपप्रभापनेयमतिगहनं तमो यौवनप्रभवं अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः कष्टमनञ्जनवर्त्ति साध्य मपरमैश्वर्य्यतिमिरान्धत्वमशिशिरोपचारहार्य्योऽतितीव्रो दर्पदाहज्वरोष्मा सततममूलमन्त्रगम्यो विषमो विषयविषास्वाद मोहः नित्यमस्नानवाध्यो बलवान् रागमलावलेपः अजस्रमक्षपावसानप्रबोधा घोराच राज्यसुखसन्निपातनिद्रा भवति...इत्यतो विस्तरेणाभिधीयसे। गर्भेश्वरत्वमभिनवयौवनत्वमप्रतिमरूपत्वममानुषशक्तित्वञ्चेति महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरम्परा सर्व्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः।

(1). Translate the above extract into English.

(2). Point out and explain all the *Alankáras* in it as also in the following passages.

(*a*). उषानिरुद्धसमागममिव चित्रलेखादर्शितविचित्रसकलत्रि-भुवनाकारम् बलियज्ञमिव पुराणपुरुषवामनाधिष्ठिताभ्यन्तरं... मृदुकाव्यमिवान्यचिन्तितस्वभावाभिप्रायावेदकं...अवन्तिविषयगतम-पि मागधजनाधिष्ठितम् स्फीतमपि भ्रमन्नग्नलोकं राजकुलं विवेश ।

(*b*). तदा तस्यापि अभिनवागतं मदनं प्रत्युद्गच्छन्निवरोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभवत् । मत्सकाशमभिप्रस्थितस्य मनसो मार्गमिवोपदिशद्भिः पुरः प्रवृत्तं श्वासैः ।

(*c*). तस्य भगवतःसुरासुरलोकसुन्दरीहृदयानन्दकरमशेषत्रि-भुवनसुन्दरम् अतिशयित नलकूवरं रूपमासीत् ।

(*d*). स च मत्कपोलतलस्पर्शसुखेन तरलीकृताङ्गुलिजालकात् करतलात् अक्षमालां लज्जयासह गलितामपि नाज्ञासीत् ।

V. Illustrate by examples the necessity of supplementing the *Sútras* of Pánini by the *Vártikas*. Is Vararuchi, the author of the *Vartikas*, the same Vararuchi who figured as one of the nine gems of the court of Vikramáditya? Give the data from which European scholars infer that Vararuchi and Kátyáyana are one and the same person.

VI. Compare the Sanskrit numerals and personal pronouns with those of three other languages.

POETRY.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Explain fully the following *Slokas*.

(*a*). यः कोलतां वल्लभतांश्च बिभ्रद्
दंष्ट्रामुदस्याशु भुजाञ्च गुर्व्वीम् ।
मग्नस्य तोयापदि दुस्तरायाम्

(*b*). गोमण्डलस्योद्धरणञ्चकार ॥
गुरुकोपरुद्धपदमाप
दसितयवनस्य रौद्रताम ।
व्यात्तमसितुमिव सर्व्वजगद्
विकरालमास्यकुहरं विवक्षतः ॥

(c). युष्मान् वृणीते न बहून् सतीयं
शेषावमानाच्च भवत्सु नैकम् ।
तद्वः समेतं नृपमंशमेतं
वरीतु मन्विष्यति लोकपालाः ॥

(d). करिष्येऽवश्यमित्युक्त्वा करिष्यन्नपि दुष्यसि ।
दृष्टादृष्टा हि नायत्ताः कार्य्यीया हेतवस्तव ॥

(e). वियति व्यत्यतन्वातां मूर्त्तौ हरिपयोनिधी ।
व्यत्यैताञ्चोत्तमं मार्गमर्केन्द्रेन्दु निषेवितम् ॥

2. तुहिनांशुममूं सुहृज्जनाः
कलयन्त्युष्णकरं विरोधिनः ।
कृतिभिः कृतदृष्टिविभ्रमाः
स्रजमेके भुजगं यथापरे ॥

Is there any difference of opinion among rhetoricians regarding the *Alankára* in the above *Sloka*? Quote as many passages parallel to it as you can.

3. यामूढवानूढवराहमूर्तिः
मुहूर्तमादौ पुरुषः पुराणः
तेनोह्यते साम्प्रतमक्षतैव
क्षतारिणा सम्यगसौ पुनर्भूः ॥

Annotate the above *sloka*, explaining the reference to Hindu Law it contains and discussing the question as to whether it is to be regarded as an instance of शब्दश्लेष or of शाब्दी व्यञ्जना?

4. Explain the following *slokas* and discuss the philosophical doctrines they contain.

(a). अथवा भवतः प्रवर्तना
न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनष्टि नः ।
स्वत एव सतां परार्थता
ग्रहणानां हि यथा यथार्थता ॥

(b). सन्देहेऽप्यन्यदेहाप्ते र्विवर्ज्यं वृजिनं यदि ।
त्यजतः श्रोत्रियाः सत्रं हिंसादूषणसंशयात् ॥

5. दूतमेकं कपिं बद्धमानीतं वेश्म पश्य तः
लोकत्रयपतेः क्रोधः कथं तृणलघुस्तव ॥
अग्न्याहितजनप्रह्वे विजिगीषापराङ्मुखे ।
कस्माद्वा नीतिनिष्णस्य संरम्भस्तव तापसे ॥

न सर्व्वरात्रकल्याण्यः स्त्रियो वा रत्नभूमयः ।
यं विनिर्जित्य लभ्यन्ते कः कुर्य्यात् तेन विग्रहम् ॥
संगच्छ रामसुग्रीवौ भुवनस्य समृद्धये ।
रत्नपूर्णाविवाम्भोधी हिमवान् पूर्व्वपश्चिमौ ॥
सुहृदौ रामसुग्रीवौ किङ्कराः कपियूथपाः ।
परदारापणेनैव लभ्यन्ते मुञ्च मैथिलीम् ॥
धर्मं प्रत्यपयन् सीतामर्थं रामेण मित्रताम् ।
कामं विश्वासवासेन सीतां दत्वाप्नुहि त्रयम् ॥
विराधताड़का वालिकबन्धखरदूषणैः
न च न ज्ञापितो यादृङ्मारीचेनापि ते रिपुः ॥
खरादि निधनञ्चैव मा मंस्था वैरकारणम् ।
आत्मानं रक्षितुं यस्मात् कृतं तन्न जिगीषया ॥

(1). Give in your own words in Sanskrit the reply of Rávana to the above speech of Hanúmat in the *Bhatti Kávya* and also Hanúmat's rejoinder to Rávana's reply.

(2). Write full grammatical notes on

अग्राहित जनप्रह्वे, सर्व्वरात्रकल्याण्यः and नीतिनिष्णस्य ।

3. Point out a sentence in the above passage which though positive in form is negative in sense. Would you call it an instance of 'ध्वनि' or of 'गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग' ?

4. What is the exact force of the two negative particles in न च न ज्ञापितः ।

VI. Translate into idiomatic Sanskrit.

(*a*). There is in this land a city named Ujjayini, the ornament of the earth, that, so to speak, laughs to scorn with its palaces of enamelled whiteness Amaravati, the city of the gods. In that city dwells Shiva himself, the lord of existence, under the form of Mahákála, when he desists from the kingly vice of absenting himself on the heights of mount Kailasa. In that city lived a king named Mahendravarman, best of monarchs, and he had a son like himself, named Jáyasena. Then to that Jayasena was born a son named Mahásena, matchless in strength of arm, an elephant among monarchs.

(*b*). By reason of Avidyá the 'personal soul of every individual,' mistakes the world, as well as its own body and mind, for realities, just as a rope in a dark night might be mistaken for a snake. The moment the personal soul is set free from this self-imposed Ignorance by a proper understanding of the truth, through the Vedánta philosophy, all the illusion vanishes and the identity of the personal soul and of the whole phenomenal universe with the 'one only really existing spirit,' is re-established.

VII. Write a note in Sanskrit criticising the sentiment contained in the following *sloka*.

रत्नसानेन तिर्य्यक स्थादित्यादिःका विभीषिका ।
राजिलोऽपि हि राजर्षे स्वैः सुखी सुखहेतुभिः ॥

VIII. Comment on the opinions expressed in the following sayings.

उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवम् ।
नैषधे पदलालित्यम् माघे सन्ति त्रयोगुणाः ॥ १ ॥
तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः ।
उदिते नैषधे काव्ये क्व माघः क्व च भारविः ॥ २ ॥

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an English Essay on the *rise and progress of Buddhism*—with a short sketch of the state of Hindu society in the earlier days of its founder—the circumstances under which he was led to his ideas of *Renunciation*—how far they were a compound of good and evil—involving as they did the desertion of a wife and child at the very moment when both required his special help and attention, whether *Renunciation* itself absolutely and unexceptionally can be a human duty—what were the causes of his success for a time and the eventual expulsion of his followers from India,—what lasting impressions in ethics, philosophy and social manners were left here in spite of the failure of his sect—what probable causes contributed to the success of the system out of India—what parts of Asia profess allegiance to that system now—and to what extent does the present state of the followers of Buddhism realise the aspirations of Sakya Singha when he first set himself up as a reformer of mankind.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M. A.

1. What is the object and scope of Political Economy? Point out its true relation to the doctrine of *laisser-faire*. Illustrate your remarks by references to any politico-economical questions.

2. (*a*). Define *wealth*. Into what four classes has it been divided? (*b*) What circumstances are the conditions essential to the existence of *value* in a commodity? (*c*) Why has the phrase "value of money" come to be an ambiguous one? (*d*) How are values and prices determined in dealing with Political Economy?

3. (*a*). Analyse clearly the phenomena of supply and demand. (*b*) Show that demand for commodities is not demand for labour. (*c*) In what way, however, may an enlarged demand for commodities accelerate the growth of wealth?

4. The value of the produce imported into England largely exceeds the value of that which is exported, whereas the contrary is the case with India. Explain the chief circumstances in the Economic condition of the two countries respectively that cause their trade to be in this position.

5. (*a*). Define Direct and Indirect Taxes. State the arguments that have been used both for and against Indirect Taxation, pointing out the fallacy of any of them. (*b*) What do you consider to be the best method to adopt in levying a tax on Incomes?

6. It has been alleged that Protection, for a limited period, accorded to a nascent industry, is advantageous to the community that enjoys such protection. Discuss the question. Why is it difficult to limit the period?

7. Sketch Mill's arguments with reference to (*a*) Right of bequest and inheritance; (b) Property in land. Comment upon them.

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR W. T. WEBB, M. A.

Guizot, Hallam, Taylor.

1. Into what three great periods may the History of European Civilization be divided? To which do the Crusades belong? Discuss their character and cause, and their effects upon civilization.

2. Account for the rise of the Papacy, and describe its relations to the principal churches of the West at the middle of the 8th century. What were the False Decretals, and what was their ultimate effect?

3. Trace the growth of the Third Estate in France, and give some account of its history from the 11th to the 14th century.

4. Write short historical notices of (*a*) Feudalism, (*b*) Chivalry, (*c*) The Reformation; pointing out briefly their influence respectively upon Civilization.

5. Show that the ancient form of the English Constitution was a limited monarchy. What difficulty lay in the working of such a constitution? and how was it finally solved? Give some account of the proceedings of the Convention Parliament of January 1689.

6 Trace the intimate connection that existed between religion and politics during the reign of the Tudors. Explain the rise of the Protestant Nonconformists; and state what measures were taken against them under Queen Elizabeth.

7. Briefly estimate (*a*) the salutary measures, (*b*) the errors of the Long Parliament. Discuss the justice of Strafford's impeachment.

8 Examine the condition and powers of the House of Lords under the Tudors and the Stuarts, alluding to any of their disagreements with the House of Commons. What means are there for settling such disagreements?

9. State briefly the general principles of Historic Evidence. How may such evidence be independently confirmed? What was the Rosetta Stone?

10. Define *genuineness* and *authenticity*. How may we argue from the genuineness to the authenticity of an historical work? Apply the method to any history.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. Prothero, B. A.

1. Show that the cause of the elder Pitt's resignation in 1761 was justified by subsequent events.

2. Describe the chief features of the great outburst of industrial activity in the first twenty years of the reign of George III.

3. Briefly review Parliamentary legislation on Indian subjects within the period 1760—1820.

4. Sketch the progress of American discontent, and the repressive measures of the English Parliament from 1764 to the outbreak of the War of Independence.

What offers were made by the Americans in the "Olive Branch" Petition?

5. Compare Pitt's and Fox's views as to the functions to be given to the Prince of Wales in the Regency Bill of 1786.

6. What was the Armed Neutrality, and what principles of International Law was it intended to uphold?

Has the Law on these subjects received any final settlement?

7. Briefly describe the commercial policy of England towards her colonies and Ireland.

What modification did this policy receive during the reign of George III?

8. Give an outline of Burke's scheme of Economical Reform.

9. Show the relation of the Irish Parliament to the English, when George III ascended the throne. How was this relation subsequently changed?

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M Prothero, B. A.

1. How far did French revolutionary ideas make progress in England?

What measures were adopted to check them by the English Government?

2. Mention the terms of the Berlin Decree.

How did the English retaliate?

In what subsequent complications was England entangled by this retaliation?

3. What was the nature of the legal disabilities under which Roman Catholics laboured?

How far were these disabilities removed under George III?

4. Describe the lines of Torres Vedras, and show their importance in the History of the Peninsular War.

5. The French Revolutionary statesmen applied "metaphysical rights and abstract doctrines to public affairs." Explain this, and show how it accounts for the failure of many of their measures.

6. Give a brief description of the principal features of Pitt's foreign policy before the French Revolutionary War, and show that it was from the force of circumstances, not from any essential dislike of the principles of the French Revolution, that he engaged in the war with France.

7. Who composed the school of writers known as the "Encyclopædians"?

Whence did they obtain this title?

Estimate the nature of their influence on the French Revolution.

8. Enumerate the events in France leading to the summons of of the States General in 1789.

Sketch the proceedings of that body from its assembly to its dissolution.

9. Give some account of the First and Second Partitions of Poland.

HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. M. PROTHERO, B. A.

1. What was George the Third's idea of his rights and duties as King of England?

Whence did he derive this idea?

Was he ever successful in carrying his theory into execution?

2. Describe the state of Parliamentary representation under George III, and show the want of unanimity between the House of Commons and the mass of the people.

What important point of constitutional Law was settled by the case of "Wilkes v Wood"?

4. "Circumstances give in reality to every political principle its distinguishing colour and discriminating effect."

Explain the apparent inconsistencies in Burke's political career by aid of this quotation.

5. State the main arguments for and against Mr. Dunning's motion of 1780, "that it is the opinion of this Committee that the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

6. What were Lord Sidmouth's Six Acts? To what causes, is the general discontent in England at the period when they became Law, to be attributed?

7. Write short accounts of the following books, *Letters of Junius*, *Rights of Man*, *Common Sense*, *Letters on a Regicide Peace*, *Wealth of Nations*, *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*.

8. What was the Holy Alliance?

Why were its objects essentially contrary to the traditional maxims of British policy?

9. Enumerate the chief events and acquisitions to British territory in India during the Viceroyalty of the Marquis Wellesley.

ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. W. T. WEBB, M. A.

Write an essay on either of the following subjects:—

(1). The progress of England morally, socially, and politically, in the reign of George III.

(2). The growth of the English Colonies, and their relations with the mother-country.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

Notice. The first six questions are to be attempted by all students. Only questions from Group A, or from Group B may be attempted. The questions in Group A are for candidates who are taking up Botany, those in Group B for candidates in Physical Science.

Questions for all students in Science.

1. Explain fully what is meant by a "cause" in logic and science, examine and discuss the following statements:

The sun's light is the cause of the life of plants.

The addition of a solution of Silver Nitrate to one of common salt is the cause of a precipitate of Silver Chloride.

The cessation of the rains is the cause of the commencement of the cold season in India.

2. What are the four methods of experimental enquiry? Explain their use by examples. Show clearly what amount of certainty can be obtained by the employment of each of these methods.

3. What is meant by reasoning by analogy? What conditions are necessary to render analogy a safe method of reasoning, and to what extent is it used in science? Give several examples of such use.

4. What are the requisites of a philosophical language? Explain your meaning fully by examples.

5. Explain the use and logical value of hypothesis in scientific work. What are the requisites of a good hypothesis?

6. Write a short essay on ONE of the following subjects—

Our present knowledge of the chemistry of plant life.

The conservation of energy.

The recent developments in the industrial use of electricity.

Group A. Questions for candidates in Botany only.

Examiner—Mr. L. Brace.

7. What influence had the poet Goëthe on the science of Botany?

8. Who was the originator of the Latin Botanical nomenclature, and when did he flourish?

9. Name the founders of the study of Vegetable Anatomy.

10. Give the main principles on which Coesalpinus founded his classification of plants. When did he live?

Group B for students in Physical Science only.

11. Trace the history of the rise and progress of spectrum analysis, mentioning as far as possible the discoverers of the various important contributions to our knowledge of this subject.

12. State briefly what was the exact condition of chemical science when Priestly discovered Oxygen. Give a history of the work performed by Lavoisier.

13. Give a brief description of the scientific work performed by Berzelius, Cavendish and Davy.

14. Trace the development of the modern theory of atomicity in chemistry.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. A. PEDLER, F. C. S.

1. I pass chlorine gas through an aqueous solution of each of the following substances, the solution being first acidulated with Hydrochloric acid—Calcium Iodide, Stannous Chloride, Ferrous Sulphate, Cadmic Sulphate, Chromic Chloride, and Potassium Nitrite. State what chemical change if any will take place in each case

2. You have given to you Potassium Bichromate, Ferrous Sulphate, Alcohol, Hydrochloric Acid, Solution of Ammonia, Barium Chloride, and water, and you are required to form solutions of Chromic Chloride and Ferrous Chloride from these ingredients. How would you proceed?

3. How would you prepare metallic aluminium and zinc from their ores? What are the properties of these metals and what are their uses?

4. If a liquid suspected to contain both arsenic and antimony were given to you, describe how you would isolate and individually detect these bodies?

5. How would you perform the qualitative analysis for both acids and bases of a solid substance containing the following ingredients, Copper nitrate, Manganese sulphate, Ammonium chloride, Magnesium sulphate and Potassium nitrite.

6. Describe the different methods of classification of the elements, and the properties on which such classifications depend.

7. What chemical changes, if any, take place under the following circumstances (A), when steam and chlorine are passed through a red hot tube, and B, when hydrochloric acid gas and oxygen are passed through a red hot tube. If any changes take place, explain clearly the conditions under which they occur, and give briefly their theoretical explanation.

8. Describe minutely how you would conduct the quantitative analysis of nitrobenzol; give a sketch of the apparatus you would use, and state how you would obtain the formula of this substance.

9. Starting from Ethylic alcohol, show how Valeric (or Pentylic) acid can be prepared from it by synthetic processes.

10. What is meant by a ketone, an organic radical, an aldehyde, a secondary diamine, and an organo-metallic body. An ethereal salt of a monobasic acid of the acetic series has the composition $C_7 H_{14} O_2$. Give the names, constitutional and graphic formulæ of the substances which might have this chemical composition.

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL.

1. What is the most accurate method of measuring the dilatation of solids such as glass, platinum or iron under the influence of heat? 8

2 What determines the rate of flow of heat by conductors? Describe Forbes' experiments on the conducting power of iron bars, and show how to deduce the co-efficient of conductivity from the observations. 12

3. Describe the phenomena of regelation, giving the various explanations of it that have been proposed. 6

4. Try to obtain from theoretical principles a formula for calculating the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere from the readings of the psychrometer. 10

5. What is Dulong and Petit's formula for the velocity of cooling by radiation *in vacuo*, and how was it obtained? How should it be modified if the hot body be cooling in air or any other gas? 10

6. If a body be surrounded by a series of concentric envelopes, which are diathermanous, but possess a certain reflecting power for heat rays, how will its rate of cooling be affected? Apply your answer to the case of the earth, and its atmosphere. 6

7. State generally the law of the conservation of energy, and apply it to a case where heat is added to a solid body, which expands, and gradually softens as the temperature rises. 8

8. What is the form of the isothermal lines of a perfect gas, and how do those of an actual gas differ from them? Define isentropic or adiabatic lines and show that they must intersect the isothermals. 10

9. Show that in any closed reversible cycle $\int \frac{dH}{T} = 0$. 15

From this derive a statement of the second law of thermodynamics.

10. Describe Rankine's method of determining the specific heat of gases at constant volume. Show that the observation of the velocity of sound through a gas affords a means of finding this specific heat more exactly. 15

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL.

1. How is the law of inverse squares in Magnetism verified? Assuming this law, find a general expression for the magnitude and direction of the resultant force at any point in the field near a short magnet, and show that if two points be taken at equal distances from the centre, one on the prolongation of the axis, and the other on the equatorial plane, the force at the former will be twice as great as at the latter. 12

2. What is meant by potential? Find the magnetic potential at any point in the vicinity of a uniformly magnetised bar. 6

3. Show how to determine the intensity of the earth's magnetic field in absolute units. From your final formula deduce the dimensions of the units in which this intensity is measured. 12

4. Describe the action of the common plate machine for the generation of electricity, explaining fully the action of each part. What determines the maximum potential of the prime conductor? 10

5. Show that the tendency of the electricity to escape from the surface of a charged conductor at any point is proportional to the square of the density at that point. 8

6. What is an electric image? Apply the theory of images to the calculation of the capacity of a telegraph wire of given length and diameter, when insulated at a given height above the level surface of the ground. 12

7. Draw a diagram illustrating, on the contact theory, the distribution of potential in a Daniell cell when the plates are joined by a platinum wire equal in resistance to the cell the zinc plate at the same time being connected with the ground 8

8. Describe three methods of determining the electromotive force of a battery, pointing out which is best and why it is best. 10

9. How was voltaic induction discovered? Upon what does the strength of an induced current depend, and how are the theoretical principles applied in any modern machine? 10

10. From the following experimental data calculate the electromotive force of a Daniell element 12

1 gram of Copper burnt in oxygen yields 603 thermal units

1 gram of zinc burnt in oxygen yields 1330 thermal units.

1 gram of Copper oxide (CuO) dissolved in sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4), yields 194 thermal units.

1 gram of zinc oxide (ZnO) dissolved in sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) yields 258 thermal units.

1 unit of electricity, when passed through dilute Sulphuric acid, decomposes ·00092 gram of water.

Joule's equivalent = 41·56 megalergs.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. L. Brace.

1. (*a.*) Define the terms Syngenesious and Gynandrous enumerating the natural orders to which they are applicable.

(*b*). Describe the several kinds of Vernation and Venation, giving examples of each form.

2. What are Carnivorous plants? Describe their specialized organs, the object of their peculiar habit, and the Orders in which they occur.

3 In what Geological formation did Angiospermous plants first appear, and in which did they predominate?

4. (*a*). Enumerate the characteristic orders of the Eocene Flora of Europe.

(*b*). State whether the Genera in which the Eocene species are included, now exist and where?

5. Is Chlorophyll essential to plants? Fully support your reply.

6. What are the analogues of the Macrospore and Microspore of Cryptogamy in the Phanerogamia?

7. Distinguish Amaryllidæ from Liliaceæ, and the former from Iridæ.

8. What are the chief external influences that act upon plants?

9. Describe the specimens A and *B*.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. L. Brace.

1. Define a Lichen. Give its structure and life History.

2. How is the anomalous plan of the flowers of Cruciferæ accounted for?

3. What is prolification?* Give instances of its normal and abnormal occurrence.

4. What is meant in Botanical language by a Root? State in what plants it is present or absent, and give examples.

5. Describe fully the development of the embryo of Phanerogamous plants.

6 Diagnose the natural order Moringaceæ state the orders in the neighbourhood of which it is classed by Lindley and others; and mention an Indian species included in it.

7. Define the terms Zygomorphic, Rephum, Retinaculum, Letical, Enation and Disk, giving examples.

8. From what data is the presence of Coniferæ and the higher Cryptogams in coal deduced?

9. Describe the two specimens A and B.

BOTANY.

Examiner—MR. L. BRACE.

1. Speaking generally of what species is an insular Flora composed.
2. What is a vegeto-alkaloid? Give the chief peculiarities of the group.
3. What influence has altitude and latitude on vegetation?
4. Define the following substances, and state how, and from what, they are obtained.

Mannite. Acetic Acid, Pectin.

5. Enumerate the principal Vital Phenomena of plants, and give a short account of them.
6. How is sucrose prepared? Define it and explain the object of the successive steps in the operation
7. What is the theory of natural selection?
8. Describe the various modes by means of which, the cross-fertilization of flowers is secured.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

1. What are the chief points of distinction between Philosophy and Science? Compare the province of Philosophy with that of (*a*) Psychology (*b*) Metaphysics, and (*c*) Ontology.
2. Define consciousness and discuss its relation to other forms of mental activity.
3. "English Philosophy is characteristically individual and analytic in its method. Explain and illustrate this proposition.
4. Locke holds that all knowledge springs either from Sensation or Reflection, define these terms as Locke uses them. It has been said that reflection implies sensation which must therefore be considered the sole source of knowledge. Examine this view.
5. What are the general laws distinguished by Sir W. Hamilton as those of Repetition and Dedintegration. Give an example of each.
6. What modifications in the common views regarding the relation of Cause to Effect do you consider to have become necessary by the establishment of the Law of the Conservation of Energy?
7. One party says: we can know phenomena, not nonmena, Another says: if we cannot know nonmena they have for us no existence and the phenomena are The Thing in itself. A third says: from the first proposition itself we see that not only the existence but also certain limits of nonmena are known and we must therefore seek a higher unity that will include both phenomena and nonmena. Examine these three doctrines briefly and defend the one you consider most correct.
8. Discuss the modes in which one generation of human beings may influence the character and happiness of future generations.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. "The leading controversy of morals is centered in the question of the Ethical standard." Explain the various positions taken up by different controversialists and discuss fully the question as to what sort of evidence the Ethical standard is capable of.

2. "Morality in its essential parts is eternal and immutable, in other parts, it varies with custom." Distinguish those two portions of morality; what are the grounds for making the distinction; state and discuss the various views that have been held regarding it.

3. Describe and compare the ethical doctrine of Aristotle and Plato and trace the influence of their doctrines in the Ethics of the Schoolmen.

4. Explain the meaning of the question whether the moral faculty is simple or complex. Review the arguments on both sides, and state the replies of the principal English moralists regarding it.

5. Examine the modern controversy regarding the question of the freedom of the human will. In what respect is this a question concerning Ethics? How far is it correct to say that this controversy is essentially a mere dispute about words?

6. State and estimate the argument for the modern utilitarian and evolutionist systems of morality.

LOGIC.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

1. Compare the views of the province of Logic given by (*a*) Sir W Hamilton and (*b*) Mr. J. S. Mill.

2. Name the Aristotelian categories. What is their value as a classification of Predicables? Mention some of the modern attempts to improve this classification.

3. "Concepts and judgments are not the results of different mental operations." Explain and illustrate this proposition.

4. What is the use of Reduction? Exemplify both kinds by reducing the two following syllogisms:—

(*a*). Some magistrates are not strong men, but all magistrates have to preserve peace and order. Therefore some have to preserve peace and order who are not strong men.

(*b*). All works of history must contain more or less of error, though some of them are written with great ability. Therefore some works written with great ability are not altogether trustworthy.

5. Distinguish Analogy and Example, Hypothesis and Theory, Perfect and Imperfect induction.

6. Are Deductive and Inductive Logic to be considered two branches of one Science; or should we consider Deductive Logic a science and Inductive Logic merely a Method of Investigation?

7. Give an account of Bacon's "Idola" How far can they be considered a complete account of Inductive Fallacies?

8. Examine the position that Axioms are merely generalizations from experience.

9 Give a short account of Comte's classification of the Sciences, and estimate its value.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. THOMSON.

1. Mention the chief Sophists; give a short account of their teachings and discuss their influence upon Greek thought, are the sophists to be considered a "School of Philosophy," or only a body of teachers of the liberal arts?

2. What were the distinguishing features of the Stoic Philosophy? What circumstances led to its wide acceptance among the Romans, and what influence did it have upon their character?

3. What were the causes of the transition from the Scholastic to Modern Philosophy? It has been said that the teachings of the Schoolmen were not Philosophy at all—why?

4. Give an account of the life and philosophy of *one* of the following: (*a*) Adam Smith, (*b*) Leibnitz, (*c*) Spinoza.

5. Trace the history of the Utilitarian Theory of Morals during the last two centuries. Mention the changes introduced into this Theory by Mr. J. S. Mill and discuss their value.

6. Write a historical note on the various modifications of the Theory of Causation which have been proposed from the time of Hume to the present day.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiner—DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. What is the usual classification of the evidences of Christianity? Give an outline of each class.

2. State and estimate the nature and value of the evidences derived from the Miracles and Prophecies recorded in the Bible; having special regard to the following points:

a. Their possibility, *a priori*

b. Their credibilty, *a posteriori*.

c. Their contrast with similar evidence in favour of Hinduism and Muhammadanism.

3. Review briefly Butler's and Paley's arguments in favour of Christianity. In what respects do their arguments fail to meet modern scientific and philosophical objections, and how may the latter be answered?

4. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Whose saying is this? Explain its meaning, and prove its truth from the history of early Christianity. Estimate the value of the fact, expressed by it, as an evidence of the truth of Christianity.

5. Prove the truth of the Christian Religion from the character and teaching of its Founder, as contrasted with the character and teaching of the founders of other religions, especially the Buddhist.

6. State and discuss the principal objections to the authenticity and genuineness of the Pentateuch. Review those put forward by Dr. Colenso.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. F. F. Rudolf Hoernle.

1. Examine the arguments *pro* and *contra* the questions "whether Religion is natural to man," and "whether it is necessary for his well being." Mention some of the great names on either side of the controversy.

2. State and discuss the principal arguments commonly advanced to prove the existence of God. Review Kant's treatment of them.

3. State and discuss the various ways in which different natural theological systems have attempted to solve the problems connected with the moral government of the world and the immortality of man. Review Butler's treatment of these problems in his Analogy.

4. Explain the terms Fetichism and Henotheism, and the systems denoted by them. It has recently been maintained that the primitive form of religion is not Fetichism but Henotheism By whom has this been maintained, and on what grounds? In what relation are Polytheism and Monotheism said to stand to Henotheism?

5. Give some account of the Rationalism of Kant, the Pantheism of Spinoza and Hegel, and the Pessimism of Schopenhauer. Mention any analogous systems, from the religious history of India.

6. Give some account of the Asiatic theological systems known as Shamanism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism and Confucianism.

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY AND CONICS.

Examiner—Mr. J. A. Martin, B. A.

1. When is an infinite series said to be convergent or divergent?

If $f(x)$ be positive for all positive integral values of x and continually diminish as x increases, the two series

$$f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + \&c.$$

$$f(1) + mf(m) + m^2 f(m^2) + \&c.$$ (m being any positive integer), are both convergent or both divergent.

2. If n be a prime number $1 + \lfloor n-1$ is a multiple of n If n be prime and also of the form $2r + 1$ where r is any integer, shew that

$$1 + 2n - 2\ P_0\ P_1.\ P_2 \ldots\ P_{r-1}$$ is a multiple of n;

where P_m = product of all odd numbers less than $\frac{n-1}{2m}$.

3. If an equation $f(x) = 0$ have two equal roots, the equation $f'(x) = 0$ has one root equal to either of them

If the equation $ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$ have two equal roots, each of them is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{bc - ad}{ac - b^2}$.

4. Investigate a method of finding the commensurable roots of an equation which has integral co-efficients and in which the co-efficient of the highest power of x is unity.

Apply the method to find the commensurable roots of

$$x^5 - 3x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 36 = 0.$$

5. Prove that the quantity e is incommensurable.

Shew also that it is not a root of a quadratic equation with integral co-efficients.

6. Prove that in general the change of the tabular logarithmic sine of an angle is approximately proportional to the change of the angle.

How does the approximation fail when the angle is very small? Discuss Delambre's method of obviating the difficulty.

7. Assuming DeMoivre's theorem for a positive integral index, prove it for a negative and for a fractional index.

Shew how all the values of the expression $(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)^{\frac{p}{q}}$ may be obtained.

8. Find the area of a triangle in terms of the polar co-ordinates of its angular points.

Hence find the equation of the straight line drawn through (r_3, θ_3) parallel to the line joining (r_1, θ_1) and (r_2, θ_2).

9. Define the eccentric angle in an ellipse. Shew that the equation to the chord joining the points whose eccentric angles are ϕ, ϕ^1, is

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\frac{\phi+\phi^1}{2} + \frac{y}{b}\sin\frac{\phi+\phi^1}{2} = \cos\frac{\phi-\phi^1}{2}.$$

10. Find the condition that the straight lines

$$ax + by + c = 0,\ a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$$

may be perpendicular; the axes being any whatever.

Prove that two confocal conics cut each other orthogonally.

11. Find the equation of any conic inscribed in the fundamental triangle: and find the co-ordinates of its centre.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—MR. J. A. MARTIN, B. A.

1. If any integer be expressed in a scale whose radix is odd, shew that the number is odd or even according as the sum of its digits is odd or even.

2. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{abc} - \ldots + \frac{1}{-abc\ldots jk} = \frac{1}{a+}\ \frac{a}{b-1+}\ \frac{b}{c-1+}\ \frac{c}{a-1+}\ \ldots\ \frac{j}{k-1}.$$

Hence find the value of

$$\frac{1}{r+1} - \frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)} + \frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)(r+3)}$$

— &c. to ∞.

3. Solve by Cardan's method the equation

$$63\,x^3 + 15\,x^2 - 4 = 0.$$

4. If $x^2 = p\,x + q$, prove that

$$x^n = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b}.x + q\,\frac{a^{n-1} - b^{n-1}}{a - b}\quad;\ \text{where } a + b = p\,;\ ab = -q.$$

5. If the sines of the angles of a triangle be in A. P., the tangents of the half angles are in H. P.

6. Interpret the equations;—

(i.) $4x^2y^2 - (x^2 + y^2 - c^2)^2 = 0.$

(ii) $(r - a)^2(\theta - \alpha)^2 + (r - b)^2(\theta - \beta)^2 = 0.$

(iii) $l\,\alpha^2 + m\,\beta^2 + n\,\gamma^2 = 0.$

Find the area contained by the lines represented by (i).

7. Find the focus of the parabola $\sqrt{\frac{x}{h}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{k}} = 1.$

8. An ellipse touches the sides of the triangle of reference and one focus lies on a fixed straight line. Find the locus of the other focus.

9. A man walks up a hemispherical hill in such a manner that his path is always inclined at a constant angle to the horizon; find the highest point he can reach and the length of his path.

10 If from any external point, P, two tangents of length t, t^1, be drawn to a plane oval curve, and θ be the angle between them prove that $\iint \frac{d\,\sigma \sin\theta}{t\,t^1} = 2\,\pi^2$; where $d\,\sigma$ is the elementary area contained by the tangents from P and from a neighbouring point, and the integration exteuds to all points in the plane outside the curve.

11. In the expansion by Taylor's theorem

$$f(x + h) = f(x) + h\,f^1(x) + \&c + \frac{h^n}{\lfloor n}\,f^n\,(x + \theta h),$$

Shew that the limiting value of θ is $\frac{1}{n + 1}$; and if $f(x)$ be algebraic and of $(n + 1)$ dimensions, them $\theta = \frac{1}{n + 1}$.

12. Find the values of

$$\int \frac{\sin\theta\,d\,\theta}{\sqrt{(1 + \sin\theta)}} \text{ and } \int_0^{2a} x\ \text{vers}^{-1}\frac{x}{a}\,dx\,:$$

and deduce from the general formula the value of $\int x^{-1}\,dx$:

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, INTEGRAL CALCULUS, AND GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS.

Examiner—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1. Give a geometrical proof of the theorem

$$F(x + h) - F(x) = h\,F'(x + \theta h),$$

where $F(x)$ is a function of x which is continuous between the values x and $x + h$ of the variable x, and θ is a proper fraction.

Hence deduce Taylor's theorem.

2. Change the independent variables

(i) from x to θ in $a^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + ax\frac{dy}{dx} + by = 0$, where $x = e^\theta$.

(ii) from x, y, z, to θ, ϕ, r in $\frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2v}{dz^2} = 0$,

where $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi$
$y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi$
$z = r \cos\theta$.

3. Prove that when a function of one variable has a maximum or a minimum value, the differential co-efficient of the function with respect to the variable vanishes or is infinite. Is the converse of this proposition true?

AOB, COD, are two diameters of a circle at right angles to each other; a chord AE drawn through A cuts CB in F. Find the maximum value of E F for all positions of the chord AE.

4. Establish a method of finding the rectilenear asymptotes of an algebraic curve.

Prove that the three points in which the asymptotes of a cubic curve meet the curve lie on a straight line: and find the condition that the three asymptotes of a cubic whose equation is given in its most general form should pass through a common point.

5. Find the value of the integrals.

$$\int \frac{dx}{a + b\sin x}, \quad \int x \sin x\,dx, \quad \int \sin^3\theta \cos^2\theta\,d\theta,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \tan^{-1}(\sin\theta)\,d\theta.$$

6. What is meant by a "formula of reduction"? Find formulæ of reduction for

$$\int_0^{2a} x^m \sqrt{2ax - x^2}\,dx \text{ and } \int x^n (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,dx.$$

7. Show how to find the area of a curve using polar co-ordinates.

Find the area enclosed between two given radii vectores, and two successive branches of the curve $r = a\,\theta\, e^{b\,\theta}$.

8. Differentiate $\int_a^b \phi\,(x, c)\,dx$ with respect to c, when both a, b, are functions of c; and illustrate by means of a figure.

9. Find the equation of the straight line on which the shortest distance between the lines

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}, \text{ and } \frac{x-\alpha}{l'} = \frac{y-\beta'}{m'} = \frac{z-\gamma'}{n'},$$

lies, and find the length of this shortest distance.

10. Investigate the form of the surface $\frac{y^2}{l} - \frac{z^2}{l'} = 0$.

Find the angle between the two generating lines to this surface which pass through the point (a, b, c).

11. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2\,A'yz + 2\,B'xy + 2\,C'xy + A''x + 2\,B''y + 2\,C''z + F = 0$$

may represent an elliptic or hyperbolic paraboloid.

12. Define the radii of absolute and spherical curvature of a curve in space, and if ρ, R, be these radii, ϕ, the inclination of R to the osculating plane, show that $\rho = R \cos \phi$.

Find the radius of absolute curvature of the helix

$$x = a \cos \theta,\ y = a \sin \theta,\ z = c\,\theta.$$

STATICS, HYDROMECHANICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. J. A. MARTIN, B. A.

1. The algebraical sum of the moments of any number of forces in one plane with respect to any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

If six forces acting on a body be completely represented, 3 by the sides of a triangle taken in order, and 3 by four times the sides of the triangle whose angles are at the middle points of the first triangle, prove that they will be in equilibrium if the parallel forces act in the same direction.

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a particle constrained to remain on a smooth curve whose polar equation is given, the particle being acted on by forces along and perpendicular to the radius vector.

A smooth particle is placed inside a surface of revolution of which the axis is vertical, and is acted on by a force from a fixed point in the axis, equal to its own weight. Find the form of the surface that the particle may be everywhere in equilibrium.

3. Find the C. G. of an arc of a plane curve whose equation is given in polar co-ordinates.

Find the C. G. of the whole boundary of the curve whose equation is $r = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos\theta)$.

4. Find the attraction of a uniform straight line upon an external point.

Shew that a particle at the centre of the inscribed circle of a triangle will be in equilibrium under the attraction of the three sides.

5. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a mass of fluid acted upon by any forces.

A given volume, V, of homogeneous fluid not subject to gravity is at rest between two parallel planes under an attraction to a fixed straight line perpendicular to the planes; if the attraction vary inversely as the distance from the line, and the distance apart of the planes be $\frac{V}{\pi c^2}$, find the free surface and the whole pressure on either plane.

6. Define the centre of pressure of a surface immersed in fluid.

Find the centre of pressure of a triangle immersed in a homogeneous fluid with its base in the surface. Deduce that of a triangle having its vertex in the surface, but its base in any position.

7. If r_1, r_2 be the principal radii of curvature at any point of a vessel containg fluid; t_1, t_2 the tensions in the corresponding sections, and p the pressure at the point, prove that

$$p = \frac{t_1}{r_1} + \frac{t_2}{r_2}.$$

If the surface be a surface of revolution, prove also that $t_2 = \frac{d}{dy}(yt_1)$; t_1 being the tension along the meridian, t_2 that perpendicular to the meridian, and y the ordinate of the point.

8. Shew how to calculate the illumination at any point of a surface illuminated by a given surface of uniform brightness.

A luminous hemisphere of radius a is placed with its plane base upon a horizontal plane. Find the illumination at any point of the plane.

9. Investigate the equation of the path of a ray which passes through a medium of variable density which is symmetrical about the plane in which the ray lies.

Obtain the polar equation of the path in the form

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{d\log\mu}{r\,d\theta}\cdot\frac{dr}{ds} - \frac{d\log\mu}{dr}\cdot\frac{r\,d\theta}{ds},$$

where ρ is the rad. of curv. of the path at the point considered.

10. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface. Deduce the formula for the case of reflection.

A narrow mirror is formed in the shape of the catenary $y = \frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right)$. Shew that the image, formed by the geometrical foci of the different points of the axis of x, is the curve whose equation is

$$x = \frac{3a}{4}\log\frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - a^2}}{a} - \frac{y\sqrt{y^2 - a^2}}{4a}$$

where $a = \frac{4c}{3}$

DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE, SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—DR. H. W. M'CANN.

1. Show by a geometrical method that there are in general two directions in which a particle may be projected from a given point with a given velocity so as to pass through another given point

Find also the envelope of all the trajectories from a given point with a given velocity for different directions of projection.

2. If P be the force to a fixed centre under which a particle can describe a given orbit, r the radius vector to any point of the orbit, p the perpendicular on the tangent at that point, then

$$P = \frac{h^2}{p^3}\cdot\frac{dp}{dr}.$$

Prove that the force to the pole under which the pedal of the same curve can be described is

$$\frac{r}{p^5}\left(2r - p\frac{dr}{dp}\right).$$

3. Define the "hodograph" of a particle moving in any path, and prove that the velocity in the hodograph is equal to the acceleration of the particle at the corresponding point of its path.

The hodograph of a particle describing an ellipse under a force to the focus is the auxiliary circle: prove from this that the force varies inversely as the square of the radius vector.

4. A particle acted on by no forces is projected in a resisting medium of uniform density whose resistance varies as the nth power of the velocity: determine the motion and discuss the case where $n = 1$.

Prove that the rectilinear motion of a point subject to an attraction to a fixed point varying as the distance from that point and a resistance proportional to the velocity is the component parallel to a fixed line of the motion of another point describing an equiangular spiral with uniform velocity.

5. Prove that in any spherical triangle

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

Hence deduce a formula connecting the sides a, c, with the angles B, C.

6 Let O be a fixed point on a sphere, OX a fixed great circle. If P be another point, and O P = θ, POX = ϕ, find a relation between θ and ϕ in order that P may lie on a great circle of the sphere.

Hence find the locus of points from which the tangents to two small circles on the sphere are equal.

7. Show how to determine the collimation error in the Transit instrument by means of two collimators.

8. Give Flamsteed's method of determining the position of the first point of Aries.

State clearly why this method, which is only approximate, is preferred in practice to the other method which is exact.

9. Find expressions for the change in the Right Ascension, and in the Declination, of a star due to the motion of Precession. Hence show that if there be no precession in Right Ascension, the arcs of great circles joining the star to the poles of the Equator and of the Ecliptic respectively are at right angles.

10. Find the "elongation" of the planet Venus at the time when she appears brightest as seen from the earth.

Show how to find how often an inferior planet changes from progreding to regreding as seen from a superior planet in one revolution of the superior planet round the sun.

PROBLEMS IN MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Dr. H. W. M'Cann.

1. Prove that in the lemniscate of Bernoulli the centre of gravity of any arc measured from the node lies on the radius vector bisecting the angle between the radii vectores to the ends of the arc.

2. A string hangs between two points A and B, of which A is the lower, in the form of part of the curve $r = ae^{\theta \cot \alpha}$, the radius vector to A being the initial line: show that the density at any point varies inversely as $r \cos^2 \theta$.

3. A heavy elastic string, uniform when unstretched, is attached to two points A, B, in the same horizontal line, whose distance apart, $2a$, is equal to the unstretched length of the string, and hangs freely under gravity: the modulus of elasticity is half the weight of the string: s and c are the lengths from the vertex and the constant of a catenary through A, B, equally inclined to the horizon at these points with the string: prove that the stretched length of the string is

$$a\left(2 + \frac{s\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} + ac}{s^2}\right).$$

4. An open cylindrical vessel contains a given volume of water, v, which rotates with a given constant angular velocity, ω, about the axis of the cylinder which is vertical. Show that, if the water cover the base of the cylinder and none of the water overflow the

side of the cylinder, the whole pressure of the water on the curved surface with which it is in contact will be greatest when the radius of the cylinder is given by $5\pi\omega^2 r^4 = 12gv$.

5. If the pressure of the air varied as the nth power of the density, prove that the height of the atmosphere would be $\frac{n}{n-1}$ times the height of the homogeneous atmosphere, neglecting variations of gravity and temperature.

6. Taking the formula $p = k\rho T$ as connecting the pressure, p, the density, ρ, and the absolute temperature, T, of dry air, prove that if p be the pressure of a mixture of dry air and water vapour, ρ the density of the mixture, f the pressure of the contained water vapour alone, ϵ, the ratio of the density of air to the density of water vapour under the same conditions of temperature and pressure, then $p = k\rho T'$, where

$$T' = \frac{T}{1 - \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon}\cdot\frac{f}{p}}.$$

7. Two equal beads slide on a smooth elliptic wire, and are connected by a string which passes round a peg at one focus, the length of the string being equal to the major axis of the ellipse: the beads are on opposite sides of the major axis and are acted on by an attractive force to the other focus varying directly as the distance. Prove that the tension of the string is constant throughout the motion.

8. The interior of an elliptic ring is a perfect reflector and an origin of light is placed at the focus S. Show that if θ_n be the angle between the line from S to the point of the nth reflection and the nearer end of the major axis, then

$$\tan\frac{\theta_{2n+1}}{2} = \left(\frac{1-e}{1+e}\right)^{2(2n-1)}\tan\theta_1,$$

and hence show that after an infinite number of reflections the ray tends towards the axis major.

9. A person moves on the earth so that the sun's azimuth and the Greenwich sidereal time at sunrise remain constant. Show that the great circle from his position on any morning to a certain point on the Arctic Circle makes a constant angle with his meridian.

10. Prove that on the day of the vernal equinox, at a place in latitude 60°, sunset is about 4½ minutes later at an elevation of 1000 feet than at the sea-level.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1883.

ENGLISH I.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Modernise, adding notes explanatory and grammatical where called for:

(*a*) Laboreres that haue no lande to lyue on but her handes,
Deyned not to dyne a day night-olde wortes.
Muy no peny ale hem paye ne no pece of bakoun,
But if it be fresch flesch other fische fryed other bake,
And that *chaude* or *plus chaude* for cl ng of here mawe.
(*Explain the metre of the above extract*).

(*b*). Our hoste upon his stiropes stood anon,
And seyde, "good men, herkeneth euerich on;
This was a thrifty tale for the nones!
Sir parish prest," quod he, "for goddes bones
Tell us a tale as was thy forward yore.
I se well that ye lerned men in lore
Can moche good by goddes dignitie!"
The persone him answerde "*benedicite!*
What eyleth the man so sinfully to swere?"
Our hoste answerde, "O Iankyn, be ye there?
I smelle a loller in the wynd," quod he.

(*c*). We conclude therefore that rhetoric can no more be charged with the colouring of the worst part than logic with sophistry or morality with vice. For we know the doctrines are the same, though the use be opposite. It appeareth also logic differeth from rhetoric, not only as the fist from the palm, the one close, the other at large; but much more in this that logic handleth reason exact and in truth and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners And therefore Aristotle doth wisely place rhetoric as between logic on the side and moral or civil knowledge on the other, as participating of both; for the proofs and demonstrations of logic are toward all men indifferent and the same; but the proofs and persuasions of rhetoric ought to differ according to the auditors:

Orpheus in sylvis, inter Delphinas Arion.

(*d*). This is no new thing never heard of before for a parochiall minister who has his reward and is at his *Hercules'* pillars in a warm benefice, to be easily inclinable, if he have nothing else that may rouse up his studies to finish his circuit in an English Concordance and a *topic folio*, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduatship, a *Harmony* and a *Catena*, treading the constant round of certain

common doctrinall heads, attended with their uses, motives, marks, and means, out of which as out of an alphabet or solfa by forming and transforming, joyning and disjoyning variously a little book-craft, and two hours meditation might furnish him unspeakably to the performance of more than a weekly charge of sermoning, not to reck'n up the infinit helps of Interlinearies, breviaries, *synopses*, and other loitering gear.

2. Discuss Chaucer's claim to be considered
"The first finder of our faire language"
"The well of English undefiled."

3. Criticise Johnson as
(*a*). Essayist, (*b*) critic, (*c*) dramatist, (*d*) poet, (*e*) lexicographer.

4. Indicate briefly the scope of the following works, naming in each case the author.
The Colours of Good and Evil, The Tale of a Tub, The Divine Emblems, The Beggars' Opera, The Stones of Venice, The Descent of Man, Songs of Innocence, Jane Eyre, The Song of Hiawatha.

5. What are the main distinguishing characteristics of early Scottish poetry; show how some of them re-appear in the works of Burns and Scott; illustrate by quotations.

6. Give some account of the chief works of Satire in English.

7. "The literary character of Coleridge resembles some vast unfinished palace." Explain this criticism and give some account of Coleridge's chief works; estimate his influence on the intellectual character of his generation.

8 What has Comparative Philology taught us regarding the abode and civilization of the Primitive Aryan community? Show by half a dozen examples how our knowledge has been arrived at. Classify in families the principal languages of the world.

ENGLISH II.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Explain, stating in each case the poem from which the extract is taken.

(*a*). Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen Iambics but mild Anagram.
Leave writing plays and chose for thy command
Some peacefull province in Acrostic land,
There thou mayst wings display and altars raise
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.

(*b*). The frame thereof seemd partly circulare,
And part triangulare, O work divine;
These two the first and last proportions are,
The one imperfect, mortall, fœminine,
Th' other immortal, perfect, masculine;
And 'twixt them both a quadrate was the base,
Proportioned equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place;
All which compacted made a goodly Dyapase.

(*c*). Teach me to woo thee by thy best-loved name!
Whether the style of *Grildrig* please thee most,
So called on *Brobdingnag's* stupendous coast
Or *Quinbus Flestrin* more endearment brings;
When like a mountain you looked down on kings;
If ducal *Nardac, Lilliputian* Peer
Or *Glumglum's* humbler title suits thine ear.

(*d*). Behold where Dryden's more presumptuous car
Wide o'er the fields of glory bear
Two coursers of ethereal race
With necks in thunder cloathd and long-resounding pace.

(*e*). We are puppets, Man in his pride, and Beauty fair in her flower;
Do we move ourselves or are moved by an unseen hand at the game
That pushes us off from the board and ever others succeed?
Ai yet, we cannot be kind to each other here for an hour;
We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame;
However we brazen it out, we men are a little breed.

2. "God the Father turns a School Divine."
Explain the above sarcasm and show how the Paradise Lost reflects both the higher and the narrower qualities of the Puritan temper.

3 Mention some of the principal writers of sonnets in English, noting their different arrangements of the rhymes Give the characteristics of both style and subject of the Sonnets of Milton, Wordsworth and Mrs. Browning.

4 Show how far Shelley's View of Nature agreed with that of Wordsworth and wherein they differed. What is the signification of the phrase "*Cor Cordium*" inscribed on Shelley's tomb?

5. Explain the references in

(*a*). Once School Divines this zealous isle o'erspread,
Who knew most sentences was deepest read.

(*b*). As for the Rosy-cross philosophers,
Whom you will have to be but sorcerers,
What they pretend to is no more
Than Trismegistus did before.

(*c*) He assigns as the grounds of his religious belief, stories as absurd as that of the Cock-Lane Ghost and forgeries as rank as Ireland's Vortigern.

(*Give other examples of famous literary forgeries.*)

(*d*). All are not moralists like Southey when
He prated to the world of "Pantisocrasy."

(*e*). The simple Wordsworth, framer of a lay
As soft as evening in his favourite May,
Who both by precept and example shows
That prose is verse and verse is merely prose.

6. Trace the gradual changes that tookplace in the subjects and style of English poetry between the time of Pope and that of Wordsworth.

7.* Discuss etymologically the forms *summons*, *its*, *foremost*, *farther*, *won't*, *worse*, all *the* better, how *do* you *do*, *else*.

8 Give the various offshoots in English of the roots *Bhu*. *Kap*, *Ga*, tracing them so far as you can through other languages. State and exemplify Grimm's law.

ENGLISH III.

Examiner—Mr. F. J. Rowe, M. A.

1. Explain, with notes.

(*a*). *Seb.* But for your conscience?
Ant. Ay, Sir; where lies that? if 'twere a kibe
'Twould put me to my slipper; but I feel not
This deity in my bosom; twenty consciences
That stand 'twixt me and Milan, candied be they
And melt ere they molest! Here lies your brother,
No better than the earth he lies upon,
If he were that which now he's like, that's dead;
Whom I with this obedient steel, three inches of it,
Can lay to bed for ever; whiles you, doing thus,
To the perpetual wink for aye might put
This ancient morsel, this Sir Prudence, who
Should not upbraid our course. For all the rest,
They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk,
They'll tell the clock to any business that
We say befits the hour.

(*b*). *Laun.* Father, in. I cannot get a service, no; I have ne'er a tongue in my head. Well, if any man in Italy have a fairer table, which doth offer to swear upon a book, I shall have good fortune. Go to, here's a simple line of life; here's a small trifle of wives; alas, fifteen wives is nothing, eleven widows and nine maids is a simple coming in for one man: then to scape drowning thrice and to be in peril of my life with the edge of a feather-bed, here are simple scapes. Well, if fortune be a woman, she's a good wench for this gear.

(*c*). *Brut.* The abuse of greatness is, when it disjoins
Remorse from power; and to speak truth of Cæsar,
I have not known when his affections swayed
More than his reason. But 'tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young Ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber—upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. So Cæsar may.

Then lest he may, prevent. And since the quarrel
Will bear no colour for the thing he is,
Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented,
Would run to these and these extremities;
And therefore think him as a serpent's egg
Which hatched, would as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the shell.

(*d*). *Bard.* Hold, Wart, traverse; thus, thus, thus.

Fal. Come, manage me your caliver; so, very well: go to: very good: exceeding good. O give me always a little, lean, old, chapt, bald shot. Well said, i' faith, Wart; thou art a good scab: hold, here's a tester for thee.

Shal. He's not his craft's master, he does not do it right. I remember me at Mile-end Green, when I lay at Clement's Inn—I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show—there was a little quiver fellow and a would manage you his piece thus; and 'a would about and about, and come you in and come you in: 'rah, tah, tah' would 'a say; 'bounce' would 'a say, and away again would 'a go and again would 'a come: I shall ne'er see such a fellow.

2. Show how *Love's Labour Lost*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Hamlet*, and *The Tempest* represent in subject and form successive stages in the development of Shakspere's powers and aims.

3. "Euphuism may now be studied in Euphues and need no longer be ridiculed perfunctorily at second hand on the authority of Shakspere and of Ben Johnson and Marston or of Sir Walter Scott." Explain the allusions and give the principal characteristics of Euphuism.

4. Construct a glossary of the following words as used by Elizabethan writers:

Convey, *cr ere*, *purchase*, *perspective*, *mere*, *quality*, *encounter*, *humour*.

Comment on the Shaksperian form in *-ed*, as in "In despite of *brooded* watchful care;" give examples.

5. Mention some of the principal critics of Shakspere, English and foreign, and indicate the tenour of their criticisms. Quote any references to Shakspere found in the works of his contemporaries.

6. Explain fully—

(*a*). I'd have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing termagant

(*b*). Thus like the formal Vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.

(*c*). They chuse them a ground capitaine of Mischief whom they innoble with the title of "My Lord of Misserulo."

(*d*). For oft in the play of Corpus Christi
He hath played the devyll at Coventry.

Distinguish between an *Interlude*, a *Mask*, and a *Pageant*.

7 Compare Marlowe's *Jew of Malta* with Shakspere's *Merchant of Venice*.

8. Discuss the grounds on which the plays *Edward III* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen* are considered to be in part the work of Shakspere. In which of the plays ordinarily assigned to Shakspere have traces of another hand been discovered?

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. F. J. ROWE, M. A.

(*Choose one subject only.*)

(*a*). The English Language: a sketch of its origin and progress.

(*b*). The influence of National Life, political and social, upon Literature, as exemplified by the works of Shakspere, Milton, Dryden and Wordsworth.

(*c*). The Historical Method: the different phases through which it has passed in English Historical Literature since the time of the Reformation, with especial reference to the works of Clarendon, Hume, Froude and Macaulay.

LATIN.

Examiner—MR. H. M. PERCIVAL, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—

(*a*). Miser homost, qui ipsus sibi quod *edit* quaerit et id aegre invenit. 55

Set illest miserior, qui et aegre quaerit et nihil invenit.
Ille miserrumus est, qui, quom esse cupiit, quod edit non habet.
Nam hercle ego huic *die*, si liceat, oculos ecfodiam lubens:
Ita malignitate oneravit omnis *mortalis* mihi.
Neque jejuniosiorem neo magis ecfertum fame
Vidi nec qui minus procedat quidquid facere occeperit;
Ita venter gutturque resident esurialis ferias.
Ilicet parasiticae arti maxumam in malam crucem:
Ita juventus jam ridiculos inopes ab se segregat.
Nil morantur jam *Lacones* imi supselli viros,
Plagipatidas, quibus sunt verba sine penu et pecunia.
Eos requirunt, qui, lubenter quom edorint, reddant domi.
Ipsi opsonant, quae parasitorum ante erat provincia,
Neque ridiculos jam *terunci* faciunt. sese omnes amant.
Nam uti dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adulescentis in foro:
"Salvete" inquam: "quo imus una ad prandium?" atque illi tacent,
"Quis ait "hoc" aut quis profitetur?" inquam: quasi muti silent.
Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus,
Quibus solebam menstrualis epulas ante *apiscier*:
Nemo ridet: scivi extemplo rem de confecto geri.—
(Plautus)

(*a*). In what moods are *edit* and *apiscier*? 4

(*b*) In what cases are *dic*, *mortalis*, and *terunci*? 6

(*c*). What are the figures of speech in *ecfertum fame* and *esurialis ferias*? 4

(*d*). Who are meant by "*Lacones imi supselli viros*"? 3

(*b*). Quod si jam rerum ignorem primordia quae sint, 35
Hoc tamen ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim
Confirmare aliisque ex rebus reddere multis,
Nequaquam nobis divinitus esse paratam
Naturam rerum: tanta stat praedita culpa.
Principio quantum caeli tegit impetus ingens,
Inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum
Possedere, tenent rupes vastaeque paludes
Et mare quod late terrarum distinet oras.
Inde duas porro prope partis fervidus ardor
Adsiduusque geli casus mortalibus aufert.
Quod superest arvi, *tamen* id natura sua vi
Sectibus obducat, ni vis humana resistat
Vitai causa valido consueta bidenti
Ingemere et terram pressis proscindere aratris —
(Lucretius)

(*a*). Instead of *avidam* Munro reads *avidei*: translate the line with this new reading, and parse *avidei*. 3

(*b*). What is the meaning of *inde* here? in ordinary Latin prose what words would you use instead of *inde* and *tamen*? 4

(*c*). Do you remember any sentiment in Horace similar to that contained in the line "et mare quod late terrarum distinet oras"? 3

(*c*). Frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, ut alter 36
Alterius sermone meros audiret honores:
Gracchus ut hic illi foret, huic ut *Mucius* ille.
Qui minus *argutos* vexat furor *iste* poetas?
Carmina compono, hic elegos, mirabile visu,
Caelatum novem Musis opus. Aspice primum
Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum
Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus *aedem*.
Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere; et procul audi
Quid ferat, et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam.
Caedimur, et totidem plagis consumimus hostem,
Lento *Samnites* ad lumina prima duello.
Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius: ille meo quis?
Quis nisi Callimachus? si plus *ad*poscere visus,
Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit.—
(Horace)

(*a*). Derive *caelatum* and *argutos*. What is the meaning of *argutum* in the line "Maenalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentis semper habet" 5

(*b*). Explain the allusions in the words *Gracchus*, *Mucius*, *aedem* and *Samnites*. 8

(*c*). Give the exact meanings of *iste* and *ad-* in adposcere. 4

(Grammar)

2. Comment carefully upon the following archaic forms:— 24
Tis Med. Cave, sis, faxis. Satin. Ne duis. Ibi.
Fuerunt. Olli. Inferne. Vitai. Antidea.

The Passive voice is generally formed from the Active by the addition of the letter "*r*": what is this *r* a remnant of? Explain the formation of each of the personal endings of the present indicative passive of any Latin verb. 12

3. Distinguish between the meanings of:— 14

Si quis, aliquis, quidam, ullus, quisquam, quispiam.

4. Explain clearly when *qui*, *quum* and *dum* are used with the subjunctive, and when with the indicative. Frame sentences in illustration. 30

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.

1. Translate into English with notes on the underlined words:—

A. Interea magna vis accusatorum in eos inrupit, qui pecunias, faenore auctitabant adversum legem dictatoris Caesaris, qua, de modo *credendi* possidendique intra Italiam *cavetur*, omissam olim, quia privato usui bonum publicum postponitur. Sane vetus urbi faenebre malum et seditionum discordiarumque creberrima causa, eoque cohibebatur antiquis quoque et minus corruptis moribus. Nam primo duodecim tabulis *sanctum*, ne quis *unciario faenore* amplius exerceret, cum antea ex libidine locupletium agitaretur; dein rogatione tribunicia ad semuncias redactum, postremo v_tita *versura*. Multisque plebiscitis obviam *itum* fraudibus, quae totiens repressae miras per artes rursus oriebatur. Sed tum Gracchus praetor, cui ea quaestio evenerat, multitudine periclitantium subactus *rettulit* ad senatum, trepidique patres (neque enim quisquam tali culpa vacuus) veniam a principe petivere; et concedente annus in posterum sexque menses, dati, quis secundum jussa legis rationes familiares quisque componerent.— 45 14

(Tacitus).

(*a*). What plausible reading suggests itself instead of *versura*? 2

(*b*). How much per cent per annum does *semuncia* represent? What is a *heres ex semuncia*? Translate into Latin: "I make him sole heir to my property." 6

(*c*). Give the dates of Caesar's Dictatorship, and of the Duodecim Tabulae. 4

B. Ex his ceterisque lectione dignis auctoribus et verborum sumenda copia est et varietas figurarum, et componendi ratio, tum ad exemplum virtutum omnium mens dirigenda. Neque enim dubitari potest, quin artis pars magna contineatur "imitatione." Nam ut invenire primum fuit, estque praecipuum: sic ea, quae bene inventa sunt, utile sequi. Atque omnis vitae 40

ratio sic constat, ut, quae probamus in aliis, facer ipsi velimus. Sic literarum ductus, ut scribendi fiat usus, pueri sequuntur: sic musici vocem docentium, pictores opera priorum, rustici probatam experimento culturam in exemplum intuentur. Omnis denique disciplinae initia ad propositum sibi praescriptum formari videmus. Et hercule necesse est, aut similes aut dissimiles bonis simus. Similem raro natura praestat, frequenter imitatio. Sed hoc ipsum, quod tanto faciliorem nobis rationem omnium facit, quam fuit iis, qui nihil, quod sequerentur habuerunt, nisi caute et cum judicio apprehenditur, nocet.

(Quintilian).

(*a*). Explain what Quintilian means by *Imitation* as an aid to Oratory. Show how it differs from *Invention*, which Cicero enumerates as an aid also to Oratory. 5

(*b*). What is Cicero's view of the relative importance of Oratory and Philosophy? 5

C. Sequitur tertia, quae per omnes partes sapientiae manat et funditur, quae rem defluit, genera dispertit, sequentia adjungit, perfecta concludit, vera et falsa dijudicat, disserendi ratio et scientia. Ex qua quum summa utilitas exsistit ad res ponderandas, tum maxime ingenua delectatio et digna sapientia. Sed haec otii. Transeat idem iste sapiens ad rempublicam tuendam. Quid eo possit esse praestantius quum contineri prudentia *utilitatem* civium cernat, justitia nihil in suam domum inde derivet, reliquis utatur tot tam variisque virtutibus? Adjunge fructum amicitiarum: in quo doctis positum est quum consilium omnis vitae consentiens et paene conspirans, tum summa jucunditas e quotidiano cultu atque victu. Quid haec tandem vita desiderat, *quo* sit beatior? Cui rei, refertae tot tantisque gaudiis, fortuna ipsa cedat necesse est. Quod si audere talibus bonis animi, id est virtutibus, beatum est, omnesque sapientes his gaudiis perfruuntur: omnes eos confiteri beatos esse necesse est. 45 4

(Cicero).

(Antiquities).

2. Enumerate the sources of Roman Revenue. 25
3. Describe the functions of the Senate during the Republic. What changes were made in its powers under the Empire? 25
4. Explain *briefly* the following:—
Praefectura, Nomen Latinum, Caerites, Familia, Coemptio, Arrogatio, Caput, Quæstiones perpetuae, Perduellio, Judicia privata, Supplicatio, Nundinae, Triarii, Triclinium, Falsum. 30

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. H. M. Percival, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—
A. Sunt in Fortunæ qui casibus omnia ponunt
Et nullo credunt mundum rectore moveri,
Natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
Atque ideo intrepidi quaecunque altaria tangunt. 50

Est alius metuens ne crimen Poena sequatur;
Hic putat esse Deos et pejerat, atque ita secum:
"Decernat quodcunque volet de corpore nostro
Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
Dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.
Et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus
Sunt tanti. Pauper locupletem optare podagram
Nec dubitat Ladas, si non *eget Anticyra nec*
Archigene. Quid enim velocis gloria plantae
Praestat et *esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae!*
Ut sit magna tamen certe lenta ira deorum est."
Sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae
Confirmant. Tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
Praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
Nam quum magna malae superest audacia causae,
Creditur a multis fiducia.

(Juvenal).

(*a*). Explain the allusions in the underlined expressions. What is meant by *esuriens?* 8

(*b*). What peculiar interpretations have been given to *superest* and *trahere* in this passage? 4

B.

(*a*). Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances
Sustinet et fata imponit diversa duorum, 8
Quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum:
(Virgil).

What wholly different meaning has "examen" in the Georgics? 2

(*β*). Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu 12
Nostra neque erubuit silvas habitare Thalea.
Cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthius aurem
Vellit et admonuit: "pastorem, Tityre, pinguis
Pascere oportet ovis, deductum dicere carmen.
(Virgil).

What are the allusions in *Syracosio versu*, *Tityre* and *Cynthius?* 6

(*γ*). Si quicquam tacito commissum est fido ab amico, 10
Quojus sit penitus fides animi:
Me aeque esse invenies illorum jure sacratum,
Corneli, et factum me esse puta Harpocratem.—
(Catullus).

Scan the last two lines, and point out where the 2nd and 4th lines differ from Ovid's type of the Pentameter. 4

C.

(*a*). Victum eo die ob impotentem injuriam unius, ingens vinculum fidei: jussique consules ferre ad populum, ne quis, nisi qui noxam meruisset, donec poenam lueret, in compedibus aut in nervo teneretur. Ita nexi soluti: cautumque in posterum ne necterentur. 12

(Livy.)

(*a*). To what state of affairs at Rome does this passage allude? 5

(*b*). Explain the technical terms in it. 8

(*β*). Actum quem debuisti, mi Secunde, in excutiendis caussis eorum, qui Christiani ad te delati fuerant, secutus es. Neque enim in universum aliquid, quod quasi certam formam habeat, constitui potest. Conquirendi non sunt: si deferantur et arguantur, puniendi sunt, ita tamen, ut, qui negaverit se Christianum esse, idque re ipsa manifestum fecerit, id est, supplicando diis nostris, quamvis suspectus in præteritum fuerit, veniam ex poenitentia impetret. Sine auctore vero propositi libelli, nullo crimine locum habere debent. Nam et pessimi exempli, nec nostri saeculi est. (Pliny.) 24

(*a*). Who is the speaker here, and whom does he address as "Secunde?" 4

(*b*). Indicate briefly the course of procedure in criminal trials between the two stages alluded to in the words "*deferantur*" and "*arguantur*" above. 10

(History of Literature)

2. "Satira tota nostra est." Criticize this saying of Quintilian. Is there any reason for classing Roman Satire under the head of Poetry? Quote Horace's opinion on this point. What were the *Menippeæ Saturæ*? 25

3. What is Cicero's theory of *Virtue*? Does he differ on this question from the Stoics? State the chief characteristics of his Moral Philosophy, and contrast them with the moral tenets of Lucretius. 24

4. Enumerate Livy's merits and defects as a Historian. State the Sources from which he drew materials for his work. What period of Roman History does his work cover, and what gap intervenes between the conclusion of it and the commencement of Tacitus' Annals? What Internal Evidence is there as to the date of composition of Livy's History? 30

LATIN.

Examiner—MR. H. M. PERCIVAL, M. A.

1. Translate into idiomatic Latin Prose:—

(*a*). Meanwhile Charles, satisfied with the easy and almost bloodless victory which he had gained, and advancing slowly with the precaution necessary in an enemy's country, did not yet know the whole extent of his own good fortune. But at last a messenger, despatched by the slaves, acquainted him with the success of their noble effort for the recovery of their liberty; and, at the same time, deputies arrived from the town, in order to present him the keys of their gates, and to implore his protection from military violence. While he was deliberating concerning the proper measures for this purpose, the soldiers fearing that they should be deprived of the booty which they had expected, rushed suddenly and without orders, into the town, and began to kill and plunder without distinction. 25

(*b*). As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a den; and I laid me down in that place to sleep; and as I slept, I dreamed a dream. I dreamed; and behold, I saw a man clothed with rags, standing in a certain place, with his face from his own house, a book in his hand, and a great burden upon his back. I looked, and I saw him open the book, and read therein; and as he read, he wept, and trembled; and not being able longer to contain, he brake out with a lamentable cry, saying "What shall I do?" 65

2. Write an Essay in English on *one* of the following subjects:— 90

(*a*). The System of Roman Agriculture.
(*b*) The Origin and Growth of the Plebs.
(*c*). The Religion of Rome.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—DR. P. K. RAY.

1. Carefully distinguish mental phenomena from physical, and describe the method or methods of investigation in the science of Psychology.

2. What is a Sensation? Describe, as minutely as you can, the process of its generation in the case of seeing or of hearing, and inquire thereupon into the relations between the mind and the body of man.

3. What is the Object of Perception? Answer this question as fully as you can both historically and critically, and give your own view with reasons.

4 What is a Concept? Discuss its nature with special reference to the difference of opinion among philosophers.

5. Trace the history of the Laws of Association, and discuss their nature, number, value, and position in a system of Psychology.

6. State and criticise Spencer's view of the External World, and compare it with Brown's and also with Mill's.

7. What is Idealism? Carefully distinguish it from Realism and note its various forms.

LOGIC.

Examiner—DR. P. K. RAY.

1. The Aim and Province of Logic and its Relation to Metaphysics and the special sciences.

2. State the fundamental principles of Logic, and discuss critically their origin, nature, import, number, and position in a system of Logic.

3 State and criticise the various theories of the Import of Propositions, and illustrate each of them, taking, for example, the proposition, "matter gravitates."

4. Discuss critically the question of the function and value of the Syllogism.

5. Determine the position and value of Mill's Inductive or Experimental Methods in a system of Logic.

6. State the aims and objects of scientific classification, and illustrate them from mental science.

7. Define and distinguish the following:—Deductive Logic, Formal Logic, Material Logic, Inductive Logic, Pure Logic, Applied Logic.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—DR. P. K. RAY.

1. Compare the fundamental doctrines of Des Cartes with those of Reid; and estimate the value of the latter at the present time.

2. Note the most important changes in the doctrines of Empiricism from Locke down to the present time.

3. Give an account of Kant's "Critique of the Pure Reason."

4. What do you consider to be the essential difference between Monism and Dualism? Trace the history of the latter and note its various forms.

5. Trace the history of the Principle of Causality, and give a critical account of its origin, nature, import, and expression, at the present time.

6. Give an account of Hegel's Logic and compare it with Plato's Theory of Ideas.

ETHICS.

Examiner—DR. P. K. RAY.

1. The Aim and Province of Ethics and its relation to Psychology

2. What do you exactly understand by the following terms: the moral faculty, the moral reason, the moral sense, the conscience? Critically discuss the nature and function of what is denoted by them.

3. Carefully define and distinguish the following:—Instinct, Appetite, Desire, Volition, Impulse, Motive, Emotion, Sentiment.

4. The history, various forms, and present position, of Intuitionism.

5. Give a critical account of Utilitarianism as held by John S. Mill.

6. How far is the question of the freedom of the will an essential part of the science of Ethics? Note as clearly as you can the point at issue in that famous controversy.

7. Give an account of Kant's Ethical system.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

1. What is the subject matter of Political Economy? Under what heads is it generally treated? What, according to Mill, is the most characteristic quality of Smith's Wealth of Nations? Explain the Mercantile system, and expose its fallacy.

2. Explain fully productive and unproductive labour; and productive and unproductive consumption. What are the requisites of production, according to Mill and Fawcett respectively? Define Capital; and illustrate the propositions (1) that Industry is limited by capital, and (2) that all capital is consumed.

3. Show how the Distribution of Wealth implies the existence of private property. Examine and compare the systems of St. Simon and Fourier. Explain Ricardo's theory of Rent; state the objections that have been made to it, and discuss them.

4. What is meant by the Nationalisation of the Land? What benefits are expected by its advocates to flow from this? Show how this expectation would certainly be disappointed, and point out other evils that would ensue.

5. Explain the nature and object of Trade's Unions. Show what connection, necessary or accidental, exists between them and Strikes. Discuss the economic effect of Strikes, and the various means that have been employed to prevent or put an end to Strikes.

6. Give definitions of Value in Use, Value in Exchange, and Price. Mention as many as you can of the principles of the theory of value, as given by Mill. State which of the two meanings of the phrase, *value of money*, is that adopted in Political Economy. Show how credit, as a substitute for money, does not create, but only transfer, the means of production; show also how it assists production.

7. Discuss the question in what circumstances it is desirable to defray extraordinary public expenses by loans; and in what manner, if at all, it is desirable to redeem a national debt.

GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

1. Give an account of the misery in Attica which led to the legislation of Solon. Discuss the causes of that misery. Describe the legislation of Solon, and state how we may distinguish the measures really due to him from those that are only attributed to him. How long did his system remain undisturbed?

2. State briefly what is known regarding the person and character of Socrates. Explain what is meant by the Socratic method, and discuss its permanent value. Describe the relation of Socrates to the Sophists, and trace his influence upon the subsequent philosophies. What were his opinions upon ethics and politics?

3. Give an account of the origin and constitution of the Amphictyonic Council. State what part it took in the Second Sacred War, and the results to which that war led. Describe the great Pan-Hellenic Festivals and their influence upon the national character.

4. Give a general account of the early populations of Italy, and a more particular account of the Etruscans. Relate the legend of the first invasion of the Gauls; and describe the effects of their invasion and the condition of Rome thereafter.

5. Describe the original constitution and functions of the Comitia Curiata, Comitia Centuriata, and Comitia Tributa respectively; and explain how these had been modified at the close of the Second Punic War. Give a survey of the condition of the Roman people at the same period, with special reference to slavery, family life, morality and religion.

6 What was the condition of affairs at Rome when Sulla commenced his career? Give an account of his career, and an estimate of his character Describe the most important features of the new constitution which he established

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ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—Mr. J. Wilson.

1. Give an account of the origin of Parliaments in England, distinguishing them from the Witenagemote and the Great Council of the Barons. Trace the fluctuating progress of Parliamentary power, and show how the House of Commons now possesses by far the largest share of this power. Describe the provisions of the two Reform Bills of the present century. Discuss the arguments for maintaining the House of Lords.

2. Explain the general causes which led to the Reformation, and narrate its progress in England. Point out the differences by which the Reformation in Scotland was distinguished from that in England.

3. Trace briefly the rise of the English Colonies in America, and state how they were governed. Explain the principles involved in their resistance to taxation by England. Give a short account of their struggle for independence; and show how the power of England has been affected by their loss.

4. What Greek authors have left any accounts of ancient India? How far do their accounts agree with those of the Hindoos themselves? Mention the various points by which it has been possible to identify Chandragupta with Sandracottus. What evidence exists of intercourse in ancient times between India and the West, either for commerce or for knowledge? Give some account of the intercourse between India and China.

5. Describe the character of Aurungzebe, and give a brief account of his reign, comparing it with that of Louis XIV. Give an account of the fall of the Moghul empire after his death; and show what influence the personal character of Aurungzebe had in bringing this about.

6 Give an account of the origin and character of the Sikh community. Trace the rise of the Sikh power, and describe the state of affairs which led to the Sikh Wars. Describe the system of administration subsequently established in the Punjab.

MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner—MR. J. WILSON.

1. Describe the *feudal* family, according to Guizot, contrasting it with the *patriarchal* family and the *clan*. Explain fully the essential facts or constituent elements of the feudal system. What were its good principles? What inherent faults led to its decline?

2. Give an account of the character, origin, progress, and decline of Chivalry, in Western Europe, comparing it with anything similar elsewhere. Point out its connection with feudal services, and how it was affected by the Crusades. What traces of it still remain?

3. "After the death of Frederic II. the distinctions of Guelf and Ghibelin became destitute of all rational meaning," says Hallam: Explain the origin of these names, and describe the parties to whom they were applied, and their struggles, before the time here indicated. Give an account of the origin and progress of the Republic of Venice, and of its form of government before 1400. Explain and criticise historically Wordsworth's lines on Venice: "Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee;" and "She was a maiden city, bright and free; No guile seduced, no force could violate."

4. State the moral and social causes which, according to Guizot, led to the Crusades. Considered as a European movement, what were their characteristics? While their object was unattained, and the facilities for attaining it undiminished, show why the Crusades were gradually abandoned. What beneficial effects may be traced to them?

5. Sketch briefly the history of Spain from the conquest of Granada to the treaty of Westphalia; and show how the same cause which led to the greatness of the Spanish empire led also to its decline. Give an account of the Inquisition in Spain.

6. Account for the different effects produced upon the political condition of Germany and of the Scandinavian kingdoms by the Reformation. Trace the origin and development of the modern kingdom of Prussia, giving a more particular account of the reign of Frederick II. What position does Prussia now hold among the nations of Europe?

PURE MATHEMATICS I.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If the equation of a conic be $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fx + c = 0$ when the axes of coordinates are inclined at an angle ω; and if its equation be $a^1x^2 + 2h^1xy + b^1y^2 + 2g^1x + 2fx^1 + c^1 = 0$ when the axes are inclined at an angle Ω the origin being unchanged;

then $$\frac{ab - h^2}{c^2 \operatorname{Sin}^2 \omega} = \frac{a^1b^1 - h^{12}}{c^{12} \operatorname{Sin}^2 \Omega}; \quad \frac{a + b - 2h \operatorname{Cos} \omega}{c \operatorname{Sin}^2 \omega} =$$

$$\frac{a^1 + b^1 - 2h^1 \operatorname{Cos} \Omega}{c^1 \operatorname{Sin}^2 \Omega}.$$

2. Shew how to obtain the equation of the six chords of intersection of two conics.

3. If the equation of a conic be written in the form $\alpha\beta = \gamma^2$ what is the geometrical signification of $\alpha = 0$; $\beta = 0$; $\gamma = 0$; how can the position of a point on the conic be represented by a single variable; how can the equation of a chord joining two given points be written in a simple form?

4. When are the equations

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$$
$$by^2 + 2fyz + cz^2 = 0$$
$$cz^2 + 2gxz + ax^2 = 0$$

satisfied by the same values of x, y, z; can you give a geometrical interpretation of the result?

5. When will the pair of points $ax^2 + 2hx + b = 0$ be harmonically conjugate with the pair denoted by $a^1x^2 + 2h^1x^2 + b^1 = 0$.

6. A system of conics passing through four fixed points meets any transversal in a system of points in involution. (*a*) If three conics circumscribe the same quadrilateral the common tangent to any two is cut harmonically by the third.

7. Find the equation of the shortest line which meets two non-intersecting lines *viz*;

$$\frac{x - x^1}{\operatorname{Cos} \alpha} = \frac{y - y^1}{\operatorname{Cos} \beta} = \frac{z - z^1}{\operatorname{Cos} \gamma}; \quad \frac{x - x''}{\operatorname{Cos} \alpha^1} = \frac{y - y'}{\operatorname{Cos} \beta^1} = \frac{z - z''}{\operatorname{Cos} \gamma}.$$

8. If the equation of a quadric surface $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gxz + 2fyz + cz^2 + 2bx + 2my + 2hz + d = 0$ be reducible to the form $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + D = 0$ how is the reduction performed?

9. What are the principal radii of a curvature of a surface at a point? obtain them as the roots of a certain quadratic equation.

10. Find the locus of a point whence three tangent lines mutually at right angles can be drawn to the quadric

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1.$$

11. Find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular dropped from the centre of an ellipsoid on any tangent plane.

PURE MATHEMATICS, II.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth.

1. Write an essay on Taylor's Theorem.

2. Explain the method of "Undetermined Multipliers" which is used in the solution of certain problems of maxima and minima.

3. If $u = \phi(x + at, y + \beta t)$ where x, y, a, β are independent of t and of each other, prove that $\frac{du}{dt} = a\frac{du}{dx} + \beta\frac{du}{dy}$.

4. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{dz}{dx}$ where x, y, z are connected by two equations of the form $f(dx, y, z) = 0$, $\phi(x, y, z) = 0$.

5. If ρ_1 ρ_2 ρ_3 be the distances of a variable point from three fixed points, prove that the inverse of the curve $a\rho_1 + \beta\rho_2 + \gamma\rho_3 = 0$ with respect to any origin is another curve whose equation is of similar form.

6. If $u = \phi(x, y)$, $v = f(x, y)$ when is u a function of v?

7. The essential object of the Integral Calculus is to effect a summation; develope this statement and throw your remarks into the form of a short essay.

8. Integrate $\text{Cos } \alpha x \text{ Cos } \beta x \text{ Cos } \gamma x \, dx$.

9. Integrate $\frac{d\theta}{\text{Sin } \theta (a + b \text{ Cos } \theta)}$.

10. Explain the method of integration by successive reduction; as an example shew how to effect the reduction of

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{(a + b \text{ Cos } \theta)^n}.$$

11. If $u = \int_a^b \phi(x, \alpha)\, dx$ where a and b are independent of α find $\frac{du}{d\alpha}$; and hence shew that certain classes of definite integrals may be obtained by differentiation.

12. Find the entire volume enclosed by the surface

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS, III.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. Extract the cube root of 1·001234675876 to three places of decimals.

Explain Horner's method of approximating to the roots of rational algebraic equations with numerical co-efficients.

2. Explain the method by which the co-efficient of x^r in the expansion of

$$(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \&c)^n \text{ is obtained.}$$

Example x^5 in $(2 - 2x - x^3 + 3x^4)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

3. If n be an integer find the value of

$$\frac{\lfloor 4}{\lfloor n+2}\left\{ n^{n+2} - n(n-1)^{n+2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}(n-2)^{n+2} - \&c. \right\}$$

4. When is a series said to be convergent? Shew that the series $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \ldots u_r + \ldots$ is convergent if after some fixed term u_r the ratio of each term to the preceding is less than a number which is itself less than unity. If a be a whole number then the two series $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \&c.$, and $u_1 + a u_a + a^2 u_{a2} + a^3 u_{a3} + \&c.$ are both convergent or both divergent.

5. Prove that $\left(n+1\right)^{n-1} < \left\{\lfloor n\right\}^2$

and that $\left\{\frac{n+1}{2m-n+1}\right\}^n > \frac{\lfloor n \lfloor m-n}{\lfloor m}$.

6. Establish completely the law by which successive convergents to a continued fraction are obtained.

7. State and prove Fermat's and Wilson's Theorems in the Theory of numbers.

(*a*). If p be a prime number and n not divisible by p shew that $n^{(p+1)(p-1)} - n^{(p-1)}$ is divisible by p^2.

8. Obtain the equation whose roots are the squares of the differences of the roots of $ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 3cx + d = 0$.

(*a*). Exhibit $ac - b^2$ and $a^2d - 3abc + 2b^3$ in terms of the roots.

9. Explain completely Euler's, Simpson's or Descartes' method of solving the equation $ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0$, and shew that when the second term is removed from the reducing cubic, in any of these methods, the new cubic will be $y^3 - Ty + 2J = 0$, where I and J are certain functions of the co-efficients, which you are required to exhibit in terms of the roots of the biquadratic, neglecting numerical multipliers.

10. Prove completely that the product of two determinants each of three rows and three columns may be written as a determinant.

(*a*). Evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

(*b*). Evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

PURE MATHEMATICS, IV.

Examiner—MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.

1. If there be three points A, B, C, on a right line and a point P outside the line, prove that $\frac{AP^2}{AB \cdot AC} + \frac{BP^2}{BC \cdot BA} + \frac{CP^2}{CA \cdot CB} = 1$, Also if AP, BP, CP, be produced to A′, B′, C′, respectively so that PA·PA′ = PB·PB′ = PC·PC′ then

$$\frac{PB'.PC'}{B'A'.C'A'} + \frac{PC'.PA'}{C'B'.A'B'} + \frac{PA'.AB'}{A'C'.B'C'} = 1.$$

2. Describe (geometrically) a circle cutting three given circles orthogonally. If a circle cut another circle orthogonally any diameter of the one is cut harmonically by the other; prove this.

3. Prove Mr. M'Cay's extension of Ptolemy's Theorem, viz., if the four sides of any quadrilateral be a, b, c, d, and the diagonals δ and δ_1 and two opposite angles θ and θ^1 then we have $\delta^2 \delta_1^2 = (ac + bd)^2 - 4abcd \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta + \theta^1}{2}\right)$.

4. Prove that $4\,\mathrm{Cos}^3 A = 3\,\mathrm{Cos}\,A + \mathrm{Cos}\,3A$ and that $\mathrm{Cos}^9 A = a\,\mathrm{Cos}\,9A + b\,\mathrm{Cos}\,7A + c\,\mathrm{Cos}\,5A + d\,\mathrm{Cos}\,3A + e\,\mathrm{Cos}\,A$ determining a, b, c, d, e.

(*a*). If $P = \mathrm{Cos}^2\theta + \mathrm{Cos}^2\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \mathrm{Cos}^2\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

and $A = \mathrm{Cos}^4\theta + \mathrm{Cos}^4\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \mathrm{Cos}^4\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

determine $\frac{P^2}{Q}$.

5. If $\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta_1\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta_2\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta_3$ be the roots of the equation $a\,\mathrm{Cos}^3\theta + 3b\,\mathrm{Cos}^2\theta + 3c\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta + d = 0$

determine $\mathrm{Tan}\frac{\theta_1}{2}\,\mathrm{Tan}\frac{\theta_2}{2}\,\mathrm{Tan}\frac{\theta_3}{3}$.

6. If $\tan\frac{1}{2}\left(\psi - \phi\right) = m\tan\phi$ express $\frac{\mathrm{Sin}\,\psi}{\mathrm{Sin}\,\phi}$ in terms of m and ϕ.

7. Express $\mathrm{Sin}\,a$ as the product of an infinite number of factors. Prove that;

$$\frac{1}{\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\pi - \theta} - \frac{1}{\pi + \theta} - \frac{1}{2\pi - \theta} + \frac{1}{2\pi + \theta} + \frac{1}{3\pi - \theta} - \&c.$$

8. Prove the formula in Spherical Tringonometry, viz., $\mathrm{Cos}\,c = \mathrm{Cos}\,a\,\mathrm{Cos}\,b + \mathrm{Sin}\,a\,\mathrm{Sin}\,b\,\mathrm{Cos}\,C$.

(*a*). If ρ and a be two sides θ the included angle of a spherical triangle; ρ_1 being the base prove that $\tan^2\frac{\rho_1}{2} =$

$$\frac{\tan^2\frac{\rho}{2} + \tan^2\frac{a}{2} - 2\tan\frac{\rho}{2}\tan\frac{a}{2}\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta}{1 + 2\tan\frac{\rho}{2}\tan\frac{a}{2}\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta + \tan^2\frac{\rho}{2}\tan^2\frac{a}{2}}.$$

9. Prove geometrically that the anharmonic ratio of the four points of intersection of four tangents to a conic with a fifth tangent is equal to the anharmonic ratio of the pencil formed by joining the points of contact of the four tangents to the point of contact of the fifth.

10. Prove geometrically that if normals be drawn to an ellipse at the extremities of a focal chord, a line parallel to the axis major through their intersection bisects the chord.

STATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. A particle is placed upon a smooth surface and is subject to the action of given forces: find the conditions of equilibrium and the direction in which it will begin to move when these conditions are not satisfied.

An ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ is fixed with the axis of z vertical; show that if a heavy particle placed at the point $x\ y\ z$ does not rest it will begin to move parallel to the line

$$\frac{a^2 x^1}{x} = \frac{b^2 y^1}{y} = \frac{-z z^1}{c^2\left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4}\right)}.$$

2. Define a couple and the axis of a couple, and find the resultant of two couples not acting in the same plane.

3. A wedge is cut from the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ by two planes which pass through the same tangent line to the base of the cylinder, *e. g.* $z = x \tan \alpha$, and $z = x \tan \beta$: the centre of gravity of the wedge is given by $x = \frac{5}{4}a$, $y = 0$, $z = \frac{5}{8}a(\tan \alpha + \tan \beta)$.

4. A pully has a groove cut in it in the form of the letter V, the inclination of the sides being 2α. A cord is passed over the pully, lying in the groove, and from its ends are suspended weights W_1 and W_2: prove that the cord will slip unless the ratio $W_1 : W_2$ is between the limits $e^{\mu \pi \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}$ and $e^{-\mu \pi \operatorname{cosec} \alpha}$, where μ is the co-efficient of friction.

5. Enunciate Hooke's law for the extension of an elastic string. An endless elastic string without weight is placed round a smooth fixed pully in a vertical plane, whose diameter is half the natural length of the string. The lowest point of the string is made fast to the pully, and to the highest point is attached a heavy particle. Shew that the equilibrium will be neutral, if the weight of the particle be the force necessary, according to Hooke's law, to stretch the string to twice its natural length.

6. If the mass of a string be so distributed that, when it is suspended by its extremities from two points, the tension varies as the density, prove that the form assumed by the string will be represented by the equation $y = c \log \sec \frac{x}{c}$.

Prove that the radius of curvature will vary as the density, and that its projection on the vertical will be of constant length.

7. Find the attraction of a homogeneous spherical shell of small thickness on a particle placed within it.

A tetrahedron is constructed of thin metal; prove that a particle under its attraction would remain at rest if placed at the centre of

the inscribed sphere, provided the small thickness of the faces at any point be inversely proportional to the distance from that centre.

8. A rough heavy body rests upon a rough fixed surface; determine the conditions of stable equilibrium, the forms of the surfaces being known.

A heavy hemispherical bowl of radius a containing water rests on a rough inclined plane of angle α; prove that the ratio of the weight of the bowl to that of the water cannot be less than $\frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\sin \phi - 2 \sin \alpha}$, where $\pi a^3 \cos^2 \phi$ is the area of the surface of the water.

DYNAMICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. A body impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane; determine the velocity after impact, the elasticity being imperfect.

Equally elastic heavy particles are projected from the same point with equal velocity in the same vertical plane and impinge on a vertical wall, prove that the vertices of their paths after impact lie on an ellipse.

2. A point moves in a plane curve; determine its component accelerations at any instant along the tangent and normal.

An endless string on which runs a small smooth bead encloses an oval curve, whose length is less than that of the string; the bead is projected in a direction which keeps the string in a state of tension; prove that the velocity of the bead will be constant throughout the motion, and that the tension of the string will vary as the sum of the reciprocals of the free parts of the string.

3. A particle is acted on by a central attraction; determine the polar differential equation of the orbit described.

Prove that at any point of the orbit at which the angle between the tangent and the radius vector to the centre of force is a maximum or minimum, the velocity is the same as in a circle at the same distance.

4. State and prove Newton's Prop. I, Section II.

Prove that the periodic time of a body describing an elliptic orbit under an attraction to a fixed point O within the ellipse is $\frac{2 \pi p_o^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{\mu}}$, where p_o is the perpendicular from the centre of the ellipse on the polar of O; assuming the acceleration of the body at a distance r from O to be $\frac{\mu r}{p^3}$, where p is the perpendicular from the body on the polar of O.

5. Define angular velocity, and explain how it is measured.

A particle is describing an ellipse about a centre of force in the centre; prove that the angular velocity about either focus varies inversely as the corresponding focal distance.

6 A smooth wire is bent into the form of a circle radius a and rotates with uniform angular velocity ω about a vertical axis through the centre which makes an angle α with the plane of the circle. If a smooth bead slide on the wire, shew that the equation of motion of the bead along the wire is

$$\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = a\,\omega^2 \operatorname{Cos}^2 \alpha \operatorname{Cos}\frac{s}{a} \operatorname{Sin}\frac{s}{a} - g \operatorname{Cos} \alpha \operatorname{Sin}\frac{s}{a},$$

where s is measured from the lowest point. Hence find the position of equilibrium of the bead, and the time of a small oscillation about that position.

7. To one end of a chain, lying in a given curve on a smooth horizontal plane, a given impulsive tension is applied in the direction of the tangent at that end; shew how to find the impulsive tension at any other point of the chain.

HYDROMECHANICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Investigate the equation $dp = \rho(X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz)$ for determining the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest subject to any forces.

A mass of fluid rests upon a plane subject to a central attractive force $\left(\frac{\mu}{r^2}\right)$ situated at a distance c from the plane on the side opposite to that on which the fluid is: and the radius of the free spherical surface of the fluid is $= a$: shew that the whole pressure on the plane is $= \frac{\pi \rho \mu}{a}\left(a - c\right)^2$.

2. Define "centre of pressure" and obtain formulæ for its determination.

Given that the centre of pressure of a circular disc of radius r with one point in the surface is at a distance a from the centre, shew that for a disc of radius R wholly immersed with its centre at a distance c from the surface, the distance between the centre of the circle and the centre of pressure is $= \frac{a\,R^2}{c\,r}$, the plane of the disc being vertical.

3. Find the condition that the pressure on a surface exposed to fluid pressure may have a single resultant; and, supposing this condition satisfied find the magnitude of the pressure.

A sphere is wholly immersed in heavy fluid, and a line is drawn from the centre representing in magnitude and direction the resultant of the fluid pressures on the surface of any hemisphere; shew that the locus of the extremity of this line is a sphere.

4. Find the metacentre of a body floating in homogeneous liquid.

If a body floats wholly immersed in two liquids of densities ρ and ρ', shew that the height of the metacentre above the centre

of gravity of the fluid is equal to A k^2 $(\rho - \rho')$ ÷ M, where M is the mass of the body and A k^2 the moment of inertia of the plane section of the body made by the surface of separation of the liquids.

5. A balloon, capable of holding V cubic feet of gas, is inflated, with V' cubic feet and, the neck of the balloon being open, the remaining space is filled up with air; if variations in temperature and in the force of gravity be neglected, prove that, until the balloon has reached a height $= \frac{k}{g} \log \frac{V}{V'}$, the moving force due to its buoyancy is constant, and that it afterwards diminishes, vanishing when the height attained $= \frac{k}{g} \log \frac{V(\rho_0 - \rho'_0)}{W}$ where W is the weight of the empty balloon and its appendages, and ρ_0. ρ_0' are the weights of a cubic foot of air and the gas respectively under the pressure at which the balloon was inflated.

6. A straight pipe whose material is thin in comparison with the bore is closed at both ends and subjected to internal fluid pressure: shew that the longitudinal tension of the material is the half of the circumferential tension.

Prove that the greatest quantity of air of given pressure which can be held in a long pipe of a given weight is independent of the bore of the pipe.

7. Investigate the equation of continuity in the case of the motion of a fluid, compressible or incompressible, referred to three rectangular axes.

If every particle move on the surface of a sphere, prove that the equation is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} \operatorname{Cos}\theta + \frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\rho\, w \operatorname{Cos}\theta\right) + \frac{d}{d\phi}\left(\rho\, w' \operatorname{Cos}\theta\right) = 0$$

ρ being the density, θ and ϕ the latitude and longitude of any element, and w and w' the angular velocities of the element in latitude and longitude respectively.

8. Calculate from the principle of energy the rate at which water will be discharged from a vessel in whose bottom there is a small hole, explaining clearly why the area of the *vena contracta*, and not that of the hole, is to be used.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

A vessel in the form of a cylinder of radius a, with a hemispherical base, which is a reflector, stands with its axis vertical and is filled with water, whose refractive index is $\frac{4}{3}$, to a depth $\frac{8}{5}a$ above the lowest point. The vessel is made to revolve with an angular velocity $\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$ about its axis; shew that the image of any

point in the axis formed by two refractions and by one reflexion at the hemispherical base is in the same position as if there had been a simple reflexion at a convex mirror whose vertex is at the centre of the hemisphere and whose radius is $\frac{3}{4}\,a$.

2. Compare the illumination of a horizontal plane with the sun in the zenith with the illumination it would have were the whole surface of the heavens of brightness equal to the sun.

Given : the sun's angular diameter is 32′,

$$\text{L Sin } 16' = 7\ 6678445.\ \log 4616 = 3{\cdot}6642658.$$

$$\log 4617 = 3{\cdot}6643598.$$

3. Determine the position of the primary focus of a small pencil obliquely reflected at a convex spherical surface.

Hence prove that the caustic after reflexion at the polished surface of a sphere of a pencil of parallel rays, is the surface generated by the revolution of the curve

$$\left\{ 4x^2 + 4y^2 - a^2 \right\}^3 = 27\,a^4\,y^2,$$

round the axis of x, which is parallel to the direction of the rays; the centre of the sphere being the origin, and its radius a.

4. Explain the nature of the indistinctness due to chromatic aberration when a single lens is used as the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope. Find the condition of achromatism for an eye-piece formed of two lenses of the same kind of glass.

5. Explain how the position of the first point of Aries and the obliquity of the ecliptic are determined.

The great Pyramid has its southern face looking slightly towards the west. If the time of the equinox be determined by observing when the rays of the rising sun pass from the southern to the northern face of the Pyramid, prove that the determination is nearly

$\frac{a}{2\pi}$ Cos ϕ cosec w 365¼ days too early, being the error in the orientation of the Pyramid, ϕ the latitude and w the obliquity of the ecliptic.

6. Investigate an expression for the effect of aberration on the R. A. of a given star at a given time of year. What would this effect be on a star at the pole ?

Shew that, if the effects of aberration on the R. A. and on the N. P. D. of a star vanish simultaneously, the star is in the ecliptic.

7. The orbits of the earth and of an inferior planet being supposed circular and in one plane, determine during what fraction of the synodic period the motion of the planet as seen from the earth is retrograde.

Prove that whatever be the law of force by which they are retained in their orbits, the angle subtended at the sun by the line joining the earth and planet when it appears stationary is

$\text{Cos}^{-1}\ \frac{\text{R V} + r v}{\text{R } v + r\,\text{V}}$, V, v being the velocities of the earth and planet, and R, r the radii of their orbits. Also find the relative velocity of the planet when it appears stationary.

8. Find superior and inferior limits to the number of eclipses that can take place in one year.

Prove that the time from the conjunction in R. A. to the middle of an eclipse is $\frac{\lambda g}{g^2 + f^2 \cos^2 \delta}$, where δ is the moon's declination, λ is the difference of declinations of the sun and the moon at the instant of conjunction and g and f are the hourly variations of the differences of declination and right ascension.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Classify the more important inorganic acids according to their basicity, and give the constitutional and graphic formulæ of the several oxy-acids of phosphorus.

2. The specific heat of the metal Beryllium was ascertained by Willson to be 0·408; on the other hand Reynolds found that 9 centigrams of Beryllium metal had the same specific heat as 108 centigrams of Silver. Moreover chloride of Beryllium contains 70·74 parts of chlorine to 9·2 parts of metal. What conclusions do you draw concerning the atomic weight of beryllium and respecting the formula of the chloride from the above data.

3. Give a short account of Weber's researches on the atomic heat of Carbon, Boron, and, Silicon, pointing out the bearing of his experiments on Dulong and Petit's law.

4. Describe the quantitative analysis of a sample of potable water.

5. Describe minutely how you would analyse a gaseous mixture containing the following compounds.—Hydrochloric Acid, Ethylic Hydride, Ethyl, Oxygen, Carbonic Anhydride and Nitrogen,

6 What is the theory of fractional distillation? How is the process carried out? Sketch the forms of apparatus you would use.

7. Into what classes are organic substances divided? Mention one or two substances belonging to each class and show how the various classes are connected.

8. A solid substance containing Stannic oxide, Calcium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, Mercuric nitrate and Cadmium Sulphate is given. Describe how you would analyse it qualitatively for both acids and bases.

9. Write a short account as to our present knowledge of the chemical elements, and the reasons why it is possible that some so-called elements may not be truly elementary.

HEAT.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Establish the following or a similar formula for ascertaining barometrically the relative heights of two stations.

$$h = \log \frac{P}{p} \times \left(60{\cdot}360 + \frac{\theta - 32}{122{\cdot}68} \right)$$

2. Prove by Rankine's or any other method that the velocity of transmission of a wave in an elastic medium under certain conditions (to be clearly stated) is given by $V^2 = e \times v$ where e is the measure of the elasticity of the medium and v the volume of unit mass, Hence calculate approximately the velocity of wave transmission in hydrogen gas.

3. State the two laws of thermodynamics as enunciated by Sir William Thomson and discuss fully the experimental facts on which they are based.

4. Define a perfect gas.

Prove either by geometrical or analytical methods the following properties of a perfect Gas:—

a The intrinsic energy is a function of the temperature only.

b. The specific heats of constant pressure and constant volume are independent of the pressure and density. Obtain also equations for the isothermal, isentropic and isenergic curves.

5. Explain Thomson's scale of absolute temperature and assuming the laws of Boyle and Charles, and that no change of temperature occurs when a gas expands without doing external work, prove that the scale agrees with that of the air thermometer.

Describe any experiments which prove that the two scales really differ slightly.

6. Define conductivity and thermal capacity.

Find the permanent law of distribution of heat in a rectangular prismatic bar whose section is square and length infinite which has every point of its extremity exposed to the action of a constant source of heat.

7. Define the specific heat of a saturated vapour.

Shew that if h be the specific heat of the vapour, c that of the liquid from which it is derived at the same pressure and temperature and L the latent heat

$$h = c + \frac{d\,L}{at} - \frac{L}{t}.$$

What conclusions can be drawn from a knowledge that h is positive for some substance ?

8. Explain the nature of the superficial tension between fluid surfaces in contact.

Find the height to which a given liquid will rise in a capillary tube.

N. B.—Six questions fully and satisfactorily answered will secure full *marks*.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Define the terms Density, Force, Potential, and Tension as used in Electricity and shew how to determine the density and tension at any point of a conducter in an electric field.

In a system consisting of two concentric spherical shells, if the outer receives a given charge while the inner is kept at zero potential, find the potential at any point of space, and the tension at each surface. Find also the energy of the charge. How will the results be affected if the space between the conductors be filled with a solid dialectric.

2. Find the capacity and law of distribution of electricity of a freely charged spheroid.

3. Prove that the potential due to any statical distribution of electricity satisfies at all points of space the relation

$$\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2} + 4\pi\rho = 0.$$

4. Explain the method of obtaining the law of distribution of electricity in certain cases by means of the principle of Electric Images.

A sphere (radius a) is charged with a given quantity of electricity (Q). Find the work done in removing a particle charged with m units of electricity from an external point distant f from the centre to an infinite distance.

5. Describe fully any one method by which the potential at any point of the atmosphere can be determined.

Describe briefly the ordinary electrical condition of the atmosphere.

6. Describe Sir William Thomson's attracted Disc or Absolute Electrometer, and establish a formula for the difference of potential between the two conductors.

7. Descuss the more important theories which have been advanced to explain the electric actions due to a voltaic cell.

If h grammes of zinc be consumed in a galvanic battery per unit of time when no external work is done by the current, and if g grammes be consumed when W units of external work are done per unit of time, prove that

$$W = E q \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right)$$

where E is the energy developed in the battery per grammo of zinc consumed.

8. Give the theory of Wheatstone's Bridge and explain how it can be applied to determine the position of a fault in a Telegraph Line.

If A and B be the ends of a wire with one fault and R_A and S_A resistances to a current sent from A when B is insulated and to earth respectively and if R_B S_B be the corresponding resistances to a current sent from B prove that $R_A : S_A = R_B : S_B$. Will this relation hold if there be two faults?

N. B.—Six questions fully and satisfactorily answered will secure *full marks.*

MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. JOHN ELIOT, M. A.

1. Discuss with reference to their employment in science the terms Matter, Force, Mass, Energy and Medium.

2. Calculate the law of establishment of the current in a conductor when an electromotive force is applied to it.

3. State under what conditions a distribution of magnetism may be substituted for a voltaic circuit or current.

Investigate the strength of the magnetic field at any point on the axis of a circular voltaic current, and thence deduce the strength of field at any point on the axis of a solenoid.

4. Give an account of the more important phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and the theories that have been proposed to account for the phenomena.

5. Give a sketch of the Kinetic theory of gases.

6. Discuss fully the phenomena of electricity evidencing the polarized state of the Dielectric. Determine the law of stress in the Dielectric which would account for the phenomena.

7. What is the use and logical value of Hypotheses and in what cases are they legitimate? Illustrate your answer by the case of the dynamic hypothesis of heat.

8. What is the method of residues? Give examples in the History of Physical science in which important discoveries have been due to this method.

N B.—Six questions fully and satisfactorily answered will obtain full marks.

Honours in Law Examination.

1883.

JURISPRUDENCE AND LIMITATION.

Examiner—Mr. W. F. Agnew.

Note.—Reasons must be given for the answers.

1. To what extent and in what method can the sovereign authority delegate its powers?

2. Distinguish between 'negligence' and 'intention'. What is necessary in order to found an action in respect of an act of negligence?

3. Enumerate and discuss the different sources of law.

4. Why is it that ignorance of the law does not excuse liability?

5. What is necessary in order to give a man complete possession of property?

6. State the nature of a sanction, and distinguish between intermediate and ultimate sanctions.

7. A plaint presented within the prescribed period is returned for amendment, as not containing the particulars required by the Civil Procedure Code. The plaintiff amends, but in the meantime the period of limitation has expired can the plaint be admitted?

8. A Hindu testator devises certain property to the sons of his daughter who may be born after his death. He gives several legacies to his wife, and appoints his mother executrix. More than twelve years from the date on which the executrix took possession of the testator's property, the widow brings a suit, claiming that the devise to the unborn son is void, and that she is entitled to the property as on an intestacy.

Is the suit within time?

9 A executes a bond in England. The right to sue on the bond becomes barred in England but is subsisting in India.

Can A be sued on the bond in India?

10. After the period of limitation for suing for a debt incurred by the manager of a joint Hindu family for family purposes has expired, the manager signs a document acknowledging the debt, but not stating the amount due. Is this such an acknowledgment as will find the property of the family, or the manager personally?

11. Is there any distinction between a right of way over another man's channel and a right of way over another man's road? Can the servient owner alter the channel or road over which the right is claimed?

12. The right to recover a debt carrying interest is barred by limitation. Can the interest be recovered?

HINDU LAW.

Examiner—BABU BHAIRABCHANDRA BANERJEE.

1. (*a.*) If you were to codify the Hindu Law, under what different heads would you divide your work? After giving the headings of the different chapters, take up one of them according to your choice and give its contents.

[*Note.* In selecting the chapter, you must take such a one as may not involve any points which you may have to discuss in answering any other question contained in this paper.]

(*b.*) What use would you make of the Institutes of Menu in your intended treatise, and what other books of authority, and what important cases on Hindu Law would you consult, and to what extent (if at all) would you incorporate in your work the principles inculcated in them?

2. Shew from internal evidence that of the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara the former is of a more recent origin.

3. State fully the Hindu Law on any three of the following subjects, noticing some of the most important Rulings bearing on them.

[*Note.* (*a*) or (*b*) must be one of the three you select. You may, if you like, take both.]

(*a.*) Adoption.

(*b.*) Stridhan.

(*c*) The Rights of a member of a Joint Hindu family to property, (*i*). acquired by, or (*ii.*) Standing in the name of, another member.

(*d.*) The Law by which a person shall be governed who has migrated from a place where he was governed by one school of Hindu Law to another place where a different school of Law is prevalent.

(*e.*) The power which the managing member of a Joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara has of alienating ancestral property.

4. State briefly the causes which led to the passing of the Hindu Wills Act, and discuss the question of the necessity or the propriety of passing it. Does it confer any new rights or curtail any old privileges?

Does the number XXI suggest to you any interference with the Hindu Law on the part of the Legislature?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABU BHAIRABCHANDRA BANERJEA.

1. Notice some of the principal points in which the Mahomedan Law differs from the Hindu Law as regards marriage, and legitimacy, and the rights of inheritance of an illegitimate child.

2. Into what different sects are the Mahomedans divided, and wherein do their Laws of Inheritance and Marriage respectively differ from each other?

3. A certain gentleman says that the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance is merely a system of vulgar and decimal fractions. Discuss the question of the soundness or otherwise of the observation, giving in either case your reasons in full, and three or four illustrations in support of your answer.

4. State fully what the Mahomedan Law is on the following subjects, *viz.*

Divorce, Dower, Wills, and Gift.

5. A gentleman desirous of purchasing certain properties from a Mahomedan, who is said to have inherited them from his father, consults you for approval of title: To what points would you direct your attention, and what facts would you like to ascertain before you give your opinion?

Take two or three hypothetical cases and say how you would advise your client in each case.

6. Describe the status of a Mahomedan widow and compare it with that of a Hindu widow.

7. Give the definition, constitution, cause, legal effect, and conditions of *Wuqf*, and the words by which it is and is not completed; and compare it with *Debutter* property created under the Hindu Law.

8. State fully the forms which a person should observe and the steps he should take in order to enforce his rights of pre-emption to any property.

MORTGAGE AND SALE.

Examiner—Mr. W. F. Agnew.

Note.—Reasons must be given for the answers.

1. For what purposes may the manager of the estate of a person under disability mortgage the estate? What precautions should the mortgagee take before making his advances and when is he bound to see to the application of the mortgage money?

2. A Hindu widow alienates for other than allowable purposes, property inherited by her from her husband. To what extent is the alienation valid? What relief can the reversioners obtain from the Court during the widow's lifetime? What is the form of a declaratory decree?

3. A the owner of a moiety of a house mortgages the entire house to B, but does not hand over the title deeds, alleging as the reason for not doing so, that they have been lost. He subsequently purchases the remaining moiety, and again mortgages the entire house to C who obtains possession of the deeds relating to the first mentioned moiety, but allows A to retain possession of the deed by which the last mentioned moiety was conveyed to him. A then obtains an advance from D on the deposit of this deed. All the documents by which the different mortgages were created were registered but none of the mortgagees searched the register.

Is D entitled to priority over B and C or either of them?

4. The owner of a share in a joint estate mortgages it. Can the mortgagee under any circumstances compel partition? What is the position of the mortgagee if partition proceedings are instituted by other co-sharers?

5. A, mortgages four houses for a certain sum. He sells his interest in one of the houses to a third person. He afterwards dies, and his rights pass to two persons in certain shares. Can the purchasers or either of the heirs redeem? and if so, upon what terms?

6. A mortgagee enters into possession of the mortgaged property. Part of the land he cultivates himself, part through the agency of a bailiff. He establishes a market from which he derives an income from tolls. There is a house on the land which he repairs and enlarges. The bailiff neglects to pay the Government revenue, and in consequence the collector enters upon the land and a loss ensues. In his accounts the mortgagee debits the mortgagor with the bailiff's salary with charges for the collection of rents, with payments to village chowkeydars, some of whom hold jagheer land, and with the entire cost of repairing and enlarging the house. He does not account for the revenue derived from the market, nor does he credit the mortgagor with the rent of the land upon which it is held. And he only credits the mortgagor with the profits actually received while the collector was in possession.

Are there any, and if so, what objections to the accounts?

7. A gives property in trust for such of his four nephews and nieces as shall be living at the expiration of twelve months after the death of their mother and the issue then living who shall attain the age of eighteen years, of any of the nephews and nieces who shall have died before the expiration of the twelve months. What is the effect of this gift?

8. Property is given to A upon condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D and E. B consents in writing, C who has been informed by A of his intention to marry does not object, D gives his consent, but withdraws it before the marriage. E who is abroad does not give his consent until after the marriage.

Is A entitled to take the property?

9. After a contract for sale of an estate has been entered into, the purchaser discovers that there is a public footway over part of it, that some of the buildings on it are in a ruinous state, and that others have been recently plastered over, so as to conceal defects. He also ascertains that the estate has recently been valued by a competent surveyor at a sum greatly less than the intended purchase money, and that the vendor has abandoned the working of a mine on the estate as being unprofitable.

Has the purchaser any right to refuse to perform the contract?

10. A lease contains a covenant on the part of the lessee to grow indigo on the land, with a proviso for re-entry in case of breach of the covenant. The lessee does not grow indigo, but the lessor without making inquiries accepts rent.

Does this amount to a waiver of the condition?

11 A makes a gift of property to B his mistress "on condition of her continuing to be his wife and remaining obedient to him her husband" B takes possession of the property, and holds it for upwards of ten years. Subsequently A falls into embarrassed circumstances and a decree for money is made against him.

Can the gift to B be set aside, and the property applied towards satisfaction of the decree?

12. A transfers a debt due to him from B to C, who tells B in the course of conversation that he has bought the debt, and agrees to give B time to pay. At the expiration of the time A applies to B for payment of the debt and B pays him.

Can C recover the money from B?

SUCCESSION.

Examiner—MR. W. F. AGNEW.

Note—Reasons must be given for the answers.

1. Upon a marriage entered into after the passing of the Succession Act, property was settled upon a married woman without power of anticipation Subsequently, and before the passing of the married woman's property Act the husband and wife executed a joint and several promissory note.

Is the settled property liable to be applied towards payment of the note?

2. A clergyman desires his wife to make a will in his favour. She refuses to do so, and her husband declines to allow her to partake of the sacrament at his church unless she makes the will according to his wishes, but does not use any threats or violence towards her. She ultimately makes the will in his favour.

Is there any ground for setting it aside?

3. A testator, who through weakness is unable to hold a pen, has his hand guided in signing his will. The paper is so folded that no writing is visible, and the testator informs the witnesses that it is necessary to make some change in his affairs and asks them to sign the paper. They do not see his signature but know that the document is his will. The witnesses attest in the next room at a table so placed that the testator might have seen them attest, but as a matter of fact he did not see them writing.

Is the will well executed?

4. A will is executed in duplicate. One copy is deposited at the registry office and the other is kept by the testator who, in a fit of *delirium tremens* destroys it. On recovery he is told what he has done, when he says that he must have been mad and expresses his intention of making a fresh will but does not do so.

Can the will deposited at the registry office be admitted to probate, or is it to be considered as revoked?

5. A testator having two sons and five daughters divides his property into sevenths, and bequeaths one-seventh to one son, and another seventh to the other son. He then bequeaths the "remaining five-sevenths" during the respective lives of his daughters A, B, C, D and E in equal shares for their separate use. He then after the death of A gives $\frac{1}{7}$ of the fund to the children of A; after the death of B $\frac{1}{7}$ to the children of B; after the death of C $\frac{1}{7}$ to the children (not of C) but of D and after the death of E $\frac{1}{7}$ to the children of E,

with power to the trustees "until the share of the said trust monies of the issue of any of the said daughters shall become payable to apply the same by way of maintenance."

Are the children of C entitled to her share after her death?

6. A Hindu testator devises property to the unborn sons of his three unmarried daughters to take effect when they attain majority. Is their gift valid? Would it make any difference if the daughters were married?

7. A testator devises property to trustees upon trust to divide among the children of his brothers equally the shares of such of the children as are sons to be paid to them respectively upon attaining majority and the shares of such of them as are daughters to be paid to them on attaining that age or previously marrying, with benefit of survivorship between all the sons and daughters. Are these bequests valid?

8 Property is bequeathed to A, provided that upon attaining the age of twenty-one years or within six months next after, he shall relinquish and make over to his brother and sister all interest under his parents' settlement, and in case he shall neglect to do so, the legacy is to be reduced to a certain sum which is to fall into the residue. The legatee is abroad at the time specified and is not informed of the proviso, and does not relinquish within the six months next after the testator's death but does relinquish so soon as he hears of the proviso.

Is he entitled to take the original sum bequeathed or only the reduced sum?

9. What is the principle upon which the doctrine of election is based? State the doctrine.

A testator having a power of appointment over a fund appoints it among his three sons equally. He devises the fund to his eldest son, and, one son having died intestate, gives bequests to the younger surviving son and children of the deceased son.

Is either the younger son, or are the children of the deceased son bound to elect?

10. What evidence is necessary in order that probate may be granted of a lost will? Can parol evidence of its contents, and of declarations made by the testator be given when a draft is in existence?

11. A sole executor appointed under the will of a Hindu made after the Hindu Wills Act, renounces, and does not intermeddle with the assets. The heir files a suit against certain relatives of the testator alleging waste and praying for the construction of the will, and for administration.

Can such a suit be maintained?

12. An executor pays a legatee the amount of his legacy, there being at the time assets of the testator sufficient if realized to meet all claims against his estate. Subsequently, and before other legatees are paid part of the testator's estate is lost through the failure of a bank and the remaining part is insufficient to pay the remaining legatees. Can they compel the legatee who has been paid to refund?

THE LAW OF TENURES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND REVENUE SALE LAW.

Examiner—BABU BHAIRABCHANDRA BANERJEE.

1. (*a*). Name the permanently settled provinces in India, and state briefly how the settlement of each was effected. How is it that the permanent settlement was not extended to all the places which came under the British Rule?

(*b*). Is Cuttack a permanently settled District? If not, explain what you understand by the permanent settlement of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

2. Explain fully the scope and the object of Regulation VII of 1822. To what provinces did it originally apply, and to what other places has it since been extended?

State briefly the provisions of that Regulation, and that of the other enactments by which it was extended to other places. How are those provisions to be carried out?

3. Trace briefly through their different stages the changes which the ryots of different classes (whether of a Government Khash Mehal or holding under a zeminder) have undergone in their *status* and legal condition since the time of the permanent settlement.

[*Note.* In answering this question you may briefly state what you know of *Huftum* and *Punjum*]

4. Point out the difference between the processes by which the rent of a ryot having a right of occupancy may be enhanced (*i*) by a zemindar in a permanently settled zemindari, and (*ii*) by the Government in a Khash Mehal.

5 (*a*). What are the different dates from which the *Fusli* the *Villawati*, and the *Amli* year respectively commence, and in what places do they respectively prevail?

(*b*). The second clause of section 8 of Regulation VIII of 1819 commences thus:—"On the first day of Baisakh that is" *at the commencement of the following year* ..... and the third clause begins with the following words, "On the first day of Kartick" *in the middle of the year* .....

Say, at what time and in what manner the provisions of these clauses are to be acted upon in places where the Fusli or any of the other years mentioned above prevails.

6. Discuss briefly the effect of each of the following terms contained in a Putni lease:—

(*a*). উক্ত পত্তনি তালুকে দান বিক্রয় করিবার ও বন্ধক দিবার এবং দরপত্তনি আদি বিলি করিবার সম্পূর্ণ সত্ত্বাধিকারী হইয়া পুত্র পৌত্রাদিক্রমে পরম সুখে ভোগ দখল করিতে রহ।

(*b*). আর সরকার হইতে আমার উক্ত জমিদারির সদর জমার উপর আগমন্য যখন যে কোন দফে অল্প তলব হইবে তাহা হার হারি

মতে এই পত্তনি জমার উপর বার হইয়া তোমার নিকট হইতে পৃথক রূপে আদায় হইতে থাকিবে।

In what way are the cesses to be realized (*i*) when there is a clause like (*b*) in the Pottah, and (*ii*) in the absence of any such clause?

7. A zemindari entered in the Collector's Towji as one entire estate consists of three Purgunahs. A purchaser of a twelve annas' share of one of the Purgunahs wants to pay his share of the Government revenue separately and to keep his share safe against any sale for arrears of revenue accruing on account of the rest of the zemindari. What are the process or processes by which the intended separate account may be opened; and on failure of obtaining such separation, what other steps may he take to keep himself safe against his co-sharer's default?

8. (*a*). State in due form a case for opinion involving some questions about a Ghatwali Tenure, or of *shirtaster parbast* and *Lalit parvast*.

(*b*). Give your own opinion upon the case.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1883.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler, F. C. S.

No. of Marks.

1. How would you determine the specific gravity (1) of a solid substance and (2) of a liquid? Explain your statements by a numerical example. Also describe a urinometer, and explain the principle upon which it is constructed. 40

2. Explain how you would construct and graduate an ordinary thermometer. Explain also the construction of a clinical thermometer. A pound of water at 5°° C. is added to 9 pounds of water at 50° F, what will be the resulting temperature? 40

3 Name some of the usual constituents of river or spring water. Describe the action of ordinary waters (such as are used for drinking) on metallic Lead. 30

4. Three hundred and three grams of Nitre (Potassium nitrate) are heated in contact with three hundred and three grams of Sulphuric acid. Explain exactly what will take place, what new substances will be formed, and what will be their weight. K = 39, N = 14, O = 16, S = 32. 50

5. How are Ferrous Sulphate, and Ferric Chloride prepared? What are the tests which you would employ, first to show that a ferrous salt is free from a ferric salt, and second that a ferric is free from a ferrous salt. 40

6. State the changes (if any) which take place when hydrochloric acid is added to each of the following substances, (1) Metallic Platinum, (2) Chalk or Calcium Carbonate, (3) Potassium hydrate or Liquor Potassæ and (4) Silver Nitrate solution. 40

7. The air of a crowded room was analysed; 1000 litres of the air measured at 27° C. and 722 m. m. pressure were found to contain 11 grams of Carbon dioxide. What was the percentage by volume of this substance in the air? Was this air in a fit state for breathing? 50

8. How is Potassium Cyanide prepared. What are its properties and how can it be detected? 25

9. Describe the usual process for the preparation of Ether (Sulphuric Ether). What are the impurities which may be present in it, and how would you remove them? 35

10. Name some of the principal substances present in healthy and diseased urine. State how you would detect the abnormal ingredients in any two cases of diseased urine. 50

Note—400 marks are given for the paper and 400 marks for the examination in Practical Chemistry.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. R. D. MURRAY.

No. of Marks.

1. Name the Digestive Fluids, and state precisely their individual action on the food. 150
2. Describe the mechanism of Reflex Action, giving five examples and the nerves concerned in each. 150
3. Name the Blood Glands, and give a brief description of their general structure. 150
4. State the effect upon the heart of (1) irritation, (2) section of the Pneumo-gastric and Sympathetic nerves respectively. 150
5. Describe fully the phenomena which occurs in coagulation of the blood—what is the nature of the process? 150

ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. K. MCLEOD.

No. of Marks.

1. Define briefly the terms anterior, posterior, internal, external, superior, inferior, dorsal, ventral, palmar, plantar. 100
2. Describe Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments; and mention the structures which are (*a*) attached and (*b*) in relation to them. 100
3. Describe the circle of Willis and its branches. 100
4. State in detail the steps of dissection necessary for exposing the inferior aspect of the levator ani muscle. 100

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—DR. J. M. COATES.

No. of Marks.

1. Give a list of the important anthelmintics, their specific effects on the different kinds of intestinal parasites, their doses and modes of administration. 200
2. Give the officinal preparations of Quinine, Morphia, Atropia, Strychnia, and Cantharides, with their strength and doses. 200
3. Describe the physiological actions of bromide of potassium and nitrate of amyl. 200
4. Write out in full prescriptions for a chronic cough, an acute diarrhœa, a diuretic mixture, and an effervescing draught. 200
5. Enumerate the drugs obtained from the natural orders cinchonaceæ and liliaceæ, and give their officinal preparations. 200

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. P. Brühl.

	No. of Marks.
1. Compare the normal structure of the stem of a monocotyledonous plant with that of a dicotyledonous plant.	75
2. Explain what is meant by orthotropous, anatropous, and campylotropous ovules.	70
3. Give diagrams of equitant, half equitant, convolute, and involute vernation, and of valvate, quincuncial, and imbricate æstivation.	70
4. Describe the specimens numbered 1 and 2.	85
5. Write down the diagnostic characters of the natural orders to which the specimens 1 and 2 belong.	80
6. State what you know about protoplasm.	75
7 Describe how the ovule of an angiospermous plant is fertilized	75
8. Which is the course the sap takes after being elaborated in the leaves?	70

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. R. D. Murray.

	No. of Marks.
1. Refer the sponge to its sub-kingdom, class and order. Describe its structure and aquiferous system.	100
2. Describe the structure of the nematoid entozoa, and name some species that occur in man. To what sub-kingdom and class do they belong?	100
3. What do you understand by the law of "Alternation of Generations," and Parthenogenesis? Illustrate by examples.	200
4. Describe the organs of circulation and respiration in the Fish, and state what organ in the Fish is homologous with the lungs in the higher vertebrates.	100
5. Describe the structure and action of the poison fang of the cobra. What anatomical peculiarity enables serpents to gape so widely?	100

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. F. C. Nicholson.

No. of Marks.

1. What is Cadaveric Rigidity? Is it retarded or quickened by exposure of the body to cold; by enfeebling disease prior to death, or by robustness of frame at period of death? In what order are the muscles affected by it, and in what order does it disappear? 120

2. Enumerate the proximate causes of death by drowning: which is the most common; and describe the *post-mortem* appearances peculiar to it: state the period of submersion generally required to cause death, and the means which should be adopted in order to restore suspended animation. 150

3. In cases of infanticide, what are the data upon which you would rely in order to form an opinion as to how long a child had survived its birth? 100

4. A recently married woman is accused of already having had a child: what is the evidence by which you would determine this question? 100

5. What are the symptoms and *post-mortem* appearances of poisoning by datura? and state how you would treat a case of poisoning by this drug. 130

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. E. A. BIRCH.

No. of Marks.

1. Describe a case of Rickets. Discuss its ætiology, diagnosis, prognosis, complications, and treatment. State with precision the anatomical characters of the long and flat bones in this disease. 150

2. What do you mean by the "back-working" of heart disease? In what forms and at what stages of cardiac affections does it occur? Describe the consequences to the circulatory system and organs. 150

3. Describe a case of Locomotor Ataxy from its commencement. Localize the lesions of the cord in (1) Locomotor Ataxy, and in (2) Progressive muscular Atrophy. 150

4. In Brights' disease, what diagnostic inferences may be derived from the characters of the casts? Mention the several 150

varieties of this disease, alluding to the state of the urine and the general anatomical characters in each. Discuss the treatment broadly.

SURGERY.

Examiner—DR. D. O. C. RAYE.

No of Marks.

1. What form of violence usually causes fracture in the middle of the thigh? What are the appearances presented by the limb when an oblique fracture occurs in this situation? What displacement in the relative position of the fragments would you expect to take place in such a fracture, and to what is this displacement due? How would you treat such a case? What would be the probable duration of the treatment? Would you expect any permanent lameness or deformity? 100

2. What are the clinical characters of epithelioma of the tongue, especially with regard to diagnosis? 100

3. What are the dangers, immediate and remote, of narrow organic structure of the urethra? Mention the treatment appropriate to each. 100

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

4. Describe VonGroefe's modified linear operation for the removal of cataract. What are the advantages claimed for this operation? What are the risks peculiarly attending it? 50

5. What do you mean by Chemosis? How would you treat it? 50

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—DR. E. A. BIRCH.

No. of Marks.

1. What are the sources of *post-partem* hœmorrhage occurring after expulsion or removal of the placenta? Describe in detail your treatment of such cases. How would the stage of exhaustion at which the patient had arrived influence your proceedings? 150

2. You are called to a case of labour, you find the os dilated to the size of a rupee, the membranes are entire and the shoulder is presenting: How would you manage the case? 200

3. Diagnose between a normal pregnancy, pregnancy with dropsy of the amnion, hydronephrosis, ovarian tumour, and ascites. By what characters may the fluid drawn from an ovarian cyst be distinguished from that of ascites? 200

4. How would you deal with the "after-coming head" in podalic presentations? What is the chief danger to be apprehended? Describe accurately how you would meet the complication of the arms being raised above the after-coming head. 150

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—DR. G. W. F. HARRIS.

No. of Marks.

1. Give as fully as you can the pathologic and microscopic changes presented by the lungs in a case of death from acute catarrhal pneumonia (broncho or lobular pneumonia.) 200

2. How do embolism and thrombosis differ? What anatomic and pathologic changes follow the impaction of embolism in the minuter cerebral arteries, kidneys, spleen? 200

3. What is the preparation shown you? State what you know of its pathology from its commencement. 200

4. Whilst in charge of a Civil Station or Jail, a sudden and virulent outbreak of small-pox takes place, what precautionary measures immediate and remote would you adopt to check the further spread of the disease? 200

5. What diseases are attributed to the effects of impure drinking water, and what are the different methods adopted for the purification of foul water? 200

6. Give a short account of the various means adopted in towns for the removal of diluted sewage, giving reasons for any preference you may have. 200

EXTRA QUESTIONS—OPTIONAL.

[*Candidates who wish may substitute either or both of the following questions for any of the preceding questions, as the number of marks are the same.*]

1. What pathological meaning do you attach to the terms malignant growth, innocent growth?—(enter fully into the question). Define clearly and shortly the following terms: *Glioma, Lymphadenoma, Epithelioma, Lardaceous degeneration, Sclerosis, Nutmeg liver.*

2. Discuss briefly the value or otherwise of alcohol as an addition to ordinary diet—(its medicinal uses are not required).

Honour Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. D. O'C. Raye.

1. Contrast the symptoms of—
   a. Traumatic fever.
   b. Septicæmia.
   c. Hectic.

2. Enumerate the difficulties you would expect to meet in trying to reduce a dislocation forwards of the Astragalus and state the measures which you would adopt. If the bone should continue unreduced, what will be the probable progress of the case, and how will you treat it?

3. Describe the process by means of which an artery becomes occluded after ligature in its continuity. What advantages are claimed for "Animal" as compared with silken ligatures.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Dr. E. A. Birch.

1. Discuss the pathology of puerperal Eclampsia. What would be your treatment when the convulsions occur, (1) before labor, (2) during labor, (3) after delivery?

2. What do you know concerning puerperal thrombosis and embolism?

3. Describe the modes of formation of pelvic hæmatocele, enumerating the possible sources of the hæmorrhage. Discuss its differential diagnosis and treatment.

4. Enumerate the varieties of extra-uterine gestation. Describe briefly the probable progress and termination of each. What would be your treatment under various circumstances?

Tagore Law Examination.

Examiner—DR. J. JOLLY.

N. B.—*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. How many kinds of subsidiary sons are recognized by the Smriti writers? Give some account of those kinds which are now obsolete. 10

2. State briefly the legal position of women, as deducible from the statements of the Smriti writers. 15

3. What is meant by the terms "obstructed" and "unobstructed inheritance"? 5

4. Who, beside the distant relatives called *Gotraja* and *Bandhu*, are successively the heirs under Mitakshara law to one leaving no male issue? 10

5. What is the Mitakshara doctrine regarding the constituents of Stridhana? 10

6. Give the names and epochs of some kings and ministers by whom books on law were composed. 15

7. Are females entitled to maintenance where there are no assets? 5

8. How far has the operation of the general rules regarding exclusion from inheritance been limited by special rules? 10

ESSAY.

Examiner—DR. J. JOLLY.

Total marks—80.

Give some account of the nature and history of the principal Smriti works and of the Commentaries on them; and of the Commentaries on one of those Commentaries.

VII.

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